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WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Good morning excellencies, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen,

The Honourable Governor of East Java Province represented by Head of Provincial Health Office, The Honourable Rector of Universitas Airlangga represented by Vice Rector for Internationalisation, Digitalization, and Information, the Honourable Dean Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, The Honourable Head of Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA), The Honourable Head of Co-Host Institutions, distinguished speakers, all participants and the organizing committees.

on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the 13th International Virtual Nursing Conference: **Continuous Innovation for Sustainable Health and Climate Resilience**, it is an honour to welcome all of you.

The purpose of this conference is the ongoing effort to embrace rapid changes in our world. Be agile and continuously leverage innovative approaches in dealing with social, economic, and environmental changes. Help the population achieve sustainable health and improve climate resilience, mainly through nursing education, research, and practice.

Ladies and gentlemen,

After rigorous review, 216 abstracts were accepted for presentation. Around 300 people, including academicians, researchers, and practitioners from all four continents, participated in this two-day virtual nursing conference.

I realize that the success of this conference cannot happen without support and participation from others. Firstly, I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you to all the excellent speakers and experts from our international and national cooperation and partners. We are also proud to announce that the 13th International Virtual Nursing Conference is being conducted along with the collaboration among nine Nursing Schools in Indonesia and our international partners. They are **The University of Rhode Island USA, The University of Tokyo Japan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The University of Newcastle Australia, Flinders University Australia, The University of Manchester UK, and IIK STRADA Indonesia, Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Universitas Haji Sumatera Utara, STIKES Maluku Husada, Universitas dr. Soebandi Jember, STIKES Guna Bangsa, Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Surabaya and Palu, STIKES Banyuwangi, and Universitas Sultan Agung**. Last but not least, This conference is also sponsored by **PT. Global Jaya Medika, PT. Jaya Kelana, PT. Jamoe Ibu, and Rachmie Clinic**. Thank you for your collaboration and support in this conference. Lastly, I also take this opportunity to thank all the organizing committee members for their outstanding effort in preparing and organizing this event. Once again, I warmly thank the speakers, co-hosts, committees, and sponsor who contributed to this event. Thank you for all of your generous support. We could not have done it without you!

I wish all of you have a good time and plenty of opportunity to connect, communicate, and engage with each other. You can share ideas, suggestions and innovation in addressing the global rapid challenges that discussed in the conference.

Thank you and have a great experience!

Wassalamu'alaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dr. Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.
Chairman

OPENING REMARK FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF NURSING

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

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

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

Secondly, it is a great privilege and honor for us to welcome all of you. Thanks for your participation and support for the 13th International Nursing Conference 2021, **“Continuous Innovation for Sustainable Health and Climate Resilience”**. This year is the thirteenth consecutive year we have consistently held the conference involving reputable nursing education institutions from Indonesia and across the world. People said that thirteen is an unlucky number. But, we believe that this 13th international nursing conference will bring a lot of blessings to us. Also, we feel honored to host prominent nursing academics and researchers to present their ideas here at this conference.

The INC topics presented in this conference cover innovations in nursing education, community nursing, clinical nursing, management and leadership, research practice, as well as innovations for the COVID-19 challenge. The conference also covers discussion on nursing disaster management, non-communicable diseases, mental health and wellbeing, maternal and child health, tropical diseases, health law and policies, climate change, health-related issues, and sustainable development goals.

It has been more than two years since we live in the COVID-19 pandemic that we hope will end soon. To welcome the new era, nurses need to be active in advocating sustainable health and climate resilience for the better future. As the largest health workforce, nurses have pivotal roles in making changes with innovative strategies and actions. Nurses should realize that, with togetherness and collaborations, they are not only able to treat patients individually but also address problems in the society and environment. That is the spirit that we want to bring in this conference with our main theme, **“Continuous Innovation for Sustainable Health and Climate Resilience”**.

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga got accreditation A (Excellent) for the Bachelor's and Master's Degree. We also already got accreditation from two prestigious international accreditations, the ASEAN University Network (AUN) and Accreditation Agency for Study Programmes in Engineering, Informatics, Natural Sciences, and Mathematics (ASIIN). Most of our lecturers regularly published their articles in Scopus-indexed journals, and we have many lecturers with doctoral qualifications. This February, one of our journals, *Jurnal Ners*, has been indexed by SCOPUS.

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

Finally, on behalf of the Faculty of Nursing, we would like to thank all speakers, participants, and sponsors that helped the success of this event. We hope this conference having good contribution in increasing the quality of research and nursing scholarships. Thanks to the organizing and scientific committee of the INC 2022, who have worked very hard to organize the conference. We thank our participants to present their research, to share extensively and exchange of ideas thoughts and discussions so that this conference facilitates the formation of networks among participants. Please enjoy the international conference. I hope, we all have a wonderful time at this virtual conference. And let's hope the next year, we can meet in person in Surabaya, and enjoy the city of heroes. Thank you.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

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



CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH RELATED ISSUES

EUCLIDEAN DISTANCE MODELLING OF MUSI RIVER BORDER IN CONTROLLING TRANSMISSION DENGUE EPIDEMIC IN PALEMBANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Various attempts have been made to control the population of *Aedes aegypti* with the help of chemicals or by engineering *Wolbachia pipentis*, an obligate intracellular bacterium that is passed down through DENV and arbovirus infections to manipulate the monthly average reproductive yield. This study reviews the phenomenon of the river border area which is one of the habitats for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in the Musi River, Palembang City.

Methods: The application of the euclidean distance method in this study was carried out to determine the environmental exposure of settlements along the river basin area. This stage is followed by bivariate statistical calculations using the application of WoE where the probability value of the measurement is described using AUC. Processing and accumulation carried out with existing buildings will result in a calculation of the estimated size of the exposure area.

Results: The results obtained provide information, where the natural breaks jeanks value of 0.007-0.016 range results in 1465ha of heavily exposed building area. Swamp soil conditions are vulnerable to being a habitat where *Aedes aegypti* larvae are found. The value of the temporary bivariate statistical calculation will produce an AUC probability number of 0.44 which describes the relationship between the Musi river and the findings of dengue symptoms in the sub-districts around the Musi river border area, Palembang City.

Conclusions: The development of a visual display makes it easy for the public to receive information so that it can be an early warning when experiencing climatological dynamics.

Keywords: ecology; dengue outbreak; euclidean distance; mosquito.

HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT OF CHROMIUM CONTAMINATION USING MONTE CARLO SIMULATION MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chromium (Cr) is a potentially toxic metal due to several acute and chronic effects in human. Cr can accumulate in the soil and water due to the weathering process, emissions, tanneries, and fertilizers. This study aimed to evaluate the potential threat from Cr exposure in adults and children of the community around Maros karst, Indonesia.

Methods: The level of Cr was investigated on twenty soils and sixteen well water using atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS). The integrated health risk assessment method from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Monte Carlo simulation approach with 10,000 iterations were applied to assess non-cancer and cancer risk through combined pathways, ingestion and skin contact.

Results: The non-cancer risk with 95% confidence demonstrated that Cr exposure in adults and children was below the permissible limit ($THI < 1$). However, the total cancer risk (TCR) values exceeded the acceptable risk value of USEPA in children (2.33×10^{-4}) and adults (2.18×10^{-4}), indicating children have a greater risk of cancer than adults. Ingestion rate (IR) (26.0%) and Cr concentration in soil (26.4%) were the most contributed variable in cancer risk for adults and children, respectively.

Conclusions: The calculation of human health risk showed a low risk for non-cancer risk for both receptors and was considered acceptable. However, the cancer risk estimation in adults and children may develop cancer due to the daily intake of residences and exposure duration. The findings could be valuable for properly adjusting well water consumption and creating the well water and soil remediation.

Keywords: Cancer risk; chromium; dermal contact; oral intake; Monte Carlo simulation.

FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF COVID-19 ON COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronavirus is a virus that has the potential to cause acute respiratory problems and lead to death. Covid-19 is a new Coronavirus that recently occurred at the end of December 2019 spread rapidly and disrupt the world's health until now. This research aims to analyze factors that related to the incidence of covid-19 on community.

Method: This study used an analytic observational research design with a cross sectional approach on 116 Covid-19 survivor as the sample that was taken by total sampling technique in one of the most cases district of Banjarmasin city.

Result: The result of chi-square statistic test showed that factors associated covid-19 incidents were age with p value 0.003, gender with p value 0.000, comorbidity with p value 0.006, household contact with p value 0.000, and health protocol compliance with p value = 0.000. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is a relationship between age, gender, comorbidity, and household contact adherence to health protocols with covid-19 because it is less than ($\alpha= 0.05$). The results of this study can be used as a basic data to develop preventive action and policy for COVID-19 transmission precaution.

Keyword: risk factors; covid-19; community

LENGTH OF DIAGNOSIS WITH HIV/AIDS AND QUALITY OF SLEEP AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: People living with HIV/AIDS will experience physical and mental changes during their time surviving with HIV/AIDS. Those changes will interfere sleep or rest of HIV/AIDS patients. The disturbance in sleep during the length of diagnosis may affect the quality of sleep. This study aims to find out the relationship between the length of diagnosis with HIV/AIDS and the quality of sleep among people living with HIV/AIDS.

Methods: This research was used an observational research design using a cross-sectional approach. 128 respondents were involved using purposive sampling techniques. The data was gathered with medical record for the length of diagnosis and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) for sleep quality. Spearman rank correlation were used to analyze the data. This study has been declared ethically appropriate by the health research ethics committee faculty of nursing Universitas Islam Sultan Agung.

Results: The results found a relationship between the two variables where p-value of $0.002 < \alpha (0.05)$ with a contingency coefficient value of 0.274.

Conclusions: The length of diagnosis and sleep quality have a strength correlation. Nurses and other healthcare provider need to provide intervention for PLWHA to improve sleep quality.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS; Length of diagnosis; Sleep Quality

CLIMATE AND ASTHMA IN INDONESIA : LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Climate change has an impact on human health, one of which is triggering the recurrence of asthma. Asthma affected an estimated 262 million people in 2019 and caused 46.1000 deaths. The recurrence rate of asthma for all ages in Indonesia 2018 is 57.5%. The purpose of this study was to find out the description of previous research regarding the relationship between climate or air pollution with incidence of asthma.

Methods: This research type was literature review. Article as reference searched in google scholar with key word “variasi iklim” and “asma” and google search engine with key word; “asma” and “ispu”; and also with “asma” and “ispu and “meteorolgi” in google search engine. Inclusion criteria are quantitative research in journal or scientific work about asthma that include climate or meteorology data or using “Indeks Standar Polusi Udara (ISPU)” data as independent variable and the research located in Indonesia. Exclusion criteria were literature article. Final result for the article; google scholar found 19 article and 2 article that meet inclusion criteria and from google search engine that found 1.560 result and 3 articles that meet inclusion criteria, five article use as literature review in this research.

Result: Climate variable that use in selected article are temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind direction and wind speed and sun radiation. Three from five research explain that was no correlation between temperature, humidity and rainfall with incidence of asthma, other article explain that there were correlation between Air Pollution Index or “*Indeks Standar Pencemar Udara*” with respiratory disorders diseases (Upper Respiratory Tract Infections/URI, asthma, and pneumonia). One article explain there were correlation between nitrogen dioxide with asthma.

Conclusion: Air pollution can affect the incidence of asthma while climate can affect the elements of pollution in the air. Sectoral collaboration need to tackle this issue and more research about asthma focusing on climate and pollutant parameter needed in long term period, especially in big cities in Indonesia.

Keyword: climate, climate variation, meteorology, air pollution index, ISPU, asthma

LITERATURE REVIEW: HOW IS THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR FISHERMEN IN COASTAL AREAS?

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ABSTRACT

Background: Fishermen are one of the professions that have a risk of health problems. The fishing profession has 3d job characteristics, which are dangerous, dirty, and difficult so that they are also at risk of having work accidents. The risk of fishermen's work accidents is 20-30 times compared to other types of work. This study is a literature review conducted to explore the occupational safety and health of fishermen in coastal areas and the causes and health problems experienced by fishermen.

Methods: Literature search was carried out in February 2021. The research sources were taken from several databases with the keywords fisheries, fishermen, occupational, safety, health. Only 23 articles met the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria the journals should be a complete text available in English or Indonesian. The variables in this study are the form of work accidents, forms of health problems, causes of work accidents, and causes of health problems for fishermen. **Results:** This literature review shows that fishing accidents occur every year. Work accidents that occur cause injuries, namely traumatic injuries. The cause of fishermen's work accidents can occur due to factors within the fisherman and external factors. Health problems experienced by fishermen include physical and mental health disorders.

Conclusion: Occupational accidents, physical health problems, and mental health problems are still happens in fishermen for various reasons.

Keywords: Coastal Areas, Fishermen, Work Accident

FACTORS RELATED TO ADHERENCE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOL IN THE TANJUNG MARKET TRADERS COMMUNITY IN JEMBER REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tanjung Market is the largest market in Jember Regency, the government has provided facilities in handling COVID-19 at Tanjung Market such as a place to wash hands, distribution of free masks and faceshields, billboards containing orders to continue to apply health protocols and there is a unit of officers tasked with supervising however, there are still traders who do not comply with health protocols. The study of the research is about finding out whether there is a relationship between perceived seriousness, perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and cues to action with Adherence with the application of health protocols to traders in Tanjung Market, Jember Regency.

Methods: This study used a descriptive-correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all traders in Tanjung Market, Jember Regency, with 332 sample taken using a simple random sampling system. Analysis using Spearman Rho test.

Results: this study showed that there was a relationship between perceived susceptibility ($p=0.000$; $r=0.215$), perceived seriousness ($p=0.004$; $r=0.157$), perceived benefits ($p=0.003$; $r=0.163$), perceived barriers ($p=0.001$; $r= -0.178$), and cues to action ($p=0.002$; $r=0.168$) with Adherence with the application of health protocols.

Discussion: it can be concluded that the perceived of susceptibility, perceived of seriousness, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and cues to action affect a person's Adherence in implementing health protocols. Future research is expected to be able to examine using more detailed questions and apply qualitative research so as to get a clearer picture of traders' perceived of Adherence with the implementation of health protocols.

Keywords: Perceived, Health Belief Model, Adherence, Protocol, Health Risks

ONLINE-BASED INTERVENTION AS AN EFFORT TO INCREASE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG ADOLESCENT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Physical inactivity (PA) is an important contributor to morbidity and mortality globally. Adolescence is an important period of engaging in physical activity. 2 systematic reviews before 2018 concluded that studies need more methods and evaluations to prove the continued effect of E-health interventions. It is therefore prudent to continue this research by considering how we can approach young people to grow healthy values into their day-to-day activities.

Methods: A search of the literature databases Scopus, PubMed and Science Direct using key words 'Adolescents', 'Teenagers', 'E-health', 'Internet-based', 'Online-based', and 'Physical Activity' limited to 10 articles which fit the criteria for inclusion. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) protocol was used, and papers were excluded if they were disease focused, not specific to adolescents or did not measure PA as an outcome.

Results: Eight of the Ten studies had significant increases in PA as a result of an Online-Based intervention. Interventions based on social cognitive theory were very successful in achieving an increase in PA. The theory of planned behaviour had mixed results, with studies having contrasting results. Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) goal principle was not effective in increasing PA but had positive findings in supplementary goal setting.

Conclusions: E-health interventions are a very successful way to increase PA. More research is required to look at what theoretical principles are best to underpin interventions and also to assess the length of intervention required for optimal results after intervention. Ideas surrounding implementation require more studies to evidence base these interventions for schools, via intracurriculum or extracurriculum.

Keywords: Adolescents; E-Health; Intervention; Physical activity; Teenagers

RECOVERY FROM COVID-19 IS A VALUABLE EXPERIENCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 is a health problem in the world that affects the patient's physiology and psychology even though they have passed an acute period. Knowledge in understanding the recovery process from COVID-19 is also still limited. This study aimed to explore the recovery experience in COVID-19 patients.

Methods: The systematic review was searched through five databases (Proquest, Science Direct, Web of Science, PubMed, and Scopus) to search using qualitative research criteria with interviews and limited article searches from 2020 to January 2022. Data search used the keywords recovery, rehabilitation, experience, COVID-19 or coronavirus, qualitative. The dissemination and review used the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline to assess the quality of the study. Analyzing a systematic review using the Prisma checklist guide. Title, abstract, full text, and methodology were used to access the feasibility of the study. Researchers conducted data tabulation and narrative analysis of the findings.

Results: 7 studies met the inclusion criteria. The results of the study are divided into two themes in the recovery of COVID-19. Factors that affect physiological (n=2), psychological (n=3) and affect both (n=2). 176 participants from all studies on average discussed physiological and psychological factors in COVID-19 recovery. Physiological factors include shortness of breath, chest pain, cough, sleep disturbances, fatigue, decreased appetite, while psychological factors include fear, depression, anxiety, stress. They need consultation, rehabilitation, support, and diet.

Conclusions: Based on the experience of COVID-19 survivors, they must have good coping and adaptive responses. In recovery or rehabilitation, support from other people or health workers and a good environment are needed to live a prosperous life.

Keywords: COVID-19; experience; recovery



INNOVATION IN CLINICAL NURSING

THE UPDATE OF NURSING INTERVENTION FOR THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Intravenous thrombolytic is an essential treatment for stroke patients. Nurses have an important role to facilitate the thrombolytic therapy less than 4,5 hours from onset. The aim of this study was to identify the update nursing interventions of intravenous thrombolytic therapy through a systematic review.

Methods: a comprehensive and systematic search of four electronic database such as Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, and Pub Med from 2015 to 2021 were conducted to identify the nursing intervention of thrombolytic therapy. We used the key words of “Acute stroke”, “Nursing”, “Output”, “Stroke”, and “Thrombolytic”.

Results: Twenty-five publications relating to thrombolytic therapy met the inclusion criteria. This review found seven articles have new nursing intervention for stroke patients with thrombolytic, including activates an emergency call system; conducts an accurate weight measurement; delay placement of nasogastric tube, indwelling catheter or other invasive device; also manage blood sugar and swallowing therapy. We also found the nurse’s important role, for instance as case manager, stroke alert activator, stroke team coordinator, and as a Neurocritical Care Nurse Practitioner (NCNP).

Conclusion: There are new activities of nursing intervention for intravenous thrombolytic therapy and nurses have important role to shorter the time of door to needle.

Keywords: Nursing, Output, Stroke, Thrombolytic

USING DYNAMIC POCKET CARD FOR ISBAR IMPLEMENTATION IN CORONARY HEART PATIENTS RECEIVING PCI (PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with coronary heart disease have experienced delays in transfer to the ER or EMS activation because they cannot establish a STEMI diagnosis. From 2006 to 2017, 8,295 patients in Iranian hospitals were diagnosed with STEMI. Of the 8,295 patients, 7,852 (94.6%) were discharged and 443 (5.4%) died in the hospital due to the delay in time to perform PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention). To over that problem, dynamic pocket card is an ISBAR mobile application recommended for clinical submission recommended by WHO for health care for patient clinical delivery. The use of dynamic pocket cards is one of the innovations in nursing that needs to be taken into account to cut waiting time to the cath lab because usually.

Methods: This quasi-experimental study was performed based on pre- and post-test design at Afshar Hospital in Yazd. There was a total of 564 handoffs with the participation of 24 nurses in two coronary care units in 2017. Before the intervention, 282 clinical handoffs were recorded and implemented. Nurses were informed about the ISBAR standard checklist and were encouraged to use it for one week. Then, 282 clinical handoffs were again recorded and implemented. The frequency of providing information during clinical handoff was determined based on the ISBAR checklist and the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square tests.

Results: The dynamic pocket card that was implemented to support reporting and shift submission was considered effective in STEMI cases. Prior to the intervention, the frequency of providing information during clinical handover was reported as follows: patient identity (86.9%), current position (75.1%), clinical history (52.8%), system status review (59.9%), and recommendations (92.9%). The results showed that the index increased significantly ($P < 0.001$) after the intervention in all five of these domains: patient identity (100%), current situation (94%), clinical history (80.1%), system status review (92.2%) and recommendations (100%).

Conclusions: With the dynamic pocket card communication can be carried out in a structured manner so that it will be beneficial for effective communication, reduce side effects, improve patient safety, improve service quality, increase health care provider satisfaction, increase trust, reduce medical and technical problems, help avoid loss of information the important one

Keywords: PCI, dynamic pocket card, STEMI

DO SPIRITUAL/RELIGIOUS COPING STRATEGIES AFFECT QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENT WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE? (A SYTEMATIC REVIEW)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction This study systematically reviews potential beneficial or harmful effect of spiritual/religious coping in quality of life patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Methods With the prisma statement method ten paper met the inclusion criteria were included in the review process.

Results All paper stated that spiritual/religious coping strategies affect quality of life patients with CKD.

Conclusions The conclusion that spiritual/religious coping strategies bring beneficial for increasing quality of life. However, one paper stated that spiritual/religious coping strategies bring both beneficial and harmful on quality of life depend on the patient's believe. Most of the papers used cross sectional method cause to lack to prove causality among variables. Two paper used ethnography methodological research and do to this, the result can not be generalized.

Keywords: Spiritual/Religious Coping, Quality Of Life, Chronic Kidney Disease

THE EFFECT OF COLD DIET THERAPY FOR PAIN ON POST-OPERATIVE TONSILLECTOMY PATIENTS: A *SYSTEMATIC REVIEW*

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tonsils are a disease of various ages, tonsillectomy is the last intervention when tonsils interfere with health, postoperative patients will experience pain. cold diet therapy intervention can reduce the pain. The purpose of this study was to explain the effectiveness of cold diet therapy after tonsillectomy to reduce postoperative pain.

Methods: This study identified using database search with keywords “Cold Diet Therapy” OR “Cold Food” AND “Pain” AND “Postoperative Pain Surgery” AND “tonsillectomy” with the results of Ebsco Host 1, Proquest 92, PubMed 42, Sciendirect 24, Scopus 64, Web Of Science 22, Sage Journal 61 article. Eligible articles were selected according to the inclusion criteria. A systematic review article on the effect of cold diet therapy for postoperative pain in patients with tonsillectomy and published in Indonesian and English in the last 10 years.

Results: From 306 references that have been obtained and selected in depth, there are 5 references that describe cold diet therapy that can reduce pain in post-tonsillectomy patients. Cold diet therapy can be given to patients shortly after undergoing surgery or while in the treatment room, the diet provided can follow the treatment room schedule and the type of diet menu can be in the form of drinks or food with cold conditions. It can also be given within 1 to 7 days after undergoing postoperative tonsillectomy.

Conclusions: Cold diet therapy is significant in reducing postoperative pain in tonsillectomy patients and increasing comfort while the patient is being treated at a health institution or hospital.

Keywords: Cold Diet Therapy; Post-Operative Pain; Tonsillectomy Surgery.

THE EFFECT OF GUIDED IMAGERY AND LISTENING TO THE QUR'AN ON A MOBILE APP ON THE STRESS OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a non-communicable disease that is one of the main causes of premature death in the world. Hypertension can cause life-threatening complications, so action is needed to control blood pressure. Guided pictures and listening to the Qur'an have been shown to lower blood pressure, thereby lowering blood pressure. Currently the application has grown rapidly, with the application of convenience in providing easy access to information, the ability to provide self-therapy exercises at home, provide notifications and reminders, and can find feedback on active and passive use. Preparation of this systematic review is to determine the application of guided imagery and listening to the Qur'an based on mobile applications as a service solution for hypertension patients.

Methods : The research design uses the Preferred Reporting Items for Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) Guidelines with an online literature search strategy using the Google Chrome search engine Scopus, Elsevier, PubMed, Springer, Sage and Ebsco Host. Literature source year taken from 2015 to 2021. From the articles searched, 15 articles and reviews were obtained.

Results : The results of the 15 articles reviewed that guided imagery therapy and listening to the Qur'an as well as offering mobile application-based therapy have been proven to reduce stress so that it can control blood pressure

Conclusions : Based on this review, guided imagery therapy and listening to the Qur'an based on mobile applications can be implemented as non-pharmacological therapy for hypertension patients.

Keywords : Guided Imagery; Stress; Quran Health; Mobile App; Hypertension

EFFECTIVENESS OF CARDIAC REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN PATIENT WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) was one of the most the leading causes of death. The cardiac rehabilitation program is all actions taken to restore capacity functional. This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of the cardiac rehabilitation program.

Methods: The systematic review were used to identify potential articles: Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and Elsevier databases. The inclusion criteria were open access, Englishlanguage, and full-text articles published in journals between December 2016 and December 2020 with keywords ACS AND Cardiac Rehabilitation Program AND Effectiveness. A total of fifteen articles was reviewed to answer the research question. The data were analyzed by PRISMA flow chart.

Results: Only 15 articles met the inclusion criteria. There were 5 randomized controlled trial studies, 4 experimental studies, and 6 quasi-experimental studies. The results suggest that cardiac rehabilitation programs are performed to prevent physical deconditioning and increased functional capacity. The cardiac rehabilitation programs can be carried out for hemodynamic improvement and the prevention of recurrence.

Conclusion: This study announced that a cardiac rehabilitation program could lead to a significant increase in functional capacity, has a significant influence on blood pressure and ECG, prevent deleterious ventricular remodeling.

Keywords: ACS, Cardiac Rehabilitation Program, Effectiveness.

EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF NURSING INSTITUTIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT SAFETY BY NURSING STUDENTS IN 21ST CENTURY: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patient safety competence has not been achieved optimally by nursing students. Nursing students who attend clinical education in a short time have low patient safety competence, so they are at risk of making mistakes in providing treatment or intervention to patients. Nursing institutions in the 21st century have a big role to increase patient safety competence by nursing student. This study was designed to evaluate of the role nursing institution in the implementation of patient safety competencies.

Methods: The Method that use in this study was systematic review. Search for articles in research journals obtained from Scimedirect, Ebscohost, Garuda, Proquest and Scopus. As many as 228 articles were obtained 25 articles consisting of nursing journals and health journals with the keywords clinical education, competence, and patient safety. After that, the screening process was carried out based on the inclusion criteria that consist of the respondents are nursing students and the article discuss about clinical education and patient safety.

Result: The result of this study are the contribution of educational institutions in the achievement of patient safety competencies for nursing students is still low and still to increase.

Conclusions: The conclusion of this study is clinical education carried out by educational institutions is considered ineffective in achieving the competence of patient safety for nursing students. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a patient safety model or curriculum that is attached to clinical education in nursing education institutions

Key words: Patients safety, The role, Nursing, Evaluations, Implementation

PHYSICAL THERAPY FOR PAIN REDUCTION IN HIV PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV / AIDS) present with symptoms of psychological and physiological dysfunctions. Physical symptoms commonly felt by people with HIV include headache, pain, fatigue, nausea, diarrhea, rash, lipoma trophy, and mixotrophy, physical therapy to be a safe, effective approach to chronic pain management. The study aimed determine the effect of. physical therapy on reducing chronic pain among people living with HIV-AIDS This systematic review was carried out through Scopus, CINAHL, ProQuest, Google Scholar, and PubMed.

Methods: The selection of the articles followed the inclusion criteria, including the article published for the last 5 years, discuss of physical therapy among HIV-AIDS. The articles published with not in English, unavailable for download and not full text would be excluded in this study. The PRISMA flow chart and the JBI critical assessment checklist were used to assess the risk of bias and the quality of the articles. The 11 relevant articles included randomized clinical trials would be reviewed.

Results: The results found that several interventions such as physiotherapy, yoga and physical therapy showed effective and cost-effective to reduce chronic pain among people with HIV/AIDS. **Conclusions:** Further intervention need to consider physical therapy for managing pain among people living with HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Exercise, HIV/AIDS, pain reduced.

HEMOGLOBIN, UREUM LEVEL AND DURATION OF HEMODIALYSIS WITH QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS: A CROSS SECTIONAL CORRELATION STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Patients with chronic kidney disease that undergoing Hemodialysis have a buildup of waste products in the blood, especially from ureum which is toxic to the body. Anemia in CKD patients makes body become weak and decreased tissue perfusion. Hemodialysis therapy can be a stressor for patients, because this therapy is a long time procedure, this situation has the potential to reduce the quality of life of patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of ureum levels, hemoglobin and duration of hemodialysis with the quality of life of patients with CKD in the Hemodialysis Room of dr. Soepraoen Hospital Malang East Java Indonesia.

Methods The design of this study was cross-sectional study. Respondents were CKD patients with hemodialysis therapy in the hemodialysis room. Sample were 92 respondents who met the exclusion and inclusion criteria. The variables were hemoglobin, ureum, length of hemodialysis and quality of life. Instruments used for data collection with questionnaire and blood test result. Data analysis used the gamma correlation test.

Results Based on the gamma correlation test results showed that there was a relationship between hemoglobin levels with the quality of life of the respondents as evidenced by the value of $p = 0.012$. There was a relationship between the ureum and the quality of life of the respondents as evidenced by the value of $p = 0.025$. There was no relationship between the length of hemodialysis with the quality of life of respondents as evidenced by the value of $p = 0.609$.

Conclusions This study improve the critical thinking skills of nurses, that is changes in hemoglobin and ureum effect with quality of life of CKD patients

Keyword: hemoglobin, ureum level, hemodialysis, quality of life

OVERVIEW OF SELF-CARE BEHAVIOR IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic disease that requires self-care to improve the quality of life and reduce the occurrence of complications. Self-care behaviors that can be applied by DM patients include physical activity (exercise), diet regulation, control of blood glucose levels, treatment, and prevention of complications. The purpose of this literature review is to describe self-care behavior in Type II Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Methods: Literature Review using the PICOT framework from several databases (Scopus, Science Direct, Google Scholar, Research Gate and Pubmed). The articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria. The search for this journal is limited to the last 5 years. The search results are displayed in the PRISMA diagram. Abstracts and full articles were assessed for eligibility (n = 34), The articles correspond to research feasibility in quantitative studies (n = 12).

Results: After collecting data, all data were selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Based on a review article, the self-care regimen for type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients generally includes physical activity, diet, controlling blood glucose levels, monitoring blood glucose and medication. However, most of the respondents' compliance with self-care management behavior in type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients has not been carried out optimally.

Conclusion: The role of nurses is important in increasing adherence to self-care behavior in Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Keywords: adherence, Type II Diabetes Mellitus, self-care behavior,

THE COMBINATION OF MIRROR THERAPY AND RANGE OF MOTION (ROM) THERAPY INCREASED THE MUSCLE STRENGTH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the effects of cerebrovascular disease is the weakening of the body's muscle strength. Muscle weakness in patients varies greatly depending on the location and severity of the disease. The action that is often done in patients who experience decreased muscle strength is to perform ROM. However, it is necessary to combine other therapies to increase the patient's muscle strength. The purpose of this study was to determine the effective combination of mirror therapy and ROM therapy to increase muscle strength in patients with impaired physical mobility.

Methods: The experiment study used a group pre and post-test design without a control group. The number of samples in this study were 19 respondents from hospital setting according to the inclusion criteria, able to communicate well, composmentis, and had not received ROM therapy. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria were patients with strength 0 and had fractures. The research variable measured was muscle strength using an instrument using a manual muscle test (MMT). The intervention is to provide movement in the joints in combination with a mirror. Sampling technique used purposive sampling with the Wilcoxon rank test.

Results: The study showed that the mean pretest was 3.47 and the mean post-test was 4.3. From results of the mean pretest and posttest showed significant results (p-value <0.05), which means that the combination of mirror therapy and ROM therapy can increase muscle strength in patients with cerebrovascular disease.

Conclusions: The combination of mirror therapy and ROM therapy is effective in increasing muscle strength. This combination can be an alternative nursing action in patients who experience decreased muscle strength. Further research can use other types of exercise to improve the care of patients with physical mobility disorders

Keywords: muscle strength; mirror therapy and ROM therapy; impaired physical mobility

THE BENEFITS OF DRAGON FRUIT EXTRACT (HYLOCEREUS SP) IN WOUND HEALING: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Wounds cause damage in the anatomy, physiology, and function of the skin. Wounds require a series of treatment processes that aim to improve the healing process. Wound care with natural ingredients has been used for generations, dragon fruit (*Hylocereus sp*) has phytochemicals that can help the wound healing process. However, several things are still being debated regarding the benefits of using dragon fruit extract in the wound healing process. Therefore, it is necessary to make a review regarding the benefits of using dragon fruit extract in the wound healing process.

Method : The research method use a literature review on five electronic databases : PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, EBSCO, and Garuda using the keywords “wound OR injuries AND dragon fruits OR *hylocereus species* AND wound healing”. Relevant articles published between 2011-2021 in English and Indonesian. The study eligibility used Cochrane Risk of Bias Assessment Tool. Data analysis was carried out qualitatively by analyzing the selected studies.

Results : From 322 articles, retrieved 11 articles describe the benefits of dragon fruit extract (*Hylocereus sp*) in the wound healing process, such as controlling the stages of wound healing more quickly and does not longer, modulates biomarkers, and accelerates wound closer to improve the wound healing process.

Conclusions : The use dragon fruit extract (*Hylocereus sp*) provides positive benefits accelerating the wound healing process.

Key words : Dragon fruit (*Hylocereus sp*); Wound healing; Literature review.

APPLICATION OF ROY ADAPTATION MODEL IN NURSING PRACTICE: A SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing theories drive nursing practice by assisting nurses in clarifying their values and beliefs about human health processes and by increasing their understanding of patient care approaches and methods of care delivery. Roy's adaptation model (RAM) is one of the most effective nursing models in this aspect, and it is frequently utilized due to its simplicity and accessibility. The objective of this study was to find out how the Roy Adaptation Model is used in nursing practice and how the theory facilitates the nursing process.

Methods: This research is a scoping review of articles conducted by collecting articles from several research databases. The databases used include Ebscohost, Proquest, PubMed, Science Direct, and Wiley Nursing. From the search results, five articles were obtained, which were then reviewed.

Results: Five articles provide an overview of the application of Roy Adaptation Theory. The application is carried out in the treatment of hemodialysis, post-stroke, and type 2 diabetes patients. The Roy Adaptation Model is used as a nursing care approach. More specifically, the theory is used in the development of patient education.

Conclusions: The Roy Adaptation Model has been used in nursing practice. The application of the theory is generally carried out in chronic disease conditions. The application of theory provides support and convenience in nursing care provided to patients.

Keywords: The Roy Adaptation Model, nursing theory, nursing practice, application

COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE THERAPY FOR PAIN AND ANXIETY IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cardiovascular disease is the first leading cause of death in the world. Patients with cardiovascular disease may experience various problems, including physiological and psychological problems. Apart from pharmacological therapy, complementary therapy is necessary as a support to conventional medicine. This review aims to review complementary and alternative therapies for pain and anxiety in patients with cardiovascular disease.

Methods: This is a Literature Review by PICO method. Available article searched in ProQuest, ScienceDirect, and PubMed with search keywords of "Complementary" AND "Nursing" AND "Pain" AND "Anxiety" AND "Coronary artery disease", published between 2019 and 2020. The inclusion criteria were patient with cardiovascular disease, get holistic therapy and successfully nursing intervention. Of the total of eleven articles, eight were excluded by title, five by abstract. There were ten articles that met the inclusion criteria were analyzed.

Results: The results show that nursing actions increasingly develop along with the patient needs. One form of holistic nursing action is complementary and alternative therapy (CAT) that consists of three categories: body-based methods, mind therapies, and sensory therapies.

Conclusions: CAT has positive impacts on patients with heart disease. It can reduce anxiety and pain, lower blood pressure, and improve the quality of life. This review also shows that CAT has a positive impact on the recovery of patients with heart disease. Proper therapeutic management should be implemented to reduce the risks of physiological and psychological problems in patients.

Keywords: Anxiety, complementary therapies, coronary artery disease, pain

OCCUPATIONAL STRESS TOWARDS CARING BEHAVIOR OF NURSES IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: The emergence of occupational stress in the intensive care unit (ICU) during pandemic covid-19 will impact nurses' physiological, psychological, and performance. The psychological condition of nurses may influence the caring behavior of nurses towards patients. This study aimed to determine the relationship between occupational stress and the caring behavior of nurses in the ICU.

Methods: This research was conducted in a hospital in Lumajang District, East Java, Indonesia. There were twenty-eight nurses as the study sample obtained by a total sampling technique. The research instruments used Expanded Nursing Stress Scale (ENSS) and caring Behavior Inventory-24 (CBI-24). The data analysis using Kendall-Tau with 95 % CI.

The results showed that most nurses experienced occupational stress with a median of 81 (min-max: 1-141) and caring behavior with a mean value of 132,11 (\pm SD: 4,864). There was a significant relationship between work stress and nurses' caring behavior ($p < 0.001$, $r = -0.636$, $\alpha: 0.05$). The correlation coefficient was -0.636 , which means a strong relationship with a negative relationship between nurse work stress and nurses' caring behavior.

Conclusions: Therefore, if the Nurse's work stress is low, the Nurse's caring behavior will be good, and vice versa. The work stress will decrease the nurses' caring. Hence, it is crucial in managing the ICU's condition to reduce nurses' stress. Besides, nurses are expected to handle their stress to optimize their caring behavior.

Keywords: Occupational stress, caring behavior, Intensive Care Unit (ICU), Nurse

PSYCHOSOSIAL ADAPTATION MODEL ON TUBERCULOSIS CLIENTS THAT HAVE TREATMENT USING UNCERTAINTY IN ILLNESS THEORY APPROACH IN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER (PUSKESMAS) IN JEMBER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pulmonary tuberculosis is an automatic and psychosocial lung disease for the sufferer. The current government program, still applicable to the treatment and transmission of disease. The purpose of this study was to develop models of psychosocial adaptation in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis who underwent treatment using the theory of uncertainty in the disease at Puskesmas Jember working area.

Methods: This research use survey explanative method with cross sectional approach. The sample used 100 respondents based on the inclusion criteria. The sampling technique is simple random sampling. That research variable is. The variables in this study are independent variables, which consist of: age, sex, marital status, duration of treatment, knowledge level, expectations, ethnicity, stigma, occupation, family support communication, education, uncertainty, coping and psychosocial adaptation. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed using Partial Least Square (PLS).

Results: The result of the research showed that: (1) cognitive factor gave significant effect to uncertainty, (2) psychological factor did not give significant effect to uncertainty, (4) sosial factor gave significant influence to uncertainty (5) factor uncertainty has a significant effect on coping. (6) koping factors have an effect on psychosocial adaptation.

Conclusions: The psychosocial adaptation model and the uncertainty in illness theory can consider the biophysical, cognitive, psychological, sosial, and structural factors comprehensively for nurses in explaining and predicting improvements in the psychosocial adaptation of TB clients.

Keywords: Psychosocial Adaptation, Coping, Tuberculosis, Uncertainty In Illness Theory

THE CORRELATION OF OXYGEN SATURATION WITH QUANTITY OF PAIN IN POST CLIENTS SECTIO CAESAREA

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ABSTRACT

Introductios: Section Caesarea (SC) surgical incision causes tissue inflammation and pain response in patients. Postoperative inflammation is compensation for body cells to unite damaged tissue. Tissue oxygenation condition are greatly affect the continuity of inflammation. The period of inflammation is directly proportional to the period of pain, so oxygen saturation in the tissue affects the quantity of pain in the patient. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between oxygen saturation and the quantity of pain in postoperative SC.

Methods: The design of this study is a correlation to determine the relationship between oxygen saturation and the quantity of pain in post SC. The study was conducted at a Jember Regency Hospital. Measurements of oxygen saturation and quantity of pain were carried out after 12 hours post SC with absolute criteria that the respondent had undergone a SC for the first time and there were no other measures. The number of respondents is 60 post SC clients. Data analysis used nonparametric test because the data distribution was not normal with p value = 0.006 ($p < 0.05$).

The results of the Spearman's Rho test obtained a p value of 0.015 ($p < 0.05$). The results showed that there was a relationship between oxygen saturation and the quantity of pain in post SC clients.

Conclusions: Good oxygen saturation can accelerate the granulation process, so that tissue inflammation decreases faster. The decreases in inflammation is directly proportional to the decrease in the quantity of pain.

Keyword: Oxygen Saturation, Pain Quantity, Post Sectio Caesarea

HANDLING PSYCHOSOCIAL HAZARD NURSES CARING FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH AUGMENTED REALITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The psychosocial hazard of children at primary school age, if not handled properly, will hinder the healing process and care for children who are hospitalized. The bitterness of the medicine, the sharpness of the syringe, and the strangely white officer's clothes made the children uncomfortable when they were in the hospital. Then the anxiety of parents towards their children and parents' distrust of nurses makes the condition even more tense, so that it will affect the concentration of nurses when taking action on children.

Methods: The method used is a literature review using two keywords 'Psychosocial Hazard Nurses' and 'application of Augmented Reality in hospitals'. The literature used in the last 10 years was obtained with search engines such as Google Scholar, ResearchGate, and ScienceDirect.

Results: The results of the literature review of 17 articles, the application of Augmented Reality aimed at elementary school children with smartphone is as good as more practical and interesting, but still considers its educational value rather than additives.

Conclusions: Then the application of educative Augmented Reality (AR) in the patient's room using a smartphone is considered to be able to control children's anxiety when facing their fears when facing the condition in the hospital. In addition, today's elementary school children who are 'addicted' to smartphones are more focused with educational AR in the hospital room.

Keyword: Psychosocial Hazard; Nurses; Augmented Reality; Elementary School student

A COMBINATION OF MIRROR THERAPY AND GRIPPING RUBBER BALL INTERVENTION ON UPPER EXTREMITY MUSCLE STRENGTH IN POST STROKE PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Stroke, also known as cerebrovascular disease, is a neurological disease that occurs due to impaired blood supply to the brain. Clinical manifestations of stroke generally experience hemiparesis, namely weakness in part or all of the limbs of the body so that the patient is unable to carry out activities or even mobilize. Management of stroke is joint range of motion exercises that are mostly used in physiotherapy. Efforts that can be made are to provide a combination of mirror therapy and gripping a rubber ball.

Methods: The research design used Preferred Reporting Items for Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) Guidelines with an online literature search strategy using the Google Chrome search engine Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed and Proquest. The literature sources were taken from 2012 to 2022.

Results: Research from 15 reviewed journals showed that mirror therapy combination gripping a rubber ball was effective in increasing upper extremity muscle strength in post-stroke patients. Mirror therapy exercise combination gripping a rubber ball was carried out for 2 weeks with a dose of 1 time a day in the morning, with a duration of 5-7 minutes.

Conclusions: Mirror therapy with a combination of gripping a rubber ball is one of the therapies that can be used to increase muscle strength in patients with post-stroke that is cheap and can be done at home.

Keywords: Mirror Therapy, Grasping the Rubber Ball, Muscle Strength, Post stroke

USING DYNAMIC POCKET CARD FOR ISBAR IMPLEMENTATION IN CORONARY HEART PATIENTS RECEIVING PCI (PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with coronary heart disease have experienced delays in transfer to the ER or EMS activation because they cannot establish a STEMI diagnosis. From 2006 to 2017, 8,295 patients in Iranian hospitals were diagnosed with STEMI. Of the 8,295 patients, 7,852 (94.6%) were discharged and 443 (5.4%) died in the hospital due to the delay in time to perform PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention). To over that problem, dynamic pocket card is an ISBAR mobile application recommended for clinical submission recommended by WHO for health care for patient clinical delivery. The use of dynamic pocket cards is one of the innovations in nursing that needs to be taken into account to cut waiting time to the cath lab because usually

Methods: This quasi-experimental study was performed based on pre- and post-test design at Afshar Hospital in Yazd. There was a total of 564 handoffs with the participation of 24 nurses in two coronary care units in 2017. Before the intervention, 282 clinical handoffs were recorded and implemented. Nurses were informed about the ISBAR standard checklist and were encouraged to use it for one week. Then, 282 clinical handoffs were again recorded and implemented. The frequency of providing information during clinical handoff was determined based on the ISBAR checklist and the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square tests

Results: The dynamic pocket card that was implemented to support reporting and shift submission was considered effective in STEMI cases. Prior to the intervention, the frequency of providing information during clinical handover was reported as follows: patient identity (86.9%), current position (75.1%), clinical history (52.8%), system status review (59.9%), and recommendations (92.9%). The results showed that the index increased significantly ($P < 0.001$) after the intervention in all five of these domains: patient identity (100%), current situation (94%), clinical history (80.1%), system status review (92.2%) and recommendations (100%)

Conclusions: With the dynamic pocket card communication can be carried out in a structured manner so that it will be beneficial for effective communication, reduce side effects, improve patient safety, improve service quality, increase health care provider satisfaction, increase trust, reduce medical and technical problems, help avoid loss of information the important one

Keywords: PCI; Dynamic pocket card, STEMI

IMPACT OF IV-LINE INSERTION ON SALIVARY CORTISOL LEVELS AS A STRESS BIOMARKER IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Children with Leukemia will be treated for a long enough period of time that they will be subjected to multiple invasive procedures, one of which being IV-Line Insertion. This can cause stress, which increases cortisol levels in the body. The aimed of this study was to investigating how IV-Line insertion affected cortisol levels as a stress biological indicator in children with leukemia.

Methods: This is a single-group pre and post-test design pre-experimental study. The study enrolled 30 children undergoing chemotherapy, aged from 6 to 18, who did not eat or drink for 30 minutes prior to saliva sampling and were scheduled to get IV-Line Insertion. The variable include IV-Line Insertion on Salivary Cortisol Levels. The ELISA test was used to measure salivary cortisol. If the difference in cortisol levels is < 0.05 ng/ml, it is clinically significant. The Wilcoxon test was used to analyze the data. Cortisol changes were considered statistically significant if the p value < 0.05 .

Results: Cortisol levels were 3.43 (0.19-16.67) and 4.14 (0.19-16.67) before and after IV-Line insertion, respectively (0.25-9.89). The difference in median was 0.71 ng/ml. This difference is < 0.05 ng/ml, indicating that IV-Line Insertion has a therapeutic effect on cortisol elevation. The Wilcoxon test showed a value of $p = 0.34$ ($p > 0.05$), indicating that IV-Line Insertion had no statistically significant effect on cortisol.

Conclusions: Although an IV-Line Insertion does not have a statistically significant effect on cortisol, clinically an IV-Line Insertion influences increasing cortisol in children with leukemia.

Keywords: IV-Line Insertion; Salivary Cortisol; Stress; Leukemia

The Effect Of Technology In Overcoming Length Of Stay (LOS) And Its Implications For Heart Failure Patients: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Intriductions The increasing prevalence of heart failure with, along with prolonged length of stay (LOS), can increase the cost of medical care, drastically decrease the patients' quality of life, and more worryingly lead to high mortality rate. This research sought to identify the effect of technology in overcoming LOS and its implications for heart failure patients.

Methods: This research employed a systematic review with access to four article databases including Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, and PubMed within duration of 2017-2021, using specific keywords and MESH according to PICOS/PICOT. Quality assessment was done using the PRISMA Checklist where title, full-text abstract, and methodology were assessed for conduct of this systematic review. The results of extracting, tabulating, and analyzing descriptive narratives were then briefly summarized.

Results: In Overall, the results revealed various methods being implemented, including remote monitoring, guideline-based medical therapy (GBMT), home monitoring of IT management specialists, multidisciplinary transition planning, individualized nutritional support, return trip board program (Visual), Palliative Care (ACP), revascularization therapy, outpatient inotropic therapy, body mass index, heart rate reduction therapy, Lung ultrasound (LUS), and phone tele-monitoring. These series, after being investigated, were proven to reduce LOS of heart failure patients and the program was able to reduce the rate of hospital care readmission.

Conclusion: The types of methods and programs in the intervention are very effective in reducing LOS in heart failure patients.

Keyword: Discharge Planning, Heart Failure, Length of Stay, Readmission

MESSAGE TO OVERCOME CONSTIPATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Constipation is a problem that often occurs characterized by defecating less than 3 times per week, feeling of dissatisfied defecation. Untreated constipation can lead to complications. Massage is one way to treat constipation. The study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of massage in overcoming constipation, then to determine the types of massage to treat constipation.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted by accessing five online academic-based data, namely Scopus, Pubmed, Ebsco and Web Of Scient. Inclusion criteria, accessible journals, title, abstract, full text, year of publication, namely the last ten years starting from 2013-2022. The Prisma checklist as a reporting selection study guideline and the JBI Guidelines used to assess journal quality. then tabulated and analyzed against the resulting findings.

Results: A total of 10 articles met the inclusion criteria. The results of the review found that massage was effective in treating and reducing symptoms associated with constipation. Some of the types of massage reviewed are abdominal massage, as the most tried alternative, then there are types of massage based on the tensegrity principle of Traditional Thai massage treatments, Acupoint therapy massage and aromatherapy massage.

Conclusion : Massage is effective in overcoming constipation. This review shows that there are various types of massage to treat constipation, further research is needed on the types of massage that are reviewed in addition to abdominal massage therapy in overcoming constipation because it has a good effect.

Keywords : “Massage”, “Constipation” and “Nursing Intervention”

THE EFFECT OF PLAYING PUZZLE ON THE ELEMENTARY STUDENT'S CONCENTRATION FOR LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Concentration is an important aspect for children to achieve good learning achievement. It is often found that students lack concentration in studying when facing exams, so they cannot complete the exam with good results. This Literature review objective is to examine literature and research articles that identify the effectiveness of puzzle played therapy on increasing the concentration of elementary school students.

Methods: Research articles searches through some electronic database, such as Science Direct, Proquest and Google Scholar using the keywords in English "elementary student, puzzle, concentration" according to Boolean operator rules, found 3087 articles (Science Direct: 824, Proquest: 1575, Scholar: 688). Four articles were selected based on inclusion criteria, namely interventions using any media with a puzzle concept and within the research range of 2018-2022.

Results: literature review indicated that nursing interventions playing puzzles can be done using any kinds and used as a learning tool to stimulate the brain and increase learning concentration, so that student learning achievement can be achieved.

Conclusions: Nursing interventions in the form of playing puzzles can be used as a learning tool that has a good effect on the brain to improve learning achievement.

Keywords: Puzzle, Concentration, Elementary Students.

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE RELATED TO PREPAREDNESS TO TREAT COVID-19 PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The long COVID-19 pandemic has exhausted nurses from serving patients who exceed capacity. This situation risks reducing the readiness of nurses to provide nursing care for COVID-19 patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of medical surgical nurses in providing nursing care for Covid-19 patients.

Results: The results showed that the knowledge and attitudes of nurses were very supportive of the preparedness of nurses in providing nursing care for COVID-19 ($p = 0.022$ and $p = 0.018$).

Conclusions: There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of medical surgical nurses in providing nursing care for Covid-19 patients. Training and seminars are highly recommended to be held frequently.

Keywords: Knowledge; Attitude; Medical-Surgical Nursing; Emergency Room; COVID-19

PATIENTS READINESS BEFORE UNDERGOING GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patient readiness is the most important thing in the success of gastrointestinal endoscopy. The purpose of this study was to describe the readiness of endoscopy patients.

Methods: The research design used descriptive quantitative approaches. This study involved 50 endoscopy patients. Data collection techniques using questionnaire. Data were analyzed using frequency distribution.

Results: The result showed the most patient's diagnosis is gastritis (54%), the highest intervention is esophageal gastro duodenoscopy (58%) and it was only 18% (n=9) of the respondent who was ready facing the endoscopy procedure.

Conclusions: The respondents have varied characteristics and backgrounds. Good psychological condition is very essential to support the readiness of patient in facing endoscopy procedure. The nurse needs to give psychological preparation. Cooperation between nurses and patients is indispensable to determine the success of the procedure.

Keywords: Endoscopy; gastrointestinal; readiness

NURSING ASSESSMENT IN CASES DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL WORK IN THE AGRICULTURAL AREA: AN ANALYSIS FACTOR

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ABSTRACT

Background: Documentation of nursing care begins with a nursing assessment of the patient. This nursing care assessment model can be different according to the patient's needs, especially in patients who have a history of working as farmers. Factors in nursing assessment in cases due to work in the agricultural area still need a lot of exploration to match the nursing documentation.

This study was conducted to analyze the factors in nursing assessment in cases due to work in the agricultural area.

Methods: This study used a cross sectional approach by conducting a survey to 40 nurses as a sample. Nurses who were sampled were nurses who worked at the Puskesmas who did the initial handling of patient cases in agricultural areas in Lumajang district. Data were collected and analyzed using Statistical Method Instrument CFA (confirmatory factor analysis).

Results: 6 factors have been identified as factors that influence nursing assessment. Namely, demographic factors, health cultural factors, risk factors for poisoning, risk factors for contamination, risk factors for injury and risk factors for stress. Meanwhile, based on the results of factor analysis, 2 component factors were formed, namely factors due to hazardous materials and factors causing trauma in nursing assessments in agricultural areas.

Conclusion: In developing nursing care, nursing documentation must adapt to the work area where the health service is located. As a result, nurses who work in agricultural areas need to develop knowledge of nursing documentation in providing nursing care that focuses on problems in the agricultural area.

Keywords: Documentation; Nursing Assessment; Agriculture

NON-PHARMACOLOGY PAIN MANAGEMENT ON NEONATE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Neonates undergoing treatment often experience pain and painful procedures. Proper pain management needs to be done considering the variety of cases in neonates with different pain experiences and causes. The purpose of this study was to review effect of non-pharmacological pain interventions on neonates.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted to investigate the effect of non-pharmacology pain management in neonates. Studies were obtained from Proquest, Clinical Key for Nursing, Science Direct, and EBSCO databases. This Study was limited for Randomized Control Trial studies that published between 2015 and 2022, using subject headings and synonyms as keywords: neonate, neonatal, newborn, pain management, non pharmacology pain management. Next, JBI (Joanna Brings Institute) was used as an evaluation of journal quality and thematic analysis is used as the data analysis method.

Results: The search identified 659 relevant studies, and 23 studies have met the criteria. From 23 existing articles show that various effective non-pharmacological pain management in premature and term infants are sweet solution, skin stimulation, positioning, audio stimulation, and olfactory stimulation. 12 journals that discuss about comparisons between interventions, 6 journals that discuss about position like facilitated tacking, hammock, swaddling, holding, and nesting. 5 journals that discuss about combined pain management. Most of the journals (12 journals) discuss about breastmilk odor stimulation and breastfeeding. The study also proved that multiple pain management was more effective than one type of intervention.

Conclusion: The case-tailored practice of pain management in neonates and selecting the right combination of pain management will help reduce pain and increase comfort.

Keywords: Pain management; non-pharmacology; neonate.

MODEL OF SPIRITUAL NURSING CARE IN ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE

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ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

Keyword: Heart Failure, Spiritual Care, Spirituality, Quality of Life, Health-related Quality of Life

THE EFFECT MOBILE APPLICATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE BREAST CANCER WITH CHEMOTHERAPY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Breast cancer triggers a malignancy in women and a small proportion occurs in men in the form of epithelial tissue and breast tissue, the incidence is 10% of the total breast volume. One of the treatments that are often used by breast cancer patients is chemotherapy. This therapy in addition to having a positive impact, but also a negative impact due to the reaction to the treatment obtained. Objectives: of this systematic review is to identify the what and how literature on mobile application interventions on the quality of life for breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

Methods: Is a systematic review by analyzing several articles from several international databases, including Scopus, Scientific Direct, and Pubmed for publications in the last five years, 2018 to 2022. Search literature using English with the keywords used " mobile application and breast cancer and quality of life and chemotherapy".

Results: A search from the database were obtained as many as 63 articles, of which Scopus contained 30 article items, Science Direct contained 21 articles, and Pubmed contained 12 articles. Then the researcher re-filtered according to the criteria into 13 articles, and checked for duplicate articles, the total was 10 article items. The results of this study focused on mobile applications and breast cancer quality of life.

Conclusion: From several article analyzes conducted there are several articles which state that mobile applications have a good influence on quality of life, as well as reduce pain and fatigue levels and improve health.

Keywords: Mobile application, breast cancer, quality of life and chemotherapy.

INTERVENTION TO PREVENT ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acinetobacter baumannii is one of the gram negatives that poses a risk to patients. It can only colonize patients but can also infect patients who later develop HAIs. The resulting infection can affect several parts of the body. HAIs have a negative impact on patients, including causing long treatment and poor disease progression. Acinetobacter baumannii can also become resistant to a group of antibiotics. This infection is caused by Acinetobacter baumannii. Uncontrolled transmission of Acinetobacter can cause outbreaks. This outbreak needs to be controlled so that the patient is safe and can recover well. Objectives: The aim of this literature review is to identify recommendations to prevent spread of Acinetobacter baumannii.

Methods: A Literature review. Three electronic databases (Science Direct, Scopus, and SAGE) were searched between 2019-2022. The inclusion criteria are in intensive area (burn intensive area, adult, neonatus, pediatric or cardio) and about investigation, intervention trial or recommendations for prevention Acinetobacter baumannii. The exclusion criteria is use of antimicroba.

Results: From the literature study taken, the flow of patient and staff care, room investigations, infection control practices, nutritional service practices, nursing actions, infection prevention policies, risk factors for shared tools, environmental examinations, education, patient surveillance are factors that are studied in the studies. The recommendations found in the literature are hand washing compliance efforts, contact precautions efforts (change of gloves and gowns among patients), environmental checks, environmental cleaning, work clothes, higher awareness, staff cohorts and increased education about the prevention of Acinetobacter baumannii.

Conclusions : There are many recommendations that can be tried to control Acinetobacter baumannii. Further studies are needed to determine staff motivation and knowledge about control of Acinetobacter baumannii and control of antimicrobial resistant.

Keyword: Acinetobacter baumannii, Intervention, Prevention

PLAY INTERVENTION WITH WATCHING CARTOONS TO REDUCE ANXIETY IN PRESCHOOLER DURING HOSPITALIZED

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hospitalization is very stressful for children, especially preschoolers, and anxiety is the most widely documented of these negative reactions. This study aimed to analyze the effect of watching cartoons on anxiety in hospitalized children.

Method: quasi-experimental study compared anxiety before and after intervention with convenience sampling in children (3-6 years). The inclusion criteria of first experience being treated and excluding a diagnosis of chronic disease with (n=107) in the intervention group, (n=106) in the control group, who is treated at the hospital. Instruments used VAS-Anxiety which was developed ($r:0.837$) and used cartoons movie with content validity index (*Aiken's V*:0.86).

Results: The *Wilcoxon test* revealed a significant difference in the anxiety levels of hospitalized children between pre-and post-test data in group intervention with a sig. <0.001 (<0.05). A significant difference between the intervention and control groups was found using the *Mann-Whitney test* (Z value of -7.599 with a sig. of <0.001).

Conclusion: There are differences in anxiety levels before and after the intervention, indicating that play can reduce anxiety in hospitalized children. Watching cartoons can satisfy children's play requirements while also serving as a medium of communication to establish a trusting relationship between nurses and children so that children to cooperate in all aspects of treatment.

Keyword: Anxiety, Cartoon, Play, Children, Hospitalization.

CRITICAL CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF NURSES IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introductions : Cultural diversity is still an obstacle in providing nursing care to patients in the ICU. That is related to the competence of nurses in cross-cultural care. Critical cultural competence (CCC) shows that nurses can understand and respect the patient's culture so that nursing care has created by the culture of the patient and his family. Components of CCC include critical awareness, critical knowledge, critical skills, and critical empowerment. This study aims to describe the cultural competency of nurses based on critical cultural competence in the Intensive Care Unit.

Methods : The method used is a literature review study with six databases (Scopus, Science Direct, Web of Science, CINAHL, ProQuest, and Pubmed) searched in February 2022. Inclusion criteria in this study are limited to cross-sectional studies, descriptive studies, qualitative studies, and mixed-method studies. Article published in 2018-2022 in English involving a population of nurses working in hospitals. The Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline was used to assess quality and Prisma checklist guided this review.

Results: Seven studies were included in the review. Critical cultural competence describes cross-cultural competence in a multicultural context to support nurses in providing nursing care in line with patient culture. ICU nurses have skills that match the CCC. That is related to the factor of CCC are language, work environment, workload, gender, communication, spirituality, norms, age, education level, work experience, and history of critical cultural competence training.

Conclusions : Implementation of critical cultural competence in the ICU setting may need to be improved to increase optimality and quality of nursing care.

Keywords : Cultural care competency; Nurse; Intensive care unit; quality of care



INNOVATION IN COMMUNITY NURSING



TRANSCULTURAL-BASED HEALTH EDUCATION MODEL ON FAMILIES WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: the family abilities to care for diabetic patients is still lacking, because the recent educational model does not include cultural values of family. The purpose of this study was to develop a transcultural-based health education model to increase family abilities to care for type 2 diabetic patients.

Methods: An explanatory survey research with a cross sectional study approach. The study population was the family of diabetic patient in Buleleng who were taken using the rule of thumb with a sample size of 180 respondents using cluster random sampling. The latent variables in this study are cultural factors, patient factors, family factors, family health functions, health education, and family abilities as measured by using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) -Partial Least Squares (PLS).

Results: The results showed that the transcultural-based health education model of family abilities was a fit model. This refers to the results of the goodness of fit test. Cultural factors towards family health functions (T statistics = 2.344; P = 0.020), family factors towards family health functions (T statistics = 6.962; P = 0.000), patient factors towards family abilities (T statistics = 1.974; P = 0,049), family factors towards family abilities (T statistics = 5.387; P = 0.000), family health function towards health education (T statistics = 22.165; P = 0.000), and health education towards family abilities (T statistics = 5.127; P = 0.000).

Conclusion: transcultural-based education model can increase the family abilities in taking care diabetic patient. This model can be used as a reference to increase diabetic self-management in public health center.

Keywords: Culture, education, family abilities, diabetes mellitus

THE HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE ELDERLY IN NURSING HOMES AND THEIR CARE NEEDS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction, the increasing elderly population is a new challenge for health care systems around the world. Nursing Homes is an alternative to caring for the elderly. The purpose of this study was to describe the condition of the elderly living in nursing homes and their care needs.

Methods, the design of this research is a literature review, article search uses 5 databases, from Scopus, ProQuest, Pubmed, CINAHL and Scient Direct. The authors screened 355 peerreviewed articles published from 2019-2021, identifying 25 studies or reviews that met the inclusion criteria for this review.

Results, health conditions of the elderly who live in nursing homes are mostly over 60 years old. Psychologically the elderly feel anxiety and depression. Socially the elderly experience loneliness. Spiritually the elderly need help to religious practice. Elderly care needs in nursing homes include competent and culturally sensitive service delivery by nurses, a safe and comfortable living environment in a nursing home, privacy and social interaction needs, spiritual needs, social needs, and skills improvement.

Conclusion, Elderly people living in Nursing Homes have comprehensive needs, so that nursing services are provided in a humanistic and holistic manner, including physical, psychological, social, cultural and spiritual.

Keywords: Elderly Care; Elderly Health Conditions; Literature Review; Nursing Homes.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NURSE'S RESPONSE TIME AND THE CLIENT'S FAMILY SATISFACTION IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM AT THE BANJARMASIN ISLAMIC HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Response time is the time it takes the client to get help in accordance with the emergency of his illness since entering the emergency room door where a good response time is less than 5 minutes, in providing health services Response Time is very important to increase client family satisfaction. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the nurse's response time and the client's family satisfaction in the ER, Banjarmasin Islamic Hospital.

Methods: This research method uses design. This research approach uses a quantitative with a correlational approach. The sample in this study were 47 respondents, using accidental sampling technique. Statistical analysis of the Spearman-rho test.

Results: Based on the results of the analysis using the Spearman-rho statistical test, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ with a correlation value = 0.807, H_0 is rejected, H_1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the nurse's response time and the client's family satisfaction in the emergency room at home.

Conclusions: Islamic Hospital Banjarmasin, this shows that the better the nurse's response time, the better the client's family satisfaction.

Keywords: Response, Emergency Room, Satisfaction.

DO SELF-MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS IMPROVE SELF-EFFICACY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN STROKE SURVIVORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aimed of this study was to assess the effectiveness of self-management interventions on the self-efficacy and quality of life of stroke survivors compared to usual care.

Methods: Electronic databases (Pubmed, CINAHL, Scopus and Science Direct) were searched for relevant articles in English from January 2020 to October 16, 2021. Search results were refined to focus on randomized control trials (RTCs) focusing on stroke, self-management, self-efficacy and quality of life. Study selection, critical appraisal, data extraction, and data synthesis were conducted according to JBI methodology.

Results: Eight studies (n= 749 stroke survivors) were taken, of which six discussed the effectiveness of self-management interventions on self-efficacy and two literatures measured the quality of life of stroke survivors. Almost all participatory studies reported an increase in self-efficacy and quality of life after receiving the self-management intervention. The heterogeneity in this study is reported regarding the form of intervention, duration of implementation, instruments used, and outcomes

Conclusions: There are various self-management interventions, which can be in the form of education, support, coaching, or empowerment. Self-management interventions are reported to improve self-efficacy and quality of life of stroke patients. Future studies are expected to measure the self-perceived burden and self-care in stroke patients.

Keywords: self-efficacy; self-management; stroke; quality of life

STRESS MANAGEMENT IN PREVENTING HYPERTENSION FOR ADOLESCENTS IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Unhealthy adolescent behavior can increased the risk of hypertension. Efforts should be made to change adolescent behavior. The aim of this studied was to analyze stress management in preventing hypertension in adolescents.

Methods: The studied design used descriptive design, the researched population at this stage were 2nd grade in junior high school students at Surabaya, used random sampling. The number of samples were 100 students. Retrieval of data used a questionnaire with closed questions, was valid and reliable with a value > 0.60. Data analysis used descriptive analysis.

Results: Most of the stress management is in the sufficient category (75.7%). With good stress management, adolescents can control themselves to behave in a healthy life, such as not smoking, which can trigger hypertension.

Conclusions: The family environment and social environment play an important role in improving the ability of adolescents to manage stress and self-regulation. Families are in control of reinforcing self-change in adolescents.

Keywords: Stress management, hypertension, adolescents

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH PROMOTION ON BSE ABILITY IN EARLY DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers suffered by women worldwide. One of the efforts to detect the possibility of breast cancer early is to do a Breast Self-Examination (BSE). The risk of women who do not do BSE on a regular basis will be higher than women who do it regularly. Health promotion is considered an asset in health care and can provide relevant information to a subject or group to prevent disease or improve its consequences. Objective: To Review the effectiveness of health promotion on the ability of BSE in early detection of breast cancer.

Methods: used in making this research is Literature review. Articles searched through the Medline database, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Pubmed using the keywords: health promotion, BSE capabilities, early detection of breast cancer, consisting of quantitative research. Determine the criteria with an article search strategy using the PICOS framework which is also adjusted to the inclusion and exclusion criteria with a range of 2017- 2021 so that it meets 25 articles, in English and Indonesian. Based on this evaluation, 25 (twenty five) studies were obtained which were selected according to the research objectives and review criteria.

Results of a literature search, it was found that several studies regarding the provision of health promotion using the demonstration method contained a fairly high difference in the ability of breast self-examination both in increasing knowledge and skills, although there are other methods that increase knowledge and skills of breast self- examination as an early detection of breast cancer.

Keywords: Health promotion, BSE ability, early detection of breast cancer



INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION THROUGH LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON HAND WASHING ON KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIONS OF HANDS WASHING IN CLASS V STUDENTS OF SDN KUIN UTARA 7 BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT



Introductions:School-age children are times that are very different from adulthood. In elementary school students the health problems faced related to clean and healthy living behavior have not been implemented properly. Purpose:knowing the effect of giving health education through lectures and demonstrations about hand washing to knowledge and actions of hand washing in class V students of SDN Kuin Utara 7 Banjarmasin.

Methods: The study design used the Quasi Experimental method with the design of one group pretest-posttest design

Results:Analysis using the Wilcoxon statistical test. The Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test test results obtained p value (Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)) of 0,000 at the time of pre-test to post-test knowledge and action which is less than the research critical limit <0.05 so statistically there is an effect of giving education health to good and correct knowledge and actions of hand washing in class V of North Quin 7 SDN Banjarmasin.

Conclusions: So the hypothesis decision is to accept H1 and H2 so it can be said that there are significant significant differences in the results of the pre-test to post-test.

Keywords: Knowledge, Action, Health Education



YOUTH COMPLIANCE LEVEL IN COVID-19 PREVENTION EFFORTS IN BANGKALAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid-19 is a disease caused by the coronavirus which has made a pandemic in all countries including Indonesia. The covid-19 disease can be prevented, including by knowledge and public compliance, especially with adolescents in efforts to prevent Covid-19 disease. The preliminary survey found that 3 respondents with poor knowledge and 6 adolescents in Bangkalan District did not comply with the efforts to prevent covid-19. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of compliance with mask use, clean and healthy living habits, physical distancing, staying at home, always maintaining body immunity, and maintaining emotional status as an effort to prevent Covid-19 in Bangkalan Regency.

Methods: This research was conducted using a quantitative descriptive survey method. The population and research sample were taken by simple random sampling, namely all adolescents aged over 14 years in Bangkalan Regency as many as 200 respondents. The research instrument uses a questionnaire. Quantitative data analysis uses descriptive data analysis by calculating the frequency of values in a variable.

Results: The results showed that 66% of adolescents washed their hands before and after activities, 95.5% stated that they already knew how to wash their hands properly, and 96.5% used clean water and soap to wash their hands. All teenagers still leave the house to carry out activities with the last time they left the house yesterday, and 46% avoid crowds and 97% have kept their distance. 96.5% of respondents used masks when leaving the house and 69% only used masks when traveling. 84.5% of respondents exercised during a pandemic, and 52.5% of the type of exercise was running. 30% of respondents had added supplements to their food consumption and 30% added fruit, vegetables and milk to their food consumption 33% of respondents remembered God and were patient to maintain their emotions, 51.5% feel afraid when outside the home and 36% do online learning to get rid of boredom. 64% of respondents consume nutritious food, exercise and add vitamins to maintain their immunity, and 59% wear masks, wash hands, keep a suitable distance health protocol as an effort to prevent Covid-19. 80.8% of respondents refused when asked to shake hands, 86.5% reminded that there was a violation of health protocols, and 77% did activities to play cellphones, watch movies and do hobbies during a pandemic.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that the level of adolescent adherence is very good in terms of all aspects of the efforts to prevent Covid-19 except for the physical distancing aspect, so there is a need for increased socialization to eliminate the stigma about physical distancing.

Keywords: Covid-19, adolescent adherence level, covid-19 prevention

VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDERS ON SEXUAL EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Reports of poor sexual and reproductive health are common among adolescents. Considering that adolescents are still unable to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive health behavior, sexual education is needed. The implementation of sexual education involves many parties, so this study aimed to analyze the perspectives of stakeholders on sexual education for adolescents.

Methods: A systematic review of relevant qualitative and cross sectional articles was conducted in Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, and ProQuest databases. The PRISMA checklist was used as a research guideline and The Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline as a guide in measuring article quality. Descriptive analysis was used with narrative approach.

Results: Twelve articles were include in the final review. The articles mentioned who is responsible on educating adolescent, taboo and lack of communication skills between parent-child, delayed sexual education, contents of sexual education, sources of sexual education, ideal version of sexual education, person who should be responsible, skill-based teacher, school-based, religious challenge, partnership, and strategy to communicate with adolescent.

Conclusions: This study shows the need for deep discussion regarding the implementation of sexual education, such as the parties involved, the influencing factors, and the ideal version of sexual education expected by adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent; Sexual education; Stakeholders' perspective

CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN WHO GIVE BIRTH TO LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Babies with low birth weight (LBW) are at risk of experiencing higher morbidity and mortality than babies with normal birth weights, besides that LBW also has a risk of experiencing stunting during their growth and development. The characteristics of mothers who are at risk of giving birth to LBW are low education, premature pregnancy, adolescence, sexually transmitted diseases, vegetarian diet, IUGR, multiple pregnancies, hypertension, drug and alcohol consumption, placenta problems, abnormal uterine conditions, diabetes mellitus, infections during pregnancy, history of giving birth to LBW, and improper diet. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of mothers who gave birth to LBW in Surabaya..

Methods: This study uses a multinomial logistic regression analysis method to determine the characteristics of mothers who give birth (LBW) in the city of Surabaya.

The results of research conducted on 331 postpartum mothers showed that the characteristics of pregnant women who gave birth to LBW were: Mothers who had hypertension during pregnancy, mothers who experienced infections during pregnancy, mothers with low education, mothers who had a history of giving birth to LBW, mothers with premature gestational age, mothers with multiple pregnancies and mothers with IUGR. These characteristics of pregnant women can be used as guidelines for early detection of the risk of giving birth to LBW in mothers.

Conclusions: It is hoped that all pregnant women can detect the risk of LBW early, so that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) can be reduced

Keywords: Characteristics of pregnant women; LBW; IMR.

PRACTICE OF EARLY BREASTFEEDING INITIATION ON PRIMIGRAVIDA WITH A CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Factors that play a role in developing the potential of human resources are good nutritional status from an early age and the environment that shapes human character. namely the socio-cultural environment. One of the cultural interactions that affect nutritional status is the practice of breastfeeding and the practice of Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (EBI). Many previous studies have found that EBI practices have not been implemented optimally, due to the belief that the first milk that comes out is dirty and unhealthy, so it is not feasible to give it. for babies. The purpose of this literature study is to determine the influence of culture in the practice of early initiation of breastfeeding.

Methods: The articles used in the literature review were obtained through databases of international journal providers such as Proquest, Google Scholar and Science Direct. The journal was taken from 2019 to 2021. Researchers used keywords, namely cultural perspective, early breastfeeding (according to MESH/Medical Subject Heading) and 20 articles were analyzed using PRISMA diagrams.

Results: The analysis found that most mothers did not practice early breastfeeding because of certain beliefs about early breastfeeding, such as early breastfeeding was not as good as exclusive breastfeeding, dirty early breast milk, unhealthy early breastfeeding given to babies and the habit of mothers who immediately gave additional food immediately after the baby is born.

Keywords: early breastfeeding initiation practice; cultural perspective; systematic review.

PRIMARY PREVENTION IN REDUCING MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN RELATED TO WORK IN NURSES: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Musculoskeletal pain related work is health problem that commonly occur in nurses. Many diversity of ways to improve preventive behavior in nurses. This review study to identify efforts improving and developing behavior on preventing musculoskeletal disorders in nurses.

Methods: Four electronic databases (SCOPUS, ProQuest, Science Direct, EBSCO) were searched for studies using mixed method, a quasi-experimental design, randomized controlled trial, case study, cross-sectional and survey study which are published between 2017 and 2021. A literature review was undertaken utilizing a mix of The Rayyan Systematic Reviews Software and The PRISMA checklist as a guide.

Results and Analysis: Twenty-five studies met criteria for inclusion in the review. Studies used mixed method, randomized controlled trial, case study and quasi-experiment. The Participants were nurses in various health care setting. Expert discussion was conducted to find several suitable interventions that could be applied in Indonesia such as education, training, multidimensional program, ergonomics program, back school program and foot self care.

Conclusion: There are multi factors interventions to increase knowledge and skills in nurses can be applied in Indonesia. Meanwhile, work environment, regulation in health services, support system and electronic information ability affected on nurses in improving preventive behavior.

Keywords: prevention; musculoskeletal pain; nurse; literature review.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA VALUE AND VACCINE CONFIDENCE IN MOTHERS JOINING THE FACEBOOK COMMUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nowadays many parents are skeptical about vaccines, one of which is due to the negative information about vaccines recently circulating on social media. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between trust in vaccines, the use of social media as a source of health information, and social support regarding immunization on basic vaccine hesitancy in the anti and pro-vaccine communities on Facebook.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among 384 mothers consisting of 150 members of anti-vaccine and 234 members of the pro- vaccine communities. The instruments used were refers to Vaccine Confidence Scale, e-Health Impact Questionnaire (eHIQ), and Social Support Scale. The vaccine hesitancy were measured by Vaccine Hesitancy Scale (VHS).

Results: The results of the Spearman rho analysis showed the relationship between vaccine confidence and social support which was related to basic vaccine hesitancy in parents, the use of social media as a source of health information was related to vaccine hesitancy in the pro-vaccine community, but not in the anti-vaccine community.

Conclusions: The implications of the results are important for health workers and policymakers to determine the updated strategies in responding the phenomenon of public hesitancy about the immunization program, so that the basic immunization coverage will increase.

Keywords: Anti-vaccine; Vaccine hesitancy; Social media

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COVID-19 HEALTH PROTOCOLS FOR ELDERLY IN RURAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Preventing the transmission of covid-19 is one of the activities that are continuously carried out by various countries. Rapid viral transmission requires people to be able to protect themselves. A prevention of transmission activity is the implementation of the health protocol. This was a challenge for elderly in rural areas because there was evidence that the behaviour in implementing of their health protocols was still not good. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that influence the compliance of elderly in rural areas in implementing of the Covid-19 health protocol based on the theory of planned behaviour

Methods: The research design was survey. The number of samples was 100 elderly in rural areas. Collecting data used questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. The data were analyzed by multiple linear regression analysis used the F test and T test

Results: The result showed $F_{count} 50,052 > F_{table}$, there was a simultaneous influence between attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioural control on rural elderly compliance in implementing health protocols. The results of T-test showed that there was influence of attitudes (p value 0,00) and subjective norms (p value 0,00) and there is no influence of perceived behavioural control (p value 0.320) on rural elderly compliance in implementing health protocols

Conclusions: Simultaneous improvement of attitudes, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control is needed to increase compliance in implementing health protocol as an effort to prevent transmission of covid-19 for elderly in rural areas.

Keywords: compliance; health protocol; elderly; rural areas

INFLUENCE OF MARRIAGE AGE MATURATION EDUCATION ON EARLY MARRIAGE IN ADOLESCENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Early marriage is recognised by most countries as a violation of human rights and a serious hinderance to growth and stability in nations where it is practised. Early marriage is a global issue, occurring mainly in developing nations. The purpose of this article is to explore the extent and impact of marital maturity education on early marriage in developing countries.

Methods: A systematic search for studies were identified systematic by searching the database with the keywords “Education AND Early Marriage AND Age Maturation”. The result was undertaken through Science Direct, Scopus, Proquest, Sage Journal, SpringerLink, Elsevier and EBSCO. Ten of the studies met the inclusion criteria. In assessing the bias and methodological quality of this study using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical appraisal checklist tool.

Results: This review proves that the receipt of information has a major influence on decision-making for early marriage in adolescents. Education and place of residence are the most studied determinants of early marriage. Few of them reported results regarding age differences between partners, access to media information and self-efficiency. Things that affect decision making at the age of adolescence is the beginning of the existence of oneself, parents, and the environment. The significance of these associations is often small or inconsistent.

Conclusion: This review summarizes best available evidence available to public health workers and policy makers in developing nations in order to provide materials that may be incorporated into the development of intervention protocols for early prevention.

Keyword : Education, Early Marriage, Marriage Age Maturation

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

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ABSTRACT

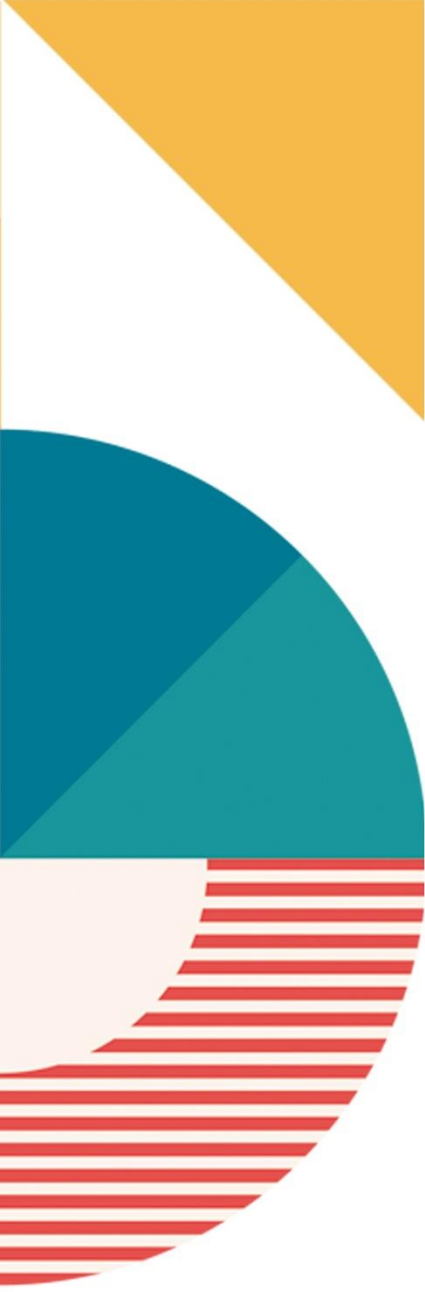
Introduction: Inmates with illicit drug use have experienced various problems that affect their QoL. Social rehabilitation is expected to improve their QoL. Studies investigating the evaluation of social rehabilitation on QoL of inmates with drug abuse are limited. The purpose of this study is to describe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

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

Results: The average QoL in physical, psychological, social relationship, and environment domains increased from the 0, 3rd, and 6th months of social rehabilitation. The Social rehabilitation in the 1st and 2nd prison was effective to improve QoL ($p < 0.001$) and with no significant effect in the 3rd prison ($p = 0.069$).

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

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



INNOVATION IN NURSING EDUCATION

CURRENT METHODS OF HEALTH EDUCATION BY NURSE AND ITS IMPACT ON TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one of the chronic non-communicable diseases and it has been included in the category of the six biggest causes of worldwide death, but self-control of treatment and obedience to self-care is still low. One of the influencing factors is related to the lack of knowledge. Providing ongoing health education is one of the solutions or efforts to strengthen knowledge in type 2 diabetes. The aim was to identify the various health education methods currently used by nurses and their impacts on type 2 DM.

Methods: design used is a literature review and this literature review evaluation process using PRISMA. The literature was searched on data based on Scopus, Web of Science, SAGE, CINAHL with the keywords "methods" or "interventions", "education", "health", "nursing", and "type 2 diabetes melitus. Inclusion criteria using PICOS (P: type 2 DM patients; I: health education by nurses; C: There is no comparison; O: controlled blood glucose levels; S: Randomized Controlled Trial, A quasy experimental, cross sectional, Controlled Clinical Trial, action research, mix method.

Results: Three (3) types of health education methods used by nurses were identified: 1). Direct health education refers to providing education by nurses to patients through training, coaching, interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and home visits; 2). Indirect Health Education - using mobile phones; 3). The mixed of direct health education and the use of mobile phone-based applications is carried out with the application of mobile health technology and nurse health coaching.

Conclusions: The impact of providing health education by nurses to type 2 diabetes: increasing of knowledge, behavioral change on preventing diabetes complications, increasing self-efficacy, increasing self-care activities and prevent complications in type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: health education, nurse, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT WITH THE INDEPENDENCE OF POST-STROKE PATIENTS IN THE NEUROLOGICAL POLYCLINIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: After a stroke, the life of stroke sufferers and their families changes drastically so that it is difficult to return to the life before stroke, The consequences of stroke and the rehabilitation process are very dependent on the role of the family and their support. Purpose: To determine the correlation between family support and independence of post-stroke patients at neurological polyclinic.

Method: This study used a quantitative study with an analytic observational study with a cross sectional approach, samples in this study were 72 samples with sample technique consecutive sampling method. Data analysis is performed with Spearman rank test.

Result: Based on the results the majority of respondents have good family support totaled 62 people (86%). And mostly with moderate level of independence totaled 41 people (57%). Statistical test results show signification value $p = 0.00$ ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is a correlation between family support with the independence of patients post – stroke in neurological polyclinic with a value of $P = 0.000$ <value $\alpha = 0.05$ with a correlation coefficient value of 0.683.

Keywords: family support, independence, stroke

BOARDGAME AS A PLAYING MEDIA TO STIMULATE CHILDREN'S GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Educating children requires interesting and safe media. Childhood is a period of growth and development of various aspects including fine motor, gross motor, language, and personal social. Social interaction can use gadgets but if there is no control over the use of gadgets, children become addicted, indifferent to those around them, rarely communicate with people. To anticipate this, alternative media that is safer than gadgets is board games. Objective: to design a board game media design to stimulate children's growth and development through types of children's games.

Methods: this research method includes 2 phase. Phase I is Research & Development model research, Phase II is the implementation of the model using the Pre-Experimental Design Non-randomized One-Shot Case Study. Data was collected by means of interviews, questionnaires and observations. The data is processed using the visual comparison matrix analysis method. An attractive board game must be supported by good mechanics and visibility. The instruments we use are instruments for children's learning media that have been validated by media experts and material experts.

Results: Children can grow and develop well if a healthy lifestyle is implanted like healthy food is. The solution to this problem can be achieved by designing a board game as a medium for learning and playing. Board games have rules, goals, problems, players, procedures, etc. It can also train psychomotor, emotional, moral, cognitive, artistic, and language aspects with fun. **Conclusions:** The board game is expected to make children interact well so that all aspects of a child's development run well.

Keywords: board game, stimulation, types of children's games

NURSING STUDENTS' CARING BEHAVIOR TOWARDS CLINICAL LEARNING READINESS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Students who took part in clinical practice encountered psychological difficulties frequently. Caring behavior as the core of nursing will prepare the students to deliver nursing intervention safely and effectively in clinical settings. This study aimed to analyze the nursing students' caring behaviors towards their readiness to practice in clinical learning.

Methods: This descriptive and cross-sectional study used a total sampling method to obtain data from 122 nursing students in two nursing programs in Bandung with a response rate of 81.3%. CBI-24 (Caring Behavior Instrument short form) and the Casey-Fink Readiness for Practice Survey measure caring behavior and student readiness in clinical practice.

Results: The study results showed that students' caring behavior was significantly related to their readiness in clinical practice (sig 0.000; $p < 0.05$). Both variables showed a significant relationship with a strength of 23.8 percent. Only the connectedness dimension was significantly related to student readiness to participate in clinical practice. Age, gender, and employment status have no significant effect on caring behaviors and readiness to nursing students' practice.

Conclusions: Nursing students' caring behavior and connectedness affected their readiness to practice in clinical learning. Nursing education must emphasize the development of student caring behaviors, particularly assurance, knowledge and skills, and respect.

Keywords: caring; nursing; practice; readiness; student

DETERMINANTS OF MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many people experienced mental health disorders due to the Covid-19 pandemic and if not treated immediately, it will cause serious problems. The aim of this article is to determine the determinants of mental health disorders during a pandemic.

Methods : A systematic approach in this review using the PRISMA approach and journal sources from several databases including Scopus, Science Direct, SAGE, NCBI, ProQuest in the 3 last years from 2020 to 2022. . Boolean operators within search process using AND and OR. The inclusion criteria were the general public, aged more than 17 years. Exclusion criteria were people with chronic disease and schizophrenia. Literature review, editorial, critical synthesis, and the like are also exclusion criteria for this review.

Results : Overall, this review consisted of 13 articles with the majority of the article designs were cross sectional. Respondents in all articles were the general public, the age of 25-35 years, the gender was female and have moderate and mild mental disorders. Some of the caused people experienced mental health problems during the pandemic were temporary job loss, being laid off, decreased income to dismissal.

Conclusion: Overall, the community experienced mental health problems during the pandemic.

Keywords : determinants; factors; mental health disorders; covid-19

EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOEDUCATION MODIFICATION ON HEALTH LOCUS OF CONTROL AND FAMILY SUPPORT IN TYPE 2 DM PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia due to defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. DM requires medical care, education and self-management to prevent the risk of complications. This risk occurs due to lack of information about the disease and its management forms an inaccurate perception. In addition to the role of health workers, patients and families also play a role in education to provide an understanding of the causes, prevention, complications, and management of DM. This study aimed to improve the control of blood glucose levels in type 2 DM patients by increasing health locus of control and family support.

Methods: The type of research was a Quasi Experiment with pretest-posttest control group design. The population in this study was elderly who suffer from type 2 diabetes. This research was using Systematic Random Sampling on 35 respondents. The results of the study were blood sugar test, Health locus of control questionnaires, and family support. This research was analyzed by Wilcoxon signed Rank Test.

Results: psychoeducational modification is effective to improve Health Locus of Control in Type 2 DM patients (p -value < 0.005), after psychoeducation the patient thinks about being responsible for controlling his health. For family support variables, the application of psychoeducation has an important role so that patients can control KGD and stay healthy.

Conclusions: the application of effective psychoeducation to increase Locus of control and family support in controlling KGD in Type 2 DM patients and nurses can apply it.

Keywords: Psychoeducation Modification, Health Locus of Control, Family Support, Type 2 DM

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION USING A COMBINATION OF BRAINSTORMING METHODS AND AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA ON INCREASING KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE IN PREVENTING STUNTING IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN PUSKESMAS BANDAR KHALIPAH, PERCUT SEI TUAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem that often occurs is that the mother's lack of knowledge is a factor associated with the incidence of stunting in children. The level of knowledge of the mother since pregnancy is closely related to the health of the fetus until the child is 2 years old. The Brainstorming method and Audiovisual media are combined methods to provide a different learning atmosphere by the community health center. The purpose of this study was to see the effect of the Brainstorming method and Audiovisual media on increasing maternal knowledge and attitudes in preventing stunting in pregnant women.

Methods: Quasi-experimental research design with a one-group pre-test - post-test design without a control group. The sample size in this study amounted to 44 respondents in Community Health Center Bandar Khalipah, Percut Sei Tuan District who were selected using the purposive sampling method.

Results: The results of the study on knowledge and attitudes obtained of the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test analysis $p=0.000$ ($p<0.05$), which means that there is an effect of giving brainstorming methods and audiovisual media to the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women in preventing stunting.

Conclusion: Health education with brainstorming methods and audiovisual media can increase the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women in preventing stunting. Suggestions for community health centers should provide this education repeatedly in a period to increase knowledge and improve knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing stunting. For researcher is then expected to use and develop these innovations to provide health education.

Keywords: Audiovisual , Brainstorming, Education, Pregnant women

ANDRAGOGY LEARNING AND THE ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN ONLINE PALLIATIVE CLASS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Amid the Covid-19 pandemic, online learning has become one of the popular methods for students to continue their learning activities. However, andragogy learning and related factors, especially in palliative nursing courses in the context of online classes during the Covid-19 pandemic, have not been evaluated. Therefore, this study aimed was to explore andragogy learning and to find out the related factors among nursing students.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted, with 189 nursing students joining palliative online classrooms from September to December 2021 in the Institute of Technology and Health Bali. A structured questionnaire of Andragogy Educational Movement Questionnaire (AEMQ) was used. The sample selection was participatory and non-probabilistic. Data were analyzed using Chi-square test and Spearman correlation coefficient analysis for the association between the score and studied variables.

Results: Based on the inspection, the result showed the mean score of all domains for andragogy learning was low. Meanwhile, age ($p = 0.04$) significantly correlated with self-concepts while parents' occupation ($p = 0.04$) significantly correlated with learning motivation. Teacher characteristics which include professional ability, personal quality, interpersonal relationships ($p < 0.001$) were significantly correlated with all the independent variables. Besides that, learning media including class management and learning aids ($p < 0.001$) are also positively correlated with all independent variables.

Conclusions: Online learning is a good opportunity to continue education. However, in the context of palliative courses, it cannot fully sustain the andragogy education movement of the nursing student while attending an online palliative course. These findings will help solve the actual problems faced by teachers and students when running online classes to make learning more effective.

Keywords: Andragogy; Education; Nursing students; Online learning

DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT POSTPARTUM PATIENTS WITH SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA-ECLAMPSIA BASED ON WIEDENBACH'S NEED FOR HELP AND OREM'S SELF-CARE MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction One of the causes of the high mortality rate of patients with severe preeclampsia-Eclampsia in the postpartum period is the inaccurate assessment of the patient's need for help and independence in self-care. This study aimed to develop specific assessment instruments for postpartum patients based on Wiedenbach's need for help and Orem's self-care models (new instrument).

Methods This research was designed by the research and development (R&D) approach. The samples were 30 midwives and 100 documents of postpartum patients with preeclampsia from Surabaya Airlangga University Hospital and 30 midwives from Surabaya Hajj Hospital. Data were collected through document tracking and interviews. Data analyzed with R&D methods.

Results The results showed that the mean rank value of the new assessment instrument higher (29.72) than the old assessment instrument (19.93). A significant difference between the new assessment instrument and the old assessment instrument (Wilcoxon test value -5.379 with a significance of 0.000, $p < 0.05$). The new instrument was functionality, efficiency, and usability for assessment of the need for help and self-care postpartum patients with severe preeclampsia and Eclampsia.

Conclusions Postpartum patients with severe preeclampsia-Eclampsia should be assessed by the specific assessment instruments for postpartum patients based on Wiedenbach's need for help and Orem's self-care models.

Keywords: Severe preeclampsia, Eclampsia, Need for Help, Self-Care, Assessment instruments

EFFECT NURSING AGENCY BASED ON HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL TO SELF CARE AGENCY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: People with diabetes have an increased risk of developing several serious, life-threatening health problems that result in higher medical care costs, decreased quality of life, and increased mortality. This study aims to examine the effect of nursing agency model based on the health promotion model on self care (SDSCA), fasting glucose levels, and 2 hours postprandial glucose levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Methods: This study was an experimental design with two group pre-test post-test design. Thirty respondents were selected through convenience sampling. The experimental group was given nursing agency model training in the form of education-based health promotion, carried out for 6 weeks. Patient' self care was measured by instrument summary diabetes self-care activity (SDSCA), other variables were measured by observing fasting blood glucose levels and 2 hours postprandial. Data were analyzed using one-way ANCOVA test with $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results: It showed that there was a statistically significant difference in the mean scores of all dimensions of self-care behavior in diabetes care activities, which increased significantly in the intervention group after intervention ($p < .05$). In addition, there was a significant decrease in fasting and 2-hour postprandial glucose levels in the intervention group compared to the control group ($p < .05$) after the intervention.

Conclusion: The implementation of a nursing agency model based on health promotion is effective in improving self-care abilities, and reducing glucose levels of fasting blood and 2 hours postprandial. This model can be used to explain the health behavior of diabetic patients by increasing health literacy and self-efficacy.

Keywords: nursing agency, health promotion model, self-care agency, glucose level, type 2 diabetes mellitus

DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING CARE INSTRUMENT DESIGN PROBLEM ORIENTED RECORD (POR) MODEL BASED ONLINE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Documentation is an important recording and reporting activity carried out by nurses because through recording and reporting all nurse activities will be well documented. The implementation of nursing care documentation is used as a measuring tool to determine and monitor the quality of nursing care services held in hospitals. The purpose of this study was to develop an online-based Problem Oriented Record (POR) nursing care instrument design.

Methods: The research design used a mix method, the sampling technique was purposive sampling as many as 15 people with the inclusion criteria of nurses actively working in the inpatient room, and the exclusion criteria of nurses working in the outpatient room.

Results: The average difference in the ability of nurses to apply online and manual nursing care instruments is 31.17, and the standard deviation is 0.116, while statistically this difference shows a strong significance with a p-value of 0.000. This means that the ability of nurses to apply online-based nursing care instruments is easier than manual instruments.

Conclusions: The development of an online-based documentation system can make it easier for nurses to document nursing care and increase the processing time of nursing care services so that this system is feasible to be developed.

Keywords: Documentation; Nursing; POR; On line

STRESS ADAPTATION MODEL FOR UNCERTAIN PROCESS OF DIABETES MELLITUS DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Uncertainty Diabetes mellitus shows the inability of individuals to determine the meaning of events related to the disease process. Uncertainty Diabetes mellitus causes stress due to uncertainty around the disease, disease process, treatment and side effects. The purpose of this study was to develop a stress adaptation model to the uncertainty of the diabetes mellitus disease process.

Methods: The design of this research is an explanatory survey with a cross sectional approach. Methods: The sample size of the study was 250 Diabetes mellitus clients who were recruited using simple random sampling technique. The research variables are cognitive, biophysical, social, psychological factors, structure providers, illusions, inferences, uncertainty, psychosocial coping and adaptations. Data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by SEM-PLS.

Results: The results of this study indicate that cognitive, biophysical, psychological factors, structure providers and the illusion of inference have a significant effect on uncertainty. Social factors have no effect on uncertainty. Uncertainty has a significant effect on coping and psychosocial adaptation. Coping has a significant effect on psychosocial adaptation. The test criteria state that if the T-statistics T-table value (1.96) or the P-value < significant alpha 5% or 0.05, it is stated that there is a significant effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Conclusion: The finding of the stress adaptation model to the uncertainty of the disease process Diabetes mellitus is associated with that uncertainty is a cognitive condition, indicating the inadequacy of existing cognitive factors to support the interpretation of disease-related events. Then adaptation in the context of uncertainty reflects the continuation of the normal biopsychosocial behavior of Diabetes mellitus clients and is the expected result of coping efforts to reduce uncertainty which is assessed as a danger.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, uncertainty, coping, psychosocial adaptation

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH APPLICATION THAT SUPPORT THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PLWHA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The use of smartphone-based health applications is one of the interventions developed to deal with the problems experienced by people living with HIV/ODHA (PLWHA). This research aims to identify the use of smartphone-based health application in improving the quality of life of PLWHA patients.

Methods: This systematic review accessed four databases with predefined keywords in Pubmed, ProQuest, ScienceDirect and Scopus by conducting a review using Preferred Reporting Items for Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA). Eligibility of the article using population, intervention, comparison, outcome, study design (PICOS) framework: population is PLWHA, intervention: health application to improve the quality of life of PLWHA, and the selected study design uses Randomized Controlled Trial, published in the last 5 years.

Results: A total of 9 analysis articles show the results that health applications can improve the quality of life of PLWHA patients. The effectiveness of health application that support the quality of life of PLWHA, can be applied to support the quality of life of PLWHA including physical health, psychology, social relations and the environment.

Conclusions: The use of health applications is effective in improving the quality of life of PLWHA patients. Health applications are private and easy to use and have very good benefits for patients.

Keywords: Health application; quality of life; PLWHA

SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION BASED ON THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sexual risk behavior is a serious problem because it is the most important risk factor for the emergence of diseases. Various diseases due to sexual risk behavior are Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), disability, and death in adolescents due to lack of information among adolescents about sexual health. This review study aimed to identify prevention of sexual risk behavior through health education based on Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB).

Methods: A systematic review using four electronic databases (Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science, and Science Direct) from the last 5 years (2017-2021). Research using design pre-post study, quasy-experiment and Randomized Control Trials (RCT). Using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) as a guide in measuring study quality and Prisma checker as a research guide. The data analysis used was descriptive analysis with a narrative approach.

Results: There were 11 articles that matched the inclusion criteria. All selected studies discussed sexual health education through the TPB approach. Educational programs include education about sexual and reproductive in adolescents, attitudes towards sexual prevention, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. Health education programs can positively influence adolescent behavioral intentions to prevent sexual behavior.

Conclusion: Sexual health education based on TPB can be an appropriate intervention to prevent sexual behavior in adolescents. Adolescents need intentions to behave by increasing attitudes, subjective norms, and behavioral control through continuous health education.

Keyword: Sexual risk behavior; sexual health education; theory of Planned Behavior; Adolescent.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH APPLICATION THAT SUPPORT THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PLWHA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

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Conclusions: The use of health applications is effective in improving the quality of life of PLWHA patients. Health applications are private and easy to use and have very good benefits for patients.

Keywords: Health application; quality of life; PLWHA

IMPLEMENTATION OF LONG-TERM CARE IN THE ELDERLY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Long-term assistance for the elderly is the process of providing long-term assistance and support to the elderly who are unable to care for themselves either partially or totally, because they have limitations in physical and or mental aspects, provided by informal caregivers and professionals.

Methods: The research design used in this study is A Review. The purpose of this method is to help researchers better understand the background of the research that is the subject of the topic sought and understand why and how the results of the study so that it can be a reference for new research. Researchers conducted a search for data through the websites of accessible journal portals such as PubMed, Elsevier, Springer, and Google Scholar for the past 5 years.

Results: The results showed after the collection of journals using accredited journal sites such as PubMed, Elsevier, Springer, and Google Scholar obtained 336 identified journals and then carried out eligibility criteria. Then filtered obtained 23 journals, then excluded studies obtained 8 journals meet the criteria of exclusion, based on inclusion criteria so that the total number of articles eligible for review is 15 articles.

Conclusions: The condition of long-term care care becomes a motivation to explore the choking phenomenon felt by the elderly and care workers in Indonesia so that it can be an evaluation material for policy makers in the future.

Keywords: care, long term care, elderly

THE BARRIERS FACED AMONG NURSING STUDENTS DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF E-LEARNING IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The outbreak of the coronavirus disrupted the education system. One of the affected is nursing students, they faced many challenges to carry out the online learning process. This systematic review is aimed to identify the barriers of online learning for nursing students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A systematic review searched five electronic databases (Scopus, PubMed, Science Direct, CINAHL and ProQuest). The study design varied in rigorousness over the quantitative as well as qualitative studies. The Centre for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used for assess quality and Prisma checklist for guided this review. Title, abstract, full-text and methodology were assessed for the eligibility of the studies. Data tabulation and narrative analysis of study findings was performed. We found six studies which met inclusion criteria in the review.

Results: The nursing students encountered various barriers during the implementation of online learning including students' characteristics, high costs for online learning, poor internet connection, low motivation in online learning, lack of skills in using e-learning, difficulties in understanding the materials, and physical problems caused by taking online classes. (e.g. fatigue, sore eyes, headaches).

Conclusions: There was a high statistically significant negative correlation between obstaclesfacing nursing students, and their attitudes toward e-learning.

Keywords: Barriers, e-learnig, nursing student, covid-19

EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTRONIC-BASED NURSING DOCUMENTATION APPLICATIONS IN IMPROVING HEALTH SERVICES: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Documentation is a nursing record as evidence reporting in the interest of health workers providing health services. The development of nursing care standards with electronic nursing documentation that is in line with technological developments can reduce errors in performing intervention actions on patients.

Methods: The design of this research is a literature review. The article search was conducted on 10 February 22 February by accessing five electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, Pubmed, Ebscohost and ProQuest). The method used to summarize the journal is CASP (Critical Appraisal Skill Program) tools. Article year is limited from 2017-2022 (last five years). The strategy in searching for articles using PICO is, Population: The sample in this study is a number of nurses in the room with varying numbers. Intervention: electronic-based nursing documentation, Comparison: manual nursing documentation. Outcomes: A total of 15 articles were analyzed according to inclusion and exclusion criteria focusing on nursing documentation.

Result : Studies related to electronic documentation show that there is electronic documentation and manual documentation. The use of electronic documentation can improve documentation filling, increase time effectiveness and improve quality nursing service. **Conclusion:** Electronic-based nursing documentation is easy to apply efficiently by nurses in the documentation system so that there is an increase in recording or documentation compared to a written system considering the nurse's workload high and time constraint.

Keywords: Electronic documentation; Health services ; Nurse

UNIVERSITY ACCREDITATION AFFECT THE PASS RATE OF NURSE COMPETENCY EXAM: A NATIONWIDE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The relationship between accreditation and the UKNI graduation rate in Indonesia is important to be investigated because of the large number of nursing higher education institutions and their worrying quality. The purpose of this study knowing how the accreditation of nursing profession study programs, university ownership status, and university location predicts the UKNI graduation rate.

Method: The design of this study was quantitative, an observational cohort study consisting of two stages. First, to find out the percentage of UKNI graduation nationally and second use multivariate regression analysis to predict the UKNI graduation rate based on accreditation and university status.

Result: The equation of the model explains that first, every increase in the accreditation of a nursing education institution will contribute to an increase in the UKNI graduation rate by 14%. Second, if the ownership of the university is public, the increase in UKNI graduation increases by 28%. The three universities located on the island of Java will experience an increase in UKNI graduation by 15%.

Conclusion: This study found that accreditation, university ownership status, and university location determine the level of UKNI pass rate. In this study, UKNI pass rate was used as the measurement of quality and the study found that the better the independent variables resulting in the better the quality.

Keyword: Accreditation, Education Quality, Higher Education, Nursing Faculty, Pass Exam

EFFECTIVENESS OF SMARTPHONE APPLICATIONS ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND HRQOL IN CANCER PATIENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In the era of the Covid-19 pandemic, it has caused disruptions in the provision of health services, especially for cancer patients who experience a high burden due to the anti-cancer therapy received, which causes several disturbances that can affect the patient's functional capacity so that it can interfere with patient involvement in physical, social, psychological activities and health-related quality of life (HRQOL). In this study, we aim to show innovations from the development of smartphone-based technology in promoting or exercising physical activity to cancer patients that can be carried out during a pandemic so as to improve the quality of life related to patient health.

Methods: The search was carried out systematically from 4 databases namely Scopus, ScienDirect, PubMed, Proquest which were published from 2019-2022 and were in English. The characteristics of the research design taken are randomized control trial, cohort, and cross-sectional.

Results: Based on data obtained from 5 quantitative studies on smartphones in promoting or exercising physical activity in cancer patients who have been identified, they can show behavioral changes. Some of the applications used are Video Exercise, DianaWeb, SMART-BREAST, the EXCEL Program (Exercise and educate).

Conclusions: Patients with cancer benefit greatly from technological developments that are being carried out, during the COVID-19 pandemic patients spend more time at home and receive benefits and support to maintain their level of physical activity and mental health, thus indicating a change in health-related quality of life in cancer patients.

Keywords: Covid 19; Physical Activity; Health Related Quality of Life; Cancer; Smartphone App.

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION THROUGH TELEMEDICINE ON ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ABOUT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescence is a transition period from children to adults. Adolescents have a distinctive nature in the form of great curiosity, love adventure and challenges and tend to dare to take risks without careful consideration. Problems that often occur in adolescents include sexuality problems, unwanted pregnancies and abortions, infection with sexually transmitted diseases, and drug abuse. One of the causes of this problem is the lack of adolescent knowledge about reproductive health. Therefore, it is necessary to provide adequate reproductive health education for adolescents. But during this pandemic, education through telemedicine is considered safer as an effort to control the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: Asystematic review was conducted to examine the effectiveness of health education through telemedicine on adolescent knowledge levels about reproductive health. The study was examined 7 articles were obtained from the sciencedirect, pubmed and Google Scholar with a Randomized Controlled Trial or Quasi experimental research design. The article was published between 2016 and 2022, and the articles was evaluated by Joanna Brings Institute (JBI) to examine the quality of article. Furthermore, research was explored and analyzed by Thematic Analysis. **Results:** It was found that 7 journals showed a significant increase in the level of knowledge among adolescent about reproductive health, measured by before and after questionnaire.

Conclusion: Based on literature, health education through telemedicine has proven to be effective in increasing the level of adolescent knowledge about reproductive health.

Keyword : telemedicine, reproductive health, adolescent

ANDROID-BASED PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE COGNITIVE EMOTIONAL RELAXATION APPLICATION FOR ANXIETY AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN PREELDERLY: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a problem found in all countries, including Indonesia. Hypertension that lasts a long time can cause complications. These complications cause excessive worry and anxiety. Various efforts have been made but still not optimal. This condition encourages the development of non-pharmacological therapy to complement pharmacological therapy. As for this study, researchers tried to apply one of the non-pharmacological treatments as an effort to reduce anxiety and blood pressure experienced by patients through Progressive Muscle Relaxation (PMR). Currently, mobile technology provides a number of smartphone applications to facilitate health improvement in the community. The preparation of this systematic review study was to determine the effectiveness of the Android-based Progressive Cognitive Emotional Relaxation application on anxiety levels and blood pressure in pre-elderly with hypertension

Methods : compiling this systematic review, the JBI Critical Appraisal protocol was used to search 15 journals with keywords progressive muscle relaxation, anxiety, and hypertension using the Web of Science, Science Direct, and Scopus databases in the last 5 years from 2017-2021.

Results : From the results of this systematic review research study using 15 journals that have been selected from several databases, the Android-based Progressive Muscle Cognitive Emotional Relaxation application is able to reduce anxiety levels and can reduce blood pressure in pre-elderly with hypertension.

Conclusion : It was hoped that the application can be applied routinely and become a health innovation for adults who experience increased anxiety and high blood pressure and can be used in health services in the pandemic era.

Keywords : Blood pressure, Hypertension, Anxiety, Elderly, Android-Based Progressive Muscle Cognitive Emotional Relaxation Application.



INNOVATION IN NURSING MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

OPTIMIZING SHIFT SCHEDULING AND WORK-LIFE BALANCE TO IMPROVE JOB SATISFACTION AMONG FEMALE NURSES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Among the numerous factors that can improve job satisfaction are challenging work, rewards that meet employees' expectations, comfortable working environment, and balance between personal life and work (work-life balance). This study aimed to analisys the relationship between shift schedule arrangement and work-life balance among female nurses and its impact on job satisfaction

Methods: This study adopted a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of nurses who have civil servant status in one of the regional hospitals in Indonesia The participants were recruited using proportionate stratified random sampling with 100 respondents The variables included shift schedule arrangement, work-life balance and job satisfaction. Data were collected using questionnaires A related to the characteristics of nurses, Questionnaire B about job satisfaction, Questionnaire C about setting shift schedules Questionnaire D about worklife balance, which were then analysed using chi-square test.

Results: A chi-square test revealed a significant correlation between job satisfaction and three factors: education level ($p = .008$; OR = 1.40), shift schedule arrangements ($p = .006$; OR = 3.083), and work-life balance ($p = .016$; OR = 2.827).

Conclusion : The finding showed significant correlation between education level, shift schedule, work-life balance, and job satisfaction among female nurses. If there is no clear pattern to work shifts, nurses in inpatient units will experience greater working stress and declining job satisfaction. Organizations can help employees to improve their work-life balance by introducing family-friendly policies such as flexible working hours.

Keywords: job satisfaction, shift schedule, nursing management, work-life balance

THE EFFECT STANDARDIZED NURSING TERMINOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAM ON QUALITY OF NURSING DOCUMENTATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Factors that affect the quality of nursing documentation include the use of terminology and documentation instruments according to standards. Educational programs are needed to improve the ability of nurses in the use of standard nursing terminology. This review study aims to explore the effect of a standardized nursing terminology education program on the quality of nursing.

Methods: A systematic review of search results from six electronic databases (Scopus, ProQuest, Web of Science, Science Direct, PubMed and Research Gate). The criteria for the papers in this study are articles published in 2017 – 2022, full texts, articles using English or Indonesian, and research methods using a quasi-experimental design or randomized control trial. We extracted experimental studies and critical analyzes using the PICOS (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, and Study Design) method. The review used the Joanna Briggs Institute Guidelines for quality reviews and the Prisma checklist for this review guide.

Results: We found eight studies that met the inclusion criteria in the review. The included study contains the effect of a standardized nursing terminology education program on the quality of nursing documentation. All studies contributing to this article were quasi-experimental and randomized control trials. All participants in this study were nurses who worked in hospitals and were given the intervention of the NANDA, NIC, and NOC educational programs. Nurse training with assistance in writing nursing documentation is proven to improve the quality of nursing documentation.

Conclusion: All studies show that standard nursing terminology education programs can improve nurses skills in nursing documentation.

Keywords: Standardized Nursing Terminology; Education; Nursing Documentation

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON THE PATIENT SAFETY INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM

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Abstract

Introduction: Injuries to patients caused by unsafe treatment are a global health problem amid every country's effort to achieve universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to improve the quality of health services. The COVID-19 pandemic is increasingly demanding the ability of a safe health care system to prevent patient safety incidents. This study aims to identify a patient safety incident reporting system during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: A systematic review that used six electronic databases (SCOPUS, ProQuest, Science Direct, PubMed, and EBSCO) with keywords "(Impact OR Impact Factor) AND (Covid-19 OR SARS-CoV-2) AND (Incident Reporting OR Hospital Incident Reporting OR Patient Safety OR Adverse Event)" were searched from 2018 to 2022 using mixed method, cross sectional, case study that related to health workers during pandemic Covid-19. To assess the quality with critical appraisal used The JBI Guideline and guided this review used PRISMA checklist.

Results: Totally 10 of 151 studies were used based on inclusion criteria. Studies used mixed methods, cross-sectional and case studies. This study was found one of the important impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on safety reporting is emotional exhaustion in health workers. Such as burnout that doubly as likely to be involved in patient safety incidents, doubly as likely to give lower than optimal care to cases due to dropped professionalism and 3 times more likely to get low patient satisfaction.

Conclusion: In the current COVID-19 pandemic, it is very important to provide support to health workers and health care providers to improve patient safety perceptions and encourage a positive reporting culture in health services.

Keywords: patient safety; incident report; covid-19

HOW EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AFFECTS NURSE PERFORMANCE: A QUALITATIVE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses are a profession that has a high intensity of interaction while providing care to clients. Nurses may experience a variety of communication problems that lead to maladaptive behaviors that can affect nurse performance as well as the reputation of the hospital. This review aims to understand how emotional intelligence affects nurse performance.

Metode: A systematic review was sourced from six databases that were searched between 2011 to 2021 with qualitative studies using the PICOS framework to construct review questions. A total of 196 records were identified, but only five studies were included for further analysis and synthesis using the JBI QARI instruments. Methodological feasibility study on selected articles using CASP tools. Meta-aggregation synthesis was performed and assessed using the GRADE ConQual instrument.

Result: The overall methodological quality of this research is good and GRADE ConQual assessment score was "moderate" with four syntheses of findings: (1) Emotional intelligence forms wisdom as an individual as well as a leader, (2) Increases the ability to control oneself, others and situations, (3) Improving skills in communicating both verbally and nonverbally, and (4) Improving the quality and serenity of self through spirituality.

Conclusion: The ability to increase the emotional intelligence capacity of a nurse will be able to have a positive influence on performance related to aspects of leadership, critical care, planning, evaluation and interpersonal relationships. Emotional intelligence can influence a nurse to take quick and appropriate steps even in difficult situations.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, emotional competence, nurse, job performance

KAMISHIBAI CARD: AN INNOVATIVE WAY TO AUDIT THE PROCESS OF PATIENT SAFETY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: World Health Organization (WHO) provides a framework to develop their actions on patient safety which called Global Patient Safety Action Plan 2021-2030. Patient safety always be the concern to prevent errors and adverse effect to inpatients and outpatients. There are many tools were developed to monitor the implementation of patient safety. Kamishibai Card (K-Card) is a tool used for monitoring the implementation in real time and compliance way though it's often used to monitor the central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs). It helps the leaders to have a direct feed back to their team by solving the problem together. The aim of this review is to know the effectiveness of K- Card as an audit tools for patient safety.

Method: Scientific articles published between 1 January 2017 to 25 January 2022 were identified and retrieved from Elsevier Science, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar. The feasibility study of methodology using CASP tools. Data was extracted by JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for systematic reviews and research syntheses. Meta-analysis was performed to analyze the articles.

Results: The implementation of K-Card as an audit tool showed positive results. The application of K-Card leads to a quick identification of high-risk patients, increasing patient satisfaction, help the frontline staff educate patients families and help the leaders to have a better communication with their staff. It's simplifying the audit process of patient safety with real time data and directfeedback in solving problem.

Conclusion: The use of K-Card allows the leaders and staff solvetheir daily problems in real time especially problems that related to patient safety, allows direct feedback between leaders and staff, create a bond between leaders and staff, increase the patients trust and satisfaction, and also enables timely root cause analyses to improve patients caring.

Keywords: Kamishibai Card, Caring Card, Patient Safety, Caring, Patient Caring

THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON THE QUALITY OF DOCUMENTATION OF NURSING CARE IN THE INPATIENT ROOM

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing documentation is an important part of clinical documentation. However, documentation of the nursing process is frequently lacking quality. There are several factors that influence, one of which is the background factor, one of which is demographics. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of demographic factors on the quality of documentation of nursing care in the Inpatient Room.

Methods: This study used a descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach. The population was 191 nurses from 2 government hospitals in East Java, and obtained 150 nurses using purposive sampling. The independent variables are demographic data: gender, education, age and length of work. The dependent variable is the quality of nursing care documentation. The data were obtained by using a demographic data questionnaire and nursing documentation observation sheets and the data were analyzed by Spearman's Rho with $\leq 0,05$.

Results: there was a relationship between gender ($p=0.017$), age ($p=0.004$) and education ($p=0.05$) with the quality of nursing care documentation. The results of the study there is a relationship between gender, age and education with the quality of nursing care documentation. This background factor has an influence on the quality of nursing documentation because higher education, mature age provides good learning opportunities and experiences for behavior.

Conclusions: good quality is influenced by education, so nurses are required to always improve education to improve their professional behavior, one of which is nursing documentation.

Keywords: Quality nursing documentation; nursing care, demographic factors, health care

LITERATURE REVIEW: THE ROLE OF NURSE UNIT MANAGER SKILLS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH NURSING PRACTICE MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Nurse Unit Manager (karu) is a relatively crucial and strategic position because of the managerial ability of the karu to determine the success of nursing services in. In its implementation, it is expected that the role of the head of the room is as the manager of the inpatient room but also has direct contact with the patient. The purpose of this research is to explain the role of karu in the implementation of Professional Mental Health Nursing Practice Model.

Methods: The method of searching for article data sources is carried out through the library resources of National Library of Indonesia, PMC, Ebsco, ProQuest and Google scholar (2017-2021) to retrieve relevant articles published in English and Indonesian. Terms and key phrases related to Nurse Unit Manager and Nursing Professional Practice Models and Professional Mental Health Nursing Practice Model. for previous studies using a cross-sectional or quasi-experimental design published between 2017-2022. The Prisma checklist guides this review, title, abstract, full text and methodologies assessed for study eligibility. Data tabulation and narrative analysis of study findings were carried out. Participants in this study were all heads of rooms in mental hospital X.

Results: Based on the results of a literature review of 10 journals consisting of the characteristics of 6 journals of the role of room head skills and 4 journals of professional mental nursing practice models. With the role of room head skills in the professional nursing practice model, it can improve the quality of hospital services

Conclusion: Based on a literature review of 10 research journals, it can be concluded that there is an influence on the role of room head skills in implementing the mental professional nursing practice model by applying the four pillars of PNPM.

Keywords: Nurse Unit Manager and Nursing Professional Practice Models and Professional Mental Health Nursing Practice Model.

HOW PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT IMPACTS NURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Psychological empowerment is a motivational concept of self-fulfillment, which can more specifically be expressed as an increase in intrinsic task motivation. During the COVID-19 pandemic, nurses are health workers at the forefront, this has increased the workload of nurses. The high workload on nurses causes nurses to be prone to burnout, when nurses experience burnout, the nurse's desire for a job will be higher which can cause hospital agencies to lack resources. Insufficient resources can lead to suboptimal service quality, so the psychological state of nurses really needs to be considered. This study to determine the impact of psychological empowerment on nurses during the covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: A systematic review search was performed on the following databases: ProQuest, CINAHL, Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed and Web of Science. The authors used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta analyses (PRISMA) statement and checklist to guide the systematic search; 10 papers were included in this study. A critical interpretative synthesis was adopted to summarize the data extracted from the included papers

Results: Four interpretive themes emerged: meaning, confidence, autonomy, dan impact. Psychological empowerment model shows a precise theoretical definition, and it was implemented to to improve nurse performance.

Conclusions: Psychological empowerment has a positive relationship with nurse performance, has stress reduction, staff satisfaction, and patient and health care provider engagement. Future international research should develop related to nurse empowerment.

Keywords: Nursing; Covid-19;Pandemic;Psychological Empowerment;Power Psychological

THE UNDERSTANDING OF SAFETY CULTURE IN NURSING HOME: A SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: There has been increasing attention to patient safety culture and incident prevention efforts in clients who are cared for in health services in the last few decades. Efforts to develop and research on patient safety culture are still limited in the hospital environment, in contrast to nursing homes. The focus on safety culture development in a nursing home is still relatively lacking. Therefore, it is important to examine the evidence regarding patient safety culture in nursing homes.

Methods: Included articles were each reviewed by three authors for eligibility and topic-relevant information. This systematic database searches were conducted at CINAHL, PUBMED, ProQuest, and Google Scholar. Inclusion criteria were written in English, set in the nursing home for older adults, clinical research report, full-text papers, and published in 2011-2020. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria were a psychometric article, a book or book chapter, a review, study protocols, and guidelines.

Result: Twenty-eight empirical papers were included in the scoping review. Most of the articles used are based in the US, and none are based in Asia. Most of the evidence regarding safety culture resulted from research from the United States of America, most of the evidence is quantitative research, with respondents being staff working in nursing homes. No study had taken into account the perspectives or experiences of residents, service users, or residents of families.

Conclusion: Safety culture in nursing homes is a topic that has not been widely researched, especially in the Asian Region. This review highlights several points of evidence-based gaps, which can be used for future research concerns.

Keywords: Nursing home, safety culture, older adult, patient safety



INNOVATION IN RESEARCH PRACTICE



BIOLOGICAL DEBRIDEMENT AND MICROBIOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON DIABETIC ULCERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Long-term diabetes can cause several complications including diabetic ulcers. Diabetic foot ulcers are the most common foot injuries that cause lower extremity amputation, moreover DFU cannot heal with regular treatment and can be unpredictable. Long-term ulcers can cause additional infections, this review was conducted to investigate biological debridement and it had an effect on the development of microbiology in ulcers.

Methods : Studies are systematically identified by searching the database through the keyword "Biological Debridement OR Maggot Debridement OR Maggot Therapy OR Larva Therapy AND Diabetic Ulcer AND Microbiology OR Bacterial." The results consist of Web of Science 227 articles, PubMed 8 articles, Scopus 49 articles, and Pro Quest 20 articles. Eligible articles are selected according to inclusion criteria. This systematic review article is related to the biological Debridement and microbiological influence on diabetic ulcers and is published in English based on the last 5 years of study.

Results : From 304 articles, after a systematic review there are 4 articles that fit the criteria of inclusion that have been determined and explained that Biological Debridement is applied to diabetic mellitus patients with diabetic ulcers. Biological debridement is done by placing maggots on the ulcer area with an amount of 5-10 maggots / cm² then left for 48 hours and done for at least 3 weeks or until the ulcer heals.

Conclusions: Biological debridement has good efficacy of healing diabetic ulcer wounds and can perform microbiological activity in the area of treatment.

Keywords: Biological debridement; Diabetic ulcer; Microbiology

FACTORS AFFECTING LENGTH OF STAY IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT USING TIME FRAMEGUIDE EMERGENCY MODEL OF CARE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Length of stay (LoS) in emergency department (ED) was an important indicator of the patient throughput process in ED. Prolonged LOS caused crowding that was associated with increased sentinel events, delayed treatments, increased mortality and prolonged hospital length of stay. The study aimed to identify and analyze the factors affecting LoS in the ED.

Method: This study was an analytical descriptive with cross sectional design that involved 172 respondents aged ≥ 18 years taken by consecutive sampling. Length of stay in the ED was measured as dependent variable. The duration of assessment, the duration of review or consultation and the waiting time for inpatient bed was measured as independent variables. Statistical analysis was used multiple logistic regression tests.

Results: The results showed the average length of stay patient in ED of Soetomo hospital was 9 hours and 35 minutes. The time for review and consultation (time frame 2) was longest among other time frames, spent less than a half of ED LOS (44%). The regression analysis test showed pValue = 0.001 (≤ 0.05) for the ED assessment, p Value = 0,000 for the review or consultation and p Value = 0.002 for the waiting time for the inpatient unit.

Analysis: The time for review and consultation in time frame 2 is the most lengthening and dominant influence ED LOS, due to layered consultation procedure, repeated diagnostic test and evaluation in ED.

Discussion: Time for ED assessment, time for review/consultation and waiting time for inpatient bed are important variables affecting LOS. By controlling the time of the three variables in the time frame guide can achieve the desired LOS ED target.

Keywords: emergency department, length of stay, time frame guide model of care.

THE USE OF CHLORHEXIDINE FOR INSERTION AND MAINTENANCE OF URINARY CATHETERS IN PREVENTING CAUTI: A SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Prevention of catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) can be done with simple initiatives such as catheter insertion and care can contribute to preventing infection, chlorhexidine is one of the commonly used antiseptic agents due to its cationic molecular nature with various antimicrobial activities, however, until now the choice of the concentration of the use of chlorhexidine is still a polemic in its use. Therefore, the aim of this review is to evaluate the use of chlorhexidine before urinary catheter insertion and treatment in preventing CAUTI.

Methods: Manual reference searches were carried out using the scoping review method, through the PubMed, DOAJ, Science direct, EBSCO, ProQuest, Garuda, and Gray Literature databases (google scholar). The study was included based on PCC criteria (Population: patients with urinary catheters, Concept: Chlorhexidine use, Context: urinary catheter insertion and care), published from 2011-2021.

Results: A total of 171 studies were screened, the remaining eleven articles that met the inclusion criteria and were included in this review. Based on the results of the study found the use of Chlorhexidine with various concentrations, namely 0.05%, 0.1%, 0.5%, 0.9%, 2%, and 4% with various intervention uses, namely, SRV (sustained-release varnishes), periurethral cleaning before catheterization, cleaning urine bag, and bathing Chlorhexidine.

Conclusions: The application of the use of chlorhexidine with a concentration of 0.5% - 4% is one of the strategies to prevent CAUTI at the time of insertion and treatment of urinary catheters, especially in the intensive care room.

Keywords: chlorhexidine; urinary tract infections; urinary catheter

DETERMINED THE DECREASE IN ANXIETY LEVELS AND BLOOD PRESSURE OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WHO WERE GIVEN SLOW DEEP BREATHING AND MUSIC THERAPY (LITERATURE REVIEW)

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of hypertension in West Java province has reached 39.60% (percent). The data from West Java Provincial Health Office in 2018 hypertension is the 3rd most a disease suffered of public with a total 790,382 people, its created new problem for hypertension patients. The appearance are new problems related to hypertension patients can causes emotional mental disorders as anxiety. Non-pharmacological measures In hypertensio patients that can help lower blood pressure is a slow deep breathing maneuver (Slow Deep Breathing). Objective: to determined the decrease in anxiety levels and blood pressure of hypertensive patients who were given slow deep breathing and music therapy. Research **Method:** The research discusses two therapies and the databases used in conducting this literature review are PubMD, Google Scholar, and EBSCO. The keywords used are "Slow Deep Breathing OR Music Therapy AND Anxiety OR Blood Pressure in Hypertension Patients". The inclusion criteria taken were articles published in full text and open access, in the period 2017-2022, using experimental, cross-sectional and case studies as articles discussed the effect of slow deep breathing with music therapy in anxiety and blood pressure in hypertensive patients with mean age 61 years. **Results:** The search of article is results found 105 articles in the Pubmd, Google Scholar, and EBSCO databases. The characteristics of the respondent's age are in the range of 61 years. From the 10 selected articles, research on slow deep breathing and music therapy can be affect anxiety level and blood pressure of hypertensive patients. **Conclusions and Suggestions:** based on the results of research that slow deep breathing and music therapy can reduce anxiety causes by hypertension, this research can be used as a reference for to do the next research.

Keywords: *Anxiety, Blood pressure, Music Therapy, Slow Deep Breathing*

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE A MOTHER'S BEHAVIOR PERFORM EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER WITH VIA METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer can be prevented in several ways, one of which is screening, namely by Inspection Visual Acetic Acid (VIA), which is a method for early detection of cervical cancer using 3-5% acetic acid.

Objective: This study aims to determine the factors that influence the behavior of mothers in early detection of cervical cancer with VIA method.

Methods: This study uses a descriptive correlation method with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique is accidental sampling. The sample size is 98 respondents. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire to determine the factors that influence the behavior of mothers in the early detection of cervical cancer with VIA method at the Garuda Pekanbaru Health Center. The analysis used is the chi-square test.

Results: The demographics of the research results showed that the majority of the 98 respondents were in the age group 20-35 years old, had secondary education as much as 77.6%, did not work as much as 82.7%, did not do VIA 63.3%, had less knowledge as much as 61.2%, stated that the role of health workers was less than 51%, and respondents did not get family support as much as 55.1%.

The results obtained p values of 0.004, 0.007, and 0.014, namely there is an influence of knowledge actors, the role of officers, and family support on the behavior of mothers in the early detection of cervical cancer with VIA method.

Conclusion: Knowledge factors, the role of officers, and family support affect the behavior of mothers in the early detection of cervical cancer using VIA method.

The results of this study can be used as educational material on the importance of early detection of cervical cancer using VIA method in women of childbearing age.

Keywords: Behavior, cervical cancer, early detection, VIA.

THE DRIVING FACTORS OF SOCIAL STIGMA AGAINST PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Social stigma against people with HIV/AIDS is a complex phenomenon and has a broad impact on coping with HIV. In understanding the concept of social stigma, it is necessary to review the up-to-date, evidence-based literature. This review explores the driving factor of social stigma and identifies gaps that stand out in the current literature.

Methods: This review used an integrative search through four databases: Web of Science, ScienceDirect, CINAHL (via EBSCOhost), and ProQuest. Search using various combinations of keywords with the help of Boolean operators, including: “social stigma”, “public stigma”, “HIV”, “factor”, and “dimensional” combined as MESH term. The inclusion criteria are peer-reviewed articles in English that discuss the social stigma factors against people with HIV/AIDS. Articles published within the last ten years (2012-2022). Research such as literature reviews, dissertations, editorials, commentaries, and other expert opinions are excluded.

Results: Eleven articles were considered in this literature review. The factor that drives social stigma includes knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. If in an adverse condition, the combination of all these factors will cause unpleasant experiences for people with HIV/AIDS. The impact of this stigma experience can be an obstacle in addressing the HIV problem as a whole.

Conclusions: By gathering this evidence, we can develop a framework to understand the dimensions of social stigma, which include the driving factors, experiences of stigma, and the consequences of stigma. This framework is intended to guide systematic research to increase understanding of HIV social stigma and develop strategic steps in its mitigation and response.

Keywords: Attitude; Behavior; HIV; Knowledge; Social Stigma

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF SHOWERING WITH THE LEVEL OF ALBUMIN AND NGFB BIOMARKERS AMONG OLDER ADULT SKIN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Disrupted skin barrier function and skin inflammation are often associated with skin senescence. The frequency of showering is predicted to contribute to the skin problem. Hypo-osmotic shock leads to cellular damage in the epidermis. This study aimed to examine the association between frequency of showering with the level of albumin and NGF β biomarkers using skin blotting measurement.

Methods: This study was conducted in Indonesian long-term Care (LTC). The frequency of showering was obtained by questionnaire. Skin properties including barrier function and inflammation were examined by skin blotting. Skin blotting was subjected to immunological double staining for albumin and nerve growth factor β (NGF β). Albumin and NGF β are biomarkers for skin barrier function and skin inflammation, respectively. Association of frequency showering with the level of skin blotting biomarkers was conducted.

Results: Altogether, 564 older adults (average age, 70 years) participated. Skin blotting rate for albumin and NGF β was 83.7% and 99.8%, respectively. Skin blotting for albumin and NGF β biomarkers were associated with the frequency of showering (p -value = < 0.001 and 0.024). The signal level of albumin and NGF β were higher in the group that have a higher frequency of showering.

Conclusion: Albumin and NGF β were indicators for disrupted skin barrier function and skin inflammation. Lower frequency of showering for older adults should be considered in future studies and nursing care.

Keywords: Albumin, NGF β , skin blotting, skin barrier function, inflammation, health care

DETERMINANT FACTORS OF HYPERTENSION IN OUTPATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a major risk for stroke, coronary arteries, and heart failure. The prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia in 2013 was 25.8%, increasing in 2018 by 34.1%. The hypertension prevalence in East Java in 2018 was 36.3%, in Lamongan Regency 34.7%. The results of the preliminary study at dr. Soegiri Hospital Lamongan, hypertension is the ten biggest disease in outpatient units in 2015-2018. The aims study to determine the prevalence and affected factors of the incidence of hypertension in dr. Soegiri Hospital Lamongan.

Methods: The study a descriptive with a cross-sectional design. The sampling used consecutive sampling in the outpatient of dr. Soegiri Lamongan hospital in March-July 2019. The sample size is 184 patients. Data collection used a modified WHO STEPS questionnaire to measure hypertension risk factors and direct blood pressure measurements.

Results: The results showed that 65.2% of patients were diagnosed with hypertension. The Chi-square test of body mass index ($p=0.000$) and dietary habits ($p=0.013$) affected the incidence of hypertension. After adjusting for confounding factors, only body mass index still affected the incidence of hypertension (OR=5.61, 95% CI=1.686-18.659). Diet habits and smoking habits are not affecting risk factors for hypertension.

Conclusions: Conclude study 65,2% diagnosed hypertension, body mass index and habits of vegetable diet affected the incidence of hypertension. After adjusting for confounding factors, only body mass index affected the incidence of hypertension.

Keywords: hypertension; body mass index; fruits diet; vegetable diet; smokes habits.



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

PSYCHOLOGICAL BURDEN EXPERIENCES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF FAMILY WHO HAVE RELATIVES WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The impact of having family members with mental illness, families experience greater psychological pressure than other chronic diseases, while the coping strategies used have not been able to adapt to existing conditions. This study aims to explore the psychological burden and coping strategies of families who have family members with mental illness.

Methods: This qualitative research uses an interpretive phenomenological paradigm approach. Participants involving 15 families who have relatives with mental illness in Gresik were selected by purposive sampling. Data were collected using in-depth interviews and observations about the psychological burden and family coping strategies, with semi-structured interview instruments. The data is analyzed by maintaining the authenticity of the phenomenon, investigating the experience based on the phenomenon, reflecting on the essential themes as a characteristic of a phenomenon, then describing and studying the phenomenon.

Results: This study found 4 themes that represent the psychological burden and coping strategies of families who have mental illness members: inappropriate behavior as a sign of illness, family stigma and environmental stigma, psychological effects manifested in physical, coping performed.

Conclusions: The results of this study inform the factors that influence the family's psychological burden and the coping strategies used. Psychological resilience and education on the use of coping in adapting to conditions is important.

Keywords: psychological burden, coping strategies, family members, mental illness.

PATIENT AND ILLNESS FACTORS AFFECTING THE FEAR OF RECURRENCE IN BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development of cancer therapy made the prognosis of breast cancer getting better and increased the number of breast cancer survivors with various problems faced. One of the negative problems experienced by many patients was the fear of recurrence. The fear of recurrence is influenced by many aspects such as patient and disease factors.

Methods: The aim of this study analyzed the factors that influence the fear of recurrence in breast cancer patients including age, spirituality, length of illness, stage of cancer and the amount of chemotherapy that the patient received. This study used an analytical observational method with a cross-sectional approach. The population were breast cancer patients who had received at least 1 cycle of chemotherapy at RST dr. Soepraoen Malang and RS Baptis Hospital East Java. The total sample were 135 respondents with purposive sampling technique. Instrument used questionnaires. Data were analyzed by univariate and linear regression with a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0,05$

Results: The analysis showed only 2 from 5 variabels affect the fear of recurrence. They were the length of illness and spirituality. The most greatest influence was score spirituality with the equation from statistical analysis was 26.5% able to explain the phenomenon.

Discussion : Patients who have better spirituality value will have lower fear of recurrence. The age factor also shows that those diagnosed at in older age will be more ready for accepting of their illness and show lower fear than those diagnosed cancer at a younger age. It is important for nurses given attention to the spiritual aspect in providing services to breast cancer patients.

Keywords: patient factors, illness factors, fear of recurrence, breast cancer

FACTORS AFFECTING MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG PATIENT WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Schizophrenia requires longterm treatment, which is usually in the form of antipsychotic and psychosocial interventions, which often causes not adhere to medication, take medication, or even drop out of medication.

Methods: A comprehensive search was implemented to recruit articles which met the present eligibility criteria. Twenty articles were included, all of which were quantitative studies. Comprehensive literature search for published studies was first conducted by using the following electronic databases: SCOPUS, SCIENCE DIRECT, SAGE, PsychINFO, and PubMed. Next, reference lists of retrieved articles were also scanned through to retrieve additional articles. The inclusion criteria were studies that were written in English in the last 5 years 2019 to 2021, utilized quantitative research designs, recruited adult participants with schizophrenia aged between 18 to 65 years, and examined factors relating to medication adherence.

Results: Greater awareness of illness, previous history of medication adherence, positive attitude toward medication, types of atypical antipsychotics, less severe psychotic symptoms, and social support, self efficacy, general health status, gender men, lower socioeconomic status, living alone, length of illness, drug abuse, education level, severity of illness for example being in the acute phase, participating in mental health services, health facilities, marital status, receiving monotherapy were identified as factors of medication adherence.

Conclusions: These factors includes internal factor and ekstrenal factor are important to design interventions to improve adherence. Implications to clinical practice include providing psychoeducation to patients and family by increasing their knowledge about illness and medication.

Keyword: Adherence; Medication; Schizophrenia.

EFFECTIVENESS DISCHARGE PLANNING FOR FAMILIES OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Discharge planning allows the independence of the patient's family in providing home care and the independence of patients with schizophrenia. This review aims to determine effectiveness discharge planning for families of patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: Systematic review was reviewed using journal articles of the last five years from 2016-2022 and full text from MEDLINE, Embase, Cochrane Library, CINAHL, Scopus, Sciencedirect, proquest, PsycINFO, and Psyn dex and included randomized, nonrandomized, and one-group study designs using keyword effectiveness, discharge planning, and schizophrenia. Peer reviewed papers were eligible for inclusion if they addressed adults admitted to an acute inpatient schizophrenia and reported on health interventions relating to discharge planning from hospital.

Results: From a total of 10,451 journal articles that have been identified, 15 journal articles have been submitted. A total of 5 articles state that the discharge planning does affect the patient's quality of life, while 3 other journal articles stated that there was an effect on the family motivation. Two articles shows the implementation of discharge planning has an effect on family independence caring for patients and 5 other articles show that discharge planning increases family knowledge.

Conclusions: In a systematic review it find that discharge planning with consultation methods and smartphone applications can increase knowledge, independence, family motivation and patient compliance in treatment.

Keywords: Hospital; Discharge planning; Family; Schizophrenia

THE ROLE OF BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS IN THE APPLICATION OF PARENTING STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN AT RISK OF INTERNET GAMING DISORDERS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Many Parents who are not adept at using technological devices, lack relevance and use little autonomy, will have difficulty using technology to control a child's internet gaming disorder, so it's important that parent have the right strategies in childcare.

Objective : This study is to analyze autonomy, competence and relatedness to parenting strategies in children at risk of experiencing.

Method : Cross-sectional analytical research design, involving 125 parents of class V and VI elementary school student in Gresik Region of East Java Indonesia, using cluster sampling and the data was collected using the BNSF (Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction and Frustration) questionnaire which was translated in Indonesian and the scale of old parenting strategies. Data analyzed using SPSS version 26 for descriptive statistic, linear regression, Pearson correlation coefficient test.

Result : Simultaneous test analysis (F) showed that autonomy, relevance and competence Conclusion Simultaneous affected sig's parenting strategy = 0,026, R² = 7,3%. Partially SE variable autonomy, relevance and competence influence together is 7,3% for influence can separately be known that autonomous 24,97%, relevance 0,04% and competence 5,56% while for SR its self shows autonomous 24,97%, relevance 0,61% and competence 76,28%.

Conclusion : Parents who experience satisfaction of autonomy, relevance and competence have a strict parenting strategy, so we recommend that children at risk of internet gaming disorder should be nurtured by parents who have basic psychology need.

Keyword : Basic Psychological Needs, Parenting Strategies, Children, Risk Of Internet Gaming Disorders, Parent.

THE EFFECT OF SUPPORTIVE THERAPY ON MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE ELDERLY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid-19 is currently a global health problem, which has a psychological impact on the elderly which will affect their mental health and quality of life. This study aims to identify the mental health status and quality of life of the elderly as well as the effect of supportive therapy during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This study used a *quasi-experimental* design. The sampling technique used *purposive sampling*, the inclusion criteria of the elderly who were able to communicate well and had no cognitive impairment. The number of samples was 80 respondents consisting of 40 treatment respondents and 40 respondents as control variables. Depression instrument using the *Geriatric Depression Scale* (GDS 15), anxiety using the *Geriatric Anxiety Inventory* (GAI) and quality of life using the WHOQOL-BRIEF questionnaire. Data analysis used statistical test *T-test* with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results: There was a difference between before and after being given treatment. Prior to treatment the mean score (\pm standard deviation) was 19.5250 (\pm 3.44917), anxiety 28.0250 (\pm 5.52610) and quality of life 88.1000 (\pm 13.45420). After supportive therapy, there was a decrease in depression with a mean score of 17.8250 (\pm 3.65771) $p= 0.000$, a decrease in anxiety with an average score of 25.5250 (\pm 5.16392) $p=0.000$ and an increase in quality of life with an average score of 90.8250 (\pm 12.92957) $p = 0.000$. For the control group, the level of depression was $p=0.096$, anxiety $p=0.083$ and quality of life $p=0.323$.

Conclusion: The supportive therapy has a significant effect on improving mental health and quality of life of the elderly in the treatment group. Supportive therapeutic interventions should be undertaken to benefit from their physical, psychological, social and environmental care.

Keywords: Supportive therapy, Mental health, Quality of life, Elderly, Covid-19

KNOWLEDGE, ANXIETY, STRESS AND COVID-19 GUIDELINES PRACTICE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many people were infected and suffered from covid-19. Studying from home could trigger a mental health issues. The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge, anxiety, stress with covid-19 guidelines practice among nursing students.

Methods: cross-sectional study where data were taken by questionnaire. Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale 21 Questionnaire were used to collect Anxiety and stress. The knowledge and covid-19 guidelines used self-developed questionnaire modified by World Health Organization Guidelines and was validated by reliability and validity test. The sample were 227 nursing students and the data were analyzed by linear regression test.

Result: the study showed that students have good knowledge (78.07 ± 7.226) anxiety (4.06 ± 2.608) stress (6.16 ± 2.623). Covid-19 guideline practice was at 16.86 ± 3.184 . We found that there was no relationship between knowledge and covid guideline practice ($p = 0.436$), so anxiety and covid-19 guidelines practice ($p = 0.768$) and stress and Covid-19 guideline practice ($p = 0.354$)

Conclusion: Adequate knowledge of Covid-19, anxiety and stress did not make students obedient to implement covid-19 guideline. Nursing students should implement the Covid-19 prevention protocol. In accordance with the role of nurses as educators, nursing students can contribute to the socialization of the prevention of the Covid-19 guideline.

Keywords: Anxiety, Covid-19 guideline, Knowledge, Nursing students, Stress

PERSONAL RESOURCES, EMOTION REGULATION, PARENTING STYLE, SOCIAL SUPPORT ON CYBERBULLYING VICTIMS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cyberbullying is a teenage phenomenon that needs attention because it causes serious short-term and long-term impacts in all aspects of health. The right coping strategies are needed by teenagers to be able to face cyberbullying so that teenagers have good resilience. The purpose of this literature review is to find out what are the important things that need to be considered in cyberbullying victims.

Methods: The method of writing this article is a literature review of 25 articles with the year 2019-2021 published from the Scopus, Science direct, SAGE and Proquest databases. The method of searching and selecting articles used The Center for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline and PRISMA Checklist with selection criteria using the PICOS approach.

Results: The results of the literature review show that Personal Resources, Emotional Regulation, Parenting Patterns and Support from Peers, Family/Parents, and Teachers is an important thing that needs to be considered for victims of cyberbullying.

Conclusions: Furthermore, Adolescents need to get promotive and interventional programs to improve their abilities in coping strategies against cyberbullying and bullying so that with the right coping strategies they will feel good welfare and optimal academic achievement at school.

Keywords: Coping Strategies, Teenagers, Cyberbullying

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY KNOWLEDGE, FAMILY SUPPORT, AND RELAPSE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Family support can prevent relapse among patients with schizophrenia. However, they need to have knowledge when caring for patients with schizophrenia at home. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge and family Support with relapse of Schizophrenia Patients.

Methods: This study used observational with a cross-sectional design. The total sample in this study was 160 respondents. It was collected using a random sampling technique. Data was collected from Menur Mental Hospital Surabaya, Indonesia from June to July 2021. The independent variables were knowledge and family support, the dependent variable was patient relapse. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rho test.

Results: The results of the study with a good level of family knowledge were 79.4%, good family support was 81.9%, and low recurrence of schizophrenia patients with regular treatment was 85.6%. The finding of this study was there was a statistically significant correlation between family knowledge and relapse of schizophrenia patients ($p < 0.05$) as well as the correlation between family support and relapse of schizophrenia ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The present study showed the importance of education to increase the family caregivers' knowledge to prevent relapse of schizophrenia patients.

Keywords: Family Knowledge, Family Support, Relapse, Schizophrenia.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND FAMILY CAREGIVER BURDEN OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The family as a family caregiver has an important role in the recovery of schizophrenic patients. In the process of care, family caregivers sometimes experience several complicating factors, for example the large number of care burdens and the lack of social support from around. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between social support and care burden from family caregivers of schizophrenia patients undergoing treatment at the Rsj Menur Surabaya.

Methods: Quantitative approach is the research method used in this study with a population of 264 then calculated using the Slovin formula with the results of a sample of 160 respondents with details of 73 men and 87 women. The sampling technique used in this study used a simple random sampling technique. The research instrument used came from similar research instruments that have been validated and published in published articles, which are related to measuring the burden of care with the Caregiver Burden Questionnaire, and social support questionnaires.

Results: The results of the study with a good level of social support of 71.9%, the burden of care with a light to moderate burden of 52.5%. The findings of this study were that there was a statistically significant relationship between social support and the burden of care for family caregivers of schizophrenia patients ($p < 0.05$, $r = 0.003$)

Conclusion: This study shows the importance of family caregiver social support that can reduce the care burden experienced by caregivers in caring for schizophrenic patients

Keywords: Family caregiver, Schizophrenia, Social support, Care burden.

FAMILY INDEPENDENCE IN CARE OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mentally ill patients are very susceptible to recurrence, so the family plays a very important role in providing care to mental patients. Families have a risk in caring for patients with mental disorders, namely experiencing stigma, burden of care, financial problems, depression and anxiety. Families must have independence so that they can create a conducive environment for patients.

Methods: This research is a literature review research with four databases (Scopus, ScienceDirect, Pubmed, Google Scholar). The research design used was descriptive experimental, cross sectional and systematic review, February 2022. Guidelines for using JBI to measure quality and Prisma check out listings in this review. Feasibility study based on title, abstract, full text, and research methodology. Data analysis used narrative analysis based on research findings.

Results: Ten articles met the defined review inclusion criteria. This study found the independence of the family in caring for patients with mental disorders. Psychoeducation provided to the family and the support of family and community members were very supportive in increasing family independence.

Conclusion: The conclusion from the results of this study is that psychoeducation and support from family and community members can optimize family independence.

Keywords: Mental disorders, family independence: psychoeducation – family and community support.

STRESS AND STUDENTS LEARNING MOTIVATION ON ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid 19 is a virus that can change the condition of the world to stay at home. Teaching and learning activities policies are also carried out from home, which is called as the term of study from home. This is a stressor for students, teachers and parents. Stressors faced by elementary school students who undergo online learning not only make them vulnerable to stress but also decrease learning motivation. The purpose of this study was to determine the stress level and students' motivation in facing online learning and to analyze the correlation between them.

Method: The method used a cross sectional with the last grade students of elementary school as the population which is located in southern Banyuwangi. The sample was taken by purposive sampling technique and it was obtained 55 students as respondents. Collecting data used a questionnaire Educational Stress Scale Adolescent (ESSA) using a Likert scale with a reliability value of $\alpha = 0.785$ found 18 valid items and learning motivation using a Guttman scale with a reliability value of $\alpha = 0.72$ found 40 valid items. The statistical test used in this study was Spearman Rank which was analyzed by device with $p < 0.05$.

Result: The research results found that 80% students did not experience stress and 70.9% had a very high learning motivation. Statistical analysis of rank-spearman obtained p value = 0.011 with $p < 0.05$, it was a significant correlation between stress level and learning motivation of the last grade students on online learning with a close correlation score was 0.341 which was categorized as low correlation closeness.

Conclusion: The results show that the higher learning motivation, the lower stress level of the students. Mentoring and positive parental and learners support for student learning outcomes is a factor that can reduce stressors for students. It is necessary to modify online learning methods and facilities so that students are not bored and stressed in online learning, as well as communication between learners and parents in monitoring student development can help in overcoming students learning motivation while online learning at home.

Keywords: covid 19; learning motivation; stress ; student

RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH SELF-TREATMENT ABILITY OF SCHIZOPRENIA PATIENTS AT TAMIANG LAYANG HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mental disorders are syndromes or behavioral patterns that are clinically significant and associated with distress or suffering and cause disturbances in one or more functions of human life. The role of the family is very important in the healing process of schizophrenic patients who are treated at home. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family support and self-care ability of schizophrenic patients at the Tamiang Layang Health Center.

Method: This research is quantitative with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study amounted to 54 patients of Schizophrenia , with a total sampling technique and the sample of this study amounted to 54 people. The collection tool is in the form of a questionnaire that is filled out by the patient's family. Data analysis using Univariate Analysis and Bivariate Analysis with Spearman Rank test.

Result: There is a relationship between family support and self-care ability of schizophrenic patients at the Tamiang Layang Health Center which is included in the strong category with a P value = 0.000 <0.05 and the correlation is positive because the strength value is 0.777.

Conclusion: From the results of the study which concluded that there was a strong relationship between family support and self-care abilities in Schizophrenic patients, it was hoped that families would really understand how important their role is in the process of self-improvement of a schizophrenic patient. good and the ability to meet daily needs independently including self-care.

Keyword: Family support, Schizophrenia, Independence

QUALITY OF LIFE FOR PREGNANT IN THE THIRD TRIMESTER OF DELIVERY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pregnancy is a process occurs from conception to delivery. Data on maternal mortality is still high due to risk factors for pregnant women.. The case fatality rate of SAR-CoV in pregnant women reaches 25% and the impact is a sense of concern with an incidence of more than 50.7%. It can affect the pregnant women quality of life, especially in the third trimester before delivery. This study aimed to explore the experience of mental health on quality of life in the third trimester in dealing with delivery during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This study was a qualitative research with a phenomenological approach, conducted at Independent Midwife Practice in Banyuwangi, December 2021 with 20 pregnant women as sample with the inclusion criteria of the third trimester pregnant women physically and mentally healthy, exclusion criteria of the third trimester pregnant women without any complications. Data analysis used data grouping techniques until conclusions Information was obtained by interview to informants.

Results: There were two main themes, namely mental health and pregnant women quality of life in the third trimester. These resulted in the themes analysis, namely mindfulness, delivery readiness, and support systems. The results showed that complete information and education related to COVID-19 reduced anxiety, so it provides positive benefits for the body, psychology, and readiness in delivery process.

Conclusions: Pregnant women quality of life during the pandemic has changed, it is influenced by the provision of information and education related to COVID-19, which has an impact on the physical and mental health.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Covid 19, Pregnancy, Mental Health.

TYPES OF CYBERBULLYING EXPERIENCED BY ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cyberbullying causes various psychological problems and behavioral problems in victims depending on how much cyberbullying is done by the perpetrator ruining the victim's life. The purpose of this study is to determine the type of cyberbullying experienced by adolescents which can then be used as a reference to determine the need for providing appropriate education to adolescents in dealing with cyberbullying.

Methods: The study was conducted with a cross sectional design in several high schools in the southern Malang area. The population in this study were teenagers in high school who used social media with purposive sampling. Data on cyberbullying was obtained using the Revised Cyberbullying Inventory. Data collection is done by using google form. Within 2 weeks according to the specified time, 237 teenagers who filled out the google form were then selected based on the completeness of the data that the teens who filled out the google form were 144. Data were analyzed descriptively presented in numbers and percentages

Results: From the calculation of the score, there are 4 types of cyberbullying that are most often experienced by adolescents, namely Harassment with 109 adolescents (75,69%), Exclusion with 85 adolescents (59,03%), Flaming with 60 adolescents (41,67%) and Cyberstalking there are 42 adolescents (29,17%).

Conclusions: Adolescents need to know about strategies to deal with each type of cyberbullying so that further research is needed on strategies to deal with the types of cyberbullying.

Keywords: Type, Cyberbullying, Adolescents

PLAY THERAPY TO REDUCE ANXIETY IN CHILDREN

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Abstract: Play therapy is an approach to provide assistance in overcoming problems using media such as toys, art media, games, and communication. The purpose of this paper is to locate out that play therapy can decrease anxiousness in children. The lookup diagram used in this find out about was a study-literature review. The data used in this research comes from the results of research that have been conducted and published in national and international online journals. The technique of analysis used in this learn about is the PRISMA (method Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis).

Keywords: *play therapy, anxiety, children.*

NURSE'S BURNOUT AND ANXIETY ABOUT RISK OF INFECTION TOWARD QUALITY OF LIFE DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a global pandemic in all over countries. Healthcare workers as frontline worker taking care of infected patients. Such as nurses who have high risk of being infected by COVID-19. This pandemic affects physical and psychological conditions of nurses. The aim of this study was to identify the correlation of nurse's burnout and anxiety toward professional quality of life, represent by compassion satisfaction (CS), burnout (BO), and secondary traumatization stress (STS).

Methods: This study used descriptive cross-sectional design. A total of 102 participants was joined this research. The participants were nurses who work in covid-19 isolation room. At the time, there was increasing covid-19 incidence that might not allow any outsider to do research in the hospital. Then, the data collecting process has done by online. The participants filled informed consent and questionnaire by google form. The study was assessed by Professional Quality of Life-5 (ProQOL-5), C-19ASS (Covid-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale), and CBI (Copenhagen Burnout Inventory).

Results: 56.9% of the respondents had high anxiety level, 50% of them had working burnout. There was significant correlation between length of work with CS of quality of life (p value=0.048). There also a correlation between burnout with STS of quality of life (p value=0.033).

Conclusions: Year after year, the pandemic situation might be fluctuated and people adapted to it. The anxiety and burnout feeling was also change anytime. The more nurses being prepared, the lower burnout, and having good quality of life. The good teamwork to keep support and feeling of being appreciate will give good quality of life for nurses.

Keywords: burnout; anxiety; quality of life; covid-19

SELF EFFICACY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT HAVE RELATIONSHIP WITH ACADEMIC BURNOUT IN COLLEGE NURSING STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Changes in online learning methods during the pandemic make students vulnerable to academic burnout. One of the factors that can cause academic burnout is self-efficacy and social support. This study aims to analyze the relationship between self-efficacy and social support with academic burnout for students of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga.

Methods : This study used a correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The population was 340 students of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga. The sample was 184 respondents obtained using simple random sampling. The independent variables were self-efficacy and social support. The dependent variable was academic burnout. Data were collected using questionnaire and analyzed by Spearman Rho test with <0.05 .

Results : Self-efficacy has correlation with academic burnout ($p = 0.005$ and $r = -0.205$). Social support also has association with academic burnout ($p = 0.000$ and $r = -0.265$).

Conclusion : The higher the self-efficacy and social support, the lower students experience academic burnout. Students who with high self-efficacy tend to perceive the difficulty of the tasks they face as obstacles and can prevent or reduce the occurrence of academic burnout. Students who have high social support will more confident in overcoming obstacles so that academic burnout is getting lower.

Key words: self-efficacy, social support, academic burnout, good health, nursing students

FACTORS AFFECTING STRESS LEVEL AMONG ELDERLY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increasing number of elderly around the world will cause quite complex problems both physically and also psycho-social. The most common psycho-social problem among elderly is stress. This research goal is to identify factors affecting stress levels among elderly.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted to investigate factors affecting stress level among elderly. Studies are obtained from Google Scholar, Europe PMC, Science Direct, and PubMed databases for cross-sectional, case-control and cohort studies, published between 2015 and 2021, using subject headings and synonym as key words : elderly, elder, older age, factor affecting, predisposing or influencing factor and stress. Moreover, JBI (Joanna Brings Institute) were used as quality evaluation of the journals. Next studies were extracted and analyzed by Thematic analysis.

Results: The search identified 1.754 relevant studies, and 20 studies have met the criteria. From the 20 journals obtained, there are 8 journals that discuss about biological factors that affecting stress level among elderly such as alcohol consumption, disease, decreased sleep quality, age, and gender, and 3 journals that discuss about psychological factors such as loneliness and emotional control. Majority of the journal (11 journals) found that sociocultural factors are influencing stress level among elderly such as psycho-social problems, social support, psycho-spiritual actions and discrimination.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the systematic review, it can be concluded that there are various factors that affecting stress level among elderly, but the majority previous studies obtained that sociocultural factors are the most often influence stress level among aging people.

Keywords: Factor affecting; Stress; Elderly; Systematic review

POSTURAL BALANCE RELATED TO SLEEP QUALITY IN THE OLDER ADULTS: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The older adults tend to experience decreased sleep quality accompanied by balance disorders as a symptom of geriatric syndrome. The aim of the study was to identify the relationship between sleep quality and body balance in the older population.

Methods: This study used three databases, namely: Scopus, Science Direct, and ProQuest with 2016-2020 years limits. The keywords were adjusted to the Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) and consist of the following: Sleep quality, Postural balance, Postural Steadiness, Postural control, gait, older people, elderly, old population, and older adult. The literature criteria were: Population (Involving respondents ≥ 60 years), Intervention (Pittsburgh Quality Sleep Index, Self-report sleep quality, Polysomnography or actigraphy to measure sleep quality objectively, Assessment of body balance instruments (TUGT, Gaitree, Berg Balance Scale (BBS), 4 M walk, computerized postural monitor, Self-report of fall, and Self-report balance confidence), Comparison (no comparator), Outcome (Relationship between sleep quality and postural balance in the older adults), and Study Design and publication type (Quasi experimental, cross sectional, randomized control, and cohort study).

Results: 13 from 14 articles state that the balance of the elderly body is related to the quality of sleep. Older adults with poor sleep quality tend to have problems with body balance. The problematic body balance is indicated by the occurrence of repeated falls to injury, slowed gait, reduced ability to maintain position, and the respondent's personal statements about fear of falling and decreased balance confidence.

Conclusions: This study concluded that sleep quality among elderly showed an association with their body balance. Further studies related to improving the quality of sleep in the elderly are needed to maintain their body balance.

Keywords: Postural balance; Sleep quality, Older adults

DIALYSIS INTEGRATED CARE BURDEN ON PATIENTS WITH DIALYSIS TREATMENT: A QUALITATIVE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dialysis is a long-term therapy among end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients. This study aimed to examine and explore the burden experienced during the dialysis care integration on day-to-day life through a qualitative systematic review study.

Methods: A systematic search was performed for qualitative studies focused on participants aged >18 years old, diagnosed with CKD stage 5 or ESRD, treated with dialysis therapy for a minimum of three months, and never underwent kidney transplantation procedures. We searched Scopus, Proquest, Science Direct, CINAHL Plus, Web of Science and reference lists of eligible studies published 2018-2022. Articles were assessed by The Joanna Briggs Institute's (JBI) Critical Appraisal Checklist. PRISMA guidelines were followed. Meta-ethnography study enrolled for the analysis and synthesis process. Argument synthesis development was included. Findings revealed by using five stages framework analysis to minimize the bias risk.

Results: Sixteen studies were included. We identified that the dialysis care integration burden had been perceived since the initial decision of dialysis care integration. Patients were feeling powerless because they were provided no choice of medical intervention. The perceived service affordability and barriers had added more burden experience of dialysis care integration. The dialysis care integration brought restriction to various aspects of the patient's life: food and drink intake, mobilization, and activity. Several literatures highlighted the feeling of pointless and wasting life. Life distortion due to dialysis affected the biopsychosocial wellness. The strategy for the integration of lifetime dialysis care required utilizing numerous resources such as support from family members, social environment, care workers, and spiritual support to build positive coping strategies. The majority of studies acknowledged the acceptance strategy to cope with their current health situation.

Conclusion: Dialysis integration burdens were perceived in varied levels with a terrible impression. This finding had signified that dialysis patients demanded assistance from myriad resources to adjust to the current dialysis care.

Keywords: Burden, Dialysis; Experience; Psychological; Qualitative, Systematic review

THE EFFECT OF MEMORY MUSIC THERAPY ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION STATUS IN SERVICES WITH DEMENTIA

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Music therapy is a therapy that can address the problem of cognitive function status kelayan who have dementia in order to maintain and improve the welfare of elderly, elderly groups considered at risk groups of people experiencing health problems. one form of cognitive impairment that often occurs in the elderly is dementia (dementia).

Method: The study design used was *pre experimental (one group pre test-post test design)*, the sampling technique used was *purposive sampling* with the number of respondents who found as many as 20 people. Techniques of data collection using interviews and analysis of test data used is the t-test with α of 5%.

Results: The study found that of 20 respondents there were 6 respondents who experienced severe cognitive impairment status, whereas impaired cognitive function status light some 14 people. After listening to the memories of the 20 respondents that significant changes occur in which the respondents who experienced severe cognitive impairment status amounted to 3 people, while the majority of respondents had mild cognitive impairment status of some 11 people, and that no amount of cognitive impairment of 6 people. With the t -calculated = 9.210 > t -calculated = 1.729, thus H_0 was rejected and H_a accepted.

Conclusions: Of research has been done can be concluded that after listening to the memories of music there is a change in cognitive function status kelayan who have dementia, so that memories can be applied to music therapy as a therapeutic modality. Key words: "memories of music therapy, cognitive function, dementia, elderly".

THE ROLE OF VIRTUAL REALITY IN REDUCING POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) can happen to anyone, PTSD prevention efforts must be made to maintain psychological health. VR (virtual reality) is a technology that can be utilized in nursing to help reduce the incidence of PTSD. The aim of this systematic review is to systematically review the role of VR in reducing PTSD.

Methods: The study criteria used were English, applying VR, original research (quasy experiment, RCT), Q 1-3, discussing the role of VR in reducing PTSD. Identification of the study was carried out during the period 2012-2022 through Pubmed, Web of Science and Scopus with the keywords "PTSD OR post traumatic stress disorder, simulation, virtual reality". Study quality was checked using a PRISMA checklist including title, abstract and overall manuscript content relevant to the inclusion criteria. The extraction results were then analyzed and summarized.

Results: Found 8 eligible articles. This finding explains that there are variations in the time of giving VR to respondents during the trial process, 3 articles providing VR for 4-5 minutes and 6 articles for 45-120 minutes which are divided into several sessions. 4 articles in this review explain that VR cannot reduce PTSD, while the other 4 articles state that VR can reduce PTSD.

Conclusions: Reducing PTSD using VR is generally applicable, VR has been proven to reduce stress, but several things need to be considered, such as conducting an in-depth study of the factors causing PTSD before application, because several studies that ignore these factors lead to increased stress.

Keywords: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; PTSD; Reduction; Virtual Reality

SUPPORTIVE GROUP THERAPY TO IMPROVE EMOTIONAL REGULATION AMONG ADOLESCENT WITH DEPRESSION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTIONS: Mental illness is recognized as a global public health problem that causes disability in high-income countries. Symptoms of depression begin in adolescence, life stressors can increase symptoms of anxiety and negative emotional states. Objective: To assess the effectiveness of supportive group therapy in reducing the incidence of depression in adolescents.

METHOD: SCOPUS, Science Direct, SpringerLink, ProQuest, SAGE. Keywords included 'supportive therapy', combined with 'interventions' and 'emotional regulation' and 'self-efficacy' and 'adolescent' and several search terms. References and citations from articles were sought for other potentially eligible studies and for related information. Search was limited to full-text research articles in English. Initially, the search was limited to the last 5 years; however, due to the dearth of good articles, the date range was extended from January 2015 to the last year. There are relatively limited articles on supportive therapy interventions in nursing journals; therefore, the search process was extended to health care journals, Psychology and Psychosocial JOURNALS.

RESULT: Ten studies were assessed and reviewed at the final stage with an RCT study design. Four studies from the UK, three studies from the Netherlands and two from America and Africa one from Germany.

DISCUSSION: Studies from America that explain social learning theory, from the Netherlands explain the theory of emotion regulation, and then from Germany the theory of the Model of stress and Coping. Group therapy programs vary according to design, setting, approach, outcome measures and outcomes shown to improve emotion regulation in adolescents. Follow-up and subsequent evaluation have a significant effect.

Keywords: Group therapy, emotion regulation, depression, Adolescents, RCT

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING SELF-ACCEPTANCE IN ELDERLY WHO LIVING IN NURSING HOME: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Self-acceptance among elderly who lives in the nursing home tends to be poor, Its because the elderly feel abandoned by their families and their inability to accept any changes that occur to them. Thus, the elderly find it difficult to adapt to their new environment and cause various physical and psychological problems. The purpose of this study was to review the factors of self-acceptance in the elderly living in an institution based on an empirical study of the last 10 years.

Method : This study used a systematic review design with electronic sources from 4 databases, namely Scopus (5 articles), PubMed (3 articles), Google Scholar (2 articles), and Science Direct (3 articles) which were published in the period 2017-2022. These articles was analyze by PRISMA checklist. The keywords used are factors contributing or affecting factors or factors influencing, self acceptance, elderly or older adults or aged, and nursing home or nursing homes. The inclusion criteria were used in this systematic review are elderly who lives in nursing home, study design using pre experimental study, experimental study, qualitative study, mix methods study, correlation analysis, and comparative analysis). The exclusion criteria in this article are elderly who lives in their house, study design using literature review, systematic review, and book chapter).

Result : Thirteen articles were analyzed in this study. There are 6 research articles that discuss social support as the most important factor of self-acceptance in the elderly who live in homes. Other factors that influence self-acceptance in the elderly who live in the orphanage include the level of spirituality, religiosity, family support, and positive thinking.

Conclusion : Social support factor is the most important factor in the success of self-acceptance in the elderly who live in the nursing home.

Keywords : Influencing factors, self-acceptance, the elderly, nursing homes.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION ON SLEEP QUALITY: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Progressive muscle relaxation is a type of therapy that involves gradual muscle relaxation in sequence, which is one of the interventions that can be used to improve sleep quality. The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation on sleep quality from the result of the study: Systematic Review.

Methods: This study was conducted using 4 databases, ScienceDirect, Scopus, PubMed and CINAHL from 2017-2022 using the search terms “progressive muscle relaxation” and “sleep quality”. The search yielded a total of 1085 papers, a multi-step screening and selection process ultimately yielded ten articles. The inclusion criteria used the population, intervention, comparison, outcome and time (PICOT). The population was adult patient and intervention focused on progressive muscle relaxation using randomized controlled trials (RCTs). The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) appraisal checklist was used to assess the methodological quality of the articles included.

Results: Ten studies demonstrated statistically significant improvements in sleep quality. The studies reviewed varied in subject characteristics, duration of progressive muscle relaxation, and use of adjunctive therapy.

Conclusion: Progressive muscle relaxation under supervision is the right choice in improving the quality of sleep in adult patients.

Keywords: Progressive muscle relaxation, sleep quality and systematic review

EFFECTS OF ISLAMIC SPIRITUAL MINDFULNESS AND MINDFULNESS CARING ON REDUCING ACADEMIC PATHOLOGICAL STRESS AMONG NURSING STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pathological stress among nursing students has becoming more prevalent recently. However, many methods have been introduced to address this problem, including mindfulness therapy. Although, recent study showed the effectiveness of this method yet the case is still prevalent. Other type of approach of mindfulness therapy has been gained popularity. Religion approach to mindfulness therapy might help to curb this problem. This study aimed to compare the effects of Islamic spiritual mindfulness and mindfulness caring to reduce pathological stress among nursing students.

Methods: This study employed a pre-posttest quasi-experimental design with a control group. The sample in this study was taken using a purposive sampling technique with the inclusion criteria of final-level Nursing undergraduate students who experienced academic pathological stress, delayed study period, were Muslim and were willing to become respondents (n = 36). The sample size obtained was then randomly divided into 2 groups, namely the Islamic spiritual mindfulness group (n=18) and the mindfulness caring group (n=18). Data on pathological stress were collected using the questions in the DASS-42 questionnaire, in which 14 questions about pathological stress were utilized. Data analysis used paired t-test and unpaired t-test.

Results: The results showed a significant difference in the effects of the interventions between the two groups: the Islamic spiritual mindfulness (Mean±SD=11.39±5.81) and the mindfulness caring (Mean±SD=16.39±3.55) with a mean difference of 6.38 and a p-value of <0.001.

Conclusions: In conclusion, Islamic spiritual mindfulness is might give more effective results in reducing academic pathological stress than mindfulness caring among nursing students. Further research is needed to validate this study.

Keywords: Mindfulness Islamic spirituality, mindfulness caring, academic stress

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING WITH SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING STUDENTS' BOARDING SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Spiritual well-being is the process of unraveling the dynamic nature of the bond between the person and the creator, the relationship is quite harmonious depending on self-development that is carried out intentionally. The spiritual well-being of female students is very much needed from Islamic boarding schools so that subjective well-being can increase or be positive, but in reality, there are still female students who have moderate spiritual well-being with negative subjective well-being. The aim of this research was to determine the relationship between spiritual well-being and subjective well-being in students at Boarding School.

Methods: The research was the design of a cross-sectional analysis. The sample in this study were: 109 students who lived at the Al-Amanah Islamic Boarding School Krian Sidoarjo for more than three months. Sampling technique: Accidental sampling. This research questionnaire uses spiritual well-being and subjective well-being. The independent variable is spiritual well-being and the dependent variable is subjective well-being. The instrument used a questionnaire and data analysis using the Chi-square test.

Results: The results showed that most of the students (71,6%) had moderate spiritual well-being, and almost all (83,5%) students had positive subjective well-being. While the results of the chi-square test with the categorical Pearson Chi-Square obtained $p = 0.024$, which means that there is a relationship between spiritual well-being and subjective well-being.

Conclusion: Spiritual well-being is related to the subjective well-being of students in Islamic boarding schools. For this reason, the leadership of the boarding school is expected to be able to assist with students' activities so that it can make it easier for the students themselves.

Keywords: spiritual well-being, Subjective Well-being, Boarding school

SPIRITUAL THERAPY AGAINST ANXIETY OF MOUNT SEMERU ERUPTION SURVIVORS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Disasters are divided into three forms, namely natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters. Examples of natural disasters are volcanic eruptions, floods, winds, earthquakes, tsunamis, and several other forms caused by nature. Activities caused by volcanic eruptions cause people to have to fulfill their base came refugee. The impact that occurred in the refugee base came can cause anxiety, boredom, worry, and restlessness. This study aimed to find out spiritual therapy for the anxiety of the survivors of the eruption of Mount Semeru.

Methods: This study used a quasi-experimental method with a population of 30 respondents. Data collection in this study was also done by filling out the Hamilton Rating Scale For Anxiety (HRS-A) anxiety level questionnaire, interviews, and observations with respondents. Statistical test paired sample t-Test with a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results:

After receiving spiritual therapy treatment, the results of mild anxiety decreased to 17 people (56.7%), respondents with moderate anxiety decreased to 11 people (36.7%), and respondents with severe anxiety scores decreased to 2 people (6.6%). The statistical tests obtained results p-value = 0.000 (<0.05). There is an effect of spiritual therapy on the anxiety level of the survivors of the eruption of Mount Semeru.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that therapy with remembrance is significantly effective in reducing anxiety levels in survivors of the eruption of Mount Semeru. Spiritual treatment is proven to reduce anxiety levels, both mild, moderate, and high levels.

Keywords: Spiritual Therapy, Anxiety, Mount Eruption

CORRELATION BETWEEN COFFEE CONSUMPTION AND SLEEP PATTERNS FOR ADOLESCENTS AGED 17-25 YEARS IN BELITUNG DARAT, BKIA GANG BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

Background: The use of caffeine in adolescents needs special attention. There are about 75-98% of adolescents who consume at least one caffeinated drink a day, and 31% report more than two drinks per day. Excessive consumption of caffeine (> 400 mg/day) can cause several negative effects, including the emergence of anxiety or anxiety, feeling tired when waking from sleep in the morning, sleep disturbances, and poor sleep quality. Lifestyle patterns of consuming coffee are considered as one of the risk factors for changes in sleep patterns in both qualitative and quantitative terms, both in adults and in adolescents.

Objective: To determine whether coffee consumption has a relationship with sleep patterns in late adolescence (17-25 years).

Methods: This type of research method uses analytical research. This method is used because it wants to know whether coffee consumption has a relationship with sleep patterns in late teens (17-25 years).

Results: The results of the Chi-square test in this study showed p-Value = 0.023 <0.05. This figure shows that the p value <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between coffee consumption and sleep patterns of late teens (17-25 years) in Belitung Darat, BKIA Gang Banjarmasin
Conclusion: From the results of this study, it was concluded that there was a relationship between coffee consumption and sleep pattern disorders in late teens (17-25 years) in Belitung Darat, Gang BKIA Banjarmasin.

Suggestion: For health workers, it is hoped that this research can be applied as additional information for health workers in providing health education regarding the relationship between excessive coffee consumption, which is more than 2 cups per day, on sleep patterns in adolescents. For teenagers, it is hoped that this research can provide information about the importance of maintaining a good sleep pattern, which is 7-8 hours per day and limiting coffee consumption to no more than 2 cups per day. For other researchers, it is hoped that they can add information and become a reference for conducting research with a wider scope of research, with different respondent variables.

Keywords: Consuming coffee, late teens, sleep patterns

ADDRESSING NEEDS FOR ADOLESCENT WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: To improve the adolescent care for mental health, knowledge on the adolescent need is important. Those living in rural areas may be disadvantaged of mental health services due to distance from resources This systematic review explored the literature regarding the mental health needs for adolescents with mental health problems.

Method: This study was a systematic review and narrative synthesis. Articles were limited to those available in the English language. Four electronic databases were searched for studies on adolescent experiences and needs of mental health care. A narrative synthesis was conducted.

Result: Five articles were found for synthesis. The synthesis generated five themes: the need of adult present; being heard and understood; consistency of healthcare provider; being autonomous; and barriers to accessing mental health services.

Conclusion: Understanding the Adolescents' mental health needs play a critical role in anticipating the severe impact of mental illness. Need a comprehensive involvement of parents, school, community, health services and also media to improve the adolescent care for their mental health issues.

Keyword: Adolescents; Mental health care; perceived need



MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH



THE EFFECT OF MATERNAL ROLE IDENTITY APPLICATION ON COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN STUNTING CHILDREN AGE 1-3 YEARS IN KENJERAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Impaired cognitive development can be caused by stunting or less than optimal parental roles. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the application of mother's role identity on cognitive development in children aged 1-3 years at Kenjeran Public Health Center Surabaya.

Methods: The research design used Quasy-Experiment approach, with two group pretest-posttest design method. The population in this study were 171 mothers with children aged 1-3 years who had cognitive developmental disorders. Sampling using simple random sampling technique, with a sample of 30 mothers and children who were divided into 2 groups. The instrument used in the independent variable is the observation sheet for the application of maternal role identity according to the intention-based mother role achievement module, the dependent variable instrument is the capute scale assessment sheet. Data analysis used Paired T-test ($p \leq 0.05$).

Results: The results of the 2 groups study showed that the cognitive development of stunted children in the treatment group ($p = 0.000$), the cognitive development of stunted children in the control group ($p = 0.107$). The results showed that there were differences in the effect of the application of mother's role identity on cognitive development of stunted children in treatment and control group aged 1-3 years ($p=0.000$).

Conclusions: Delays in the early development of language skills can affect various functions in daily life. In addition to affecting personal social life, it will also cause learning difficulties, even obstacles when entering the world of work in the future. It is highly recommended that the intervention in the application of the mother's role according to the intention-based mother role achievement module is implemented to increase the role of mother care in nurturing and stimulating children's cognitive development.

Keywords: Learning Module; Cognitive Development; Stunting; Toddler Children

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE ROLE OF PEERS WITH ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AT HANG TUAH 1 HIGH SCHOOL SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Negative sexual behavior in adolescents such as wet kissing, oral sex, groping sensitive parts to cause unwanted things including proficiency in the need for the internet. The purpose of the study was to determine the use of social media and the role of peers with adolescent sexual behavior at Hang Tuah 1 High School Surabaya.

Methods: Analytical Descriptive Research Design with a Cross Sectional approach and obtained a sample of 134 adolescents with probability sampling technique through a simple random sampling approach. The independent variable is the use of social media and the role of peers, the dependent variable is sexual behavior. The research instrument used a questionnaire and data analysis using the Spearman Rho Correlations test.

Results: The results showed that most of the adolescents in the use of social media were 81 people (60.4%), high peer roles were 82 people (61.2%) and most of the teenagers had dangerous behavior 88 people (65.7%). There is a relationship between the use of social media (p-value of 0.001) and media use (p-value of 0.001) with adolescent sexual behavior at SMA Hang Tuah 1 Surabaya ($\rho < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The implications of this study are minimizing behavior through increasing the role of parents in guiding, uniting their children so as not to fall into things that can damage the future, counseling about adolescent reproductive health, using social media wisely and establishing peer tutors.

Keywords: *Social Media, Peers, Adolescent Sexual Behaviour*

FACTORS AFFECTING MALNUTRITION IN TODDLERS AT BLITAR CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Malnutrition is a picture of a child's weight that is not in accordance with his age. Riskesdas East Java 2018 shows the prevalence of undernourished children under five in Blitar City is 9.14% and an increase of 11.5% in 2020. Poor nutrition is influenced by several factors: family income, mother's knowledge, mother's parenting pattern and residential density. This study aims to analyze the effect of family income, mother's knowledge, mother's parenting in toddler at Blitar City.

Methods: This study is an analytic observational study, with a case-control design. The sample size is 93 cases and 93 controls. The dependent variable in this study was the incidence of malnutrition and the independent variables consisted of family income, mother's knowledge and mother's parenting pattern. Data analysis was performed univariately and bivariately.

Results: The results showed that, there are two variables that affect the incidence of malnutrition. The two variables are family income with a p-value of 0.01 with an OR value of 7.576, and maternal parenting with a p-value of 0.01, with an OR value of 3.870.

Conclusions: Efforts to improve education on maternal parenting need to be carried out, which include simple feeding and food processing, the process of bathing children under five and the application of hygiene practices, such as washing hands before processing and serving food.

Keywords: Malnutrition; Income; Knowledge; Parenting

THE EFFECT OF ONLINE HEALTH EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE, REPEAT VISITS, AND INCIDENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTORS DROP OUT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Contraceptive re-visit is mandatory even during the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent pregnancy. Contraceptives that require regular repeat visits at health services are injectable contraceptives, contraceptive pills, IUDs and implants. Online health education during the COVID-19 pandemic is a useful method because officers and acceptors do not meet in person to minimize physical contact and anticipate the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The drop out rate or contraceptive failure that results in pregnancy can increase if you do not comply with repeat visits.

Methods: This study used a pre-experimental design with a pre-post group test design. The purposive sample consisted of 132 acceptors, the research data were obtained from questionnaires and observation data for repeat visits at the community health center (Pukesmas). Wilcoxon test results with a significant level of $P < 0.05$. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant difference after being given health education. The knowledge value was $P = 0.000$, repeat visit compliance was $P = 0.000$ and the drop out rate was $P = 0.000$.

Results: There was a difference after being given health education on knowledge, compliance with repeat visits and the incidence of drop out during the covid-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: It is hoped that online health education can be developed more attractively and more widely so that contraceptive acceptors are able to fully understand the contraceptives used in order to reduce the incidence of contraceptive drop out.

Keywords: online education, knowledge, compliance, drop out

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NUTRITION EDUCATION ON NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND BODY WEIGHT OF PREGNANT MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: A person's nutritional condition is influenced by status during pregnancy, which greatly influences his health and as a predictor of pregnancy outcome for mothers and the nutritional status of newborns. In North Sumatra, the number of stunting cases is high. In 2019, the prevalence reached 30.11 percent, only a decrease of 2.3 percent compared to the previous year. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of nutrition education on nutritional knowledge and weight of pregnant women

Methods: This study used a Quasy Exspremen, a pre-experimental design with a One Group Pretest Posttest design. The population of this study was 45 pregnant women who checked their pregnancy at the Pratama Nurul Medan clinic. The sample uses accidental sampling as many as 22 people, with analysis of the Paired T-Test

Results: The results of the study were obtained before nutrition education, the majority of pregnant women's nutritional knowledge was insufficient category as many as 16 people (72.7%) after nutrition education was in the good category as many as 22 people (100%), Paired T-Test test results $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$, while the weight of pregnant women before education was entirely in the less category as many as 22 people (100%) and after nutrition education, the normal weight category was 12 people (54.5%) the results of the Paired T-Test $p\text{-value} = 0.000$. $P\text{-value} < 0.05$.

Conclusions: It was concluded that there was a significant difference between the knowledge and weight of pregnant women before and after nutrition education was given. It is hoped that the research site will continue to improve education regarding the handling of SEZ in pregnant women.

Keywords: Knowledge., weight., pregnant women

EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE TENDENCY OF STRESS IN PREGNANT WOMAN IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic can threaten the psychological health of pregnant women such as anxiety, stress, and depression. The aims of this study was to determine the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the stress tendency of pregnant women.

Methods: a cross-sectional study on pregnant women in the province of South Kalimantan. The inclusion criteria in this study were pregnant women who live in South Kalimantan Province; pregnant women in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd trimesters; pregnant women who are exposed, not exposed, have been exposed, and have never been exposed to COVID-19; pregnant women who have a smartphone device. Exclusion criteria were pregnant women who had filled out the questionnaire form but did not fill it out completely; pregnant women who are not willing to be respondents. Perceived stress was assessed using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS).

Results: there is a difference in the tendency of stress experienced by pregnant women during a pandemic and not a COVID-19 pandemic (p value 0.005). Analysis of the effect of the variable gestational age (p 0.44) and discomfort during pregnancy (p 0.07) showed that there was no tendency to stress in pregnant women.

Conclusions: The gestational age and discomfort experienced by pregnant women do not indicate a tendency to stress in pregnant women. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has a tendency to have a significant effect on the stress of pregnant women. Health workers need to take preventive and curative measures to help pregnant women who experience stress.

Keywords: Stress, maternal mental health, pandemic covid-19

TRANSCULTURAL CARE (SUNRISE MODEL) AND PRECEDE-BASED BEHAVIOR DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN PREGNANCY CARE AMONG PREGNANT MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

Background. Maternal mortality is still a problem in Indonesia. The indirect causes are related to social, economic conditions, behavior, community culture, and lifestyle. Purpose of this study was to develop a behavioral model based on transcultural care (sunrise model) and PRECEDE in caring for pregnant women.

Method used was cross-sectional design, with the population consisting of pregnant women. The sample size was determined using the rule of the thumb formula, as many as 288 respondents with the inclusion criteria: 1) Had MCH books, 2) Had made antenatal visits (ANC) at least 2 times, 3) Willing to become a respondent. Data analysis used PLS method.

Results showed that the regularity of ANC was influenced by the factors of technology, religion and philosophy of life, social and family attachments, regulations and policies, education and the reinforcing factors. The accuracy of taking medication or vitamins in pregnant women was influenced by social and family attachments, cultural values and lifestyles, regulations and policies, economics, and the predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors. Diet in pregnant women was influenced by the factors of technology, social and family attachments, regulations and policies, predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors, monitoring of fetal movement was influenced by technological factors, predisposing factors and enabling factors, Activity patterns were influenced by the factors of religion and philosophy of life, cultural values and lifestyles, regulations and policies, education, enabling factors and reinforcing factors.

Conclusion, behavior is influenced by transcultural care and precede.

Keywords: transcultural care, behavior, precede

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PREGNANCY ANEMIA WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Death of pregnant women due to bleeding is the main cause in Lamongan. The biggest cause is postpartum hemorrhage due to nutritional deficiencies, especially anemia. Anemia is one of the four main nutritional problems in Indonesia which has a fairly high prevalence and is often caused by nutritional deficiencies, especially iron. This study aims to determine the relationship between anemia in pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage

Methods: Design a case-control study with a retrospective observational approach, collecting data on maternal medical records in January-December 2021 in Bulutigo Laren-Lamongan Village, using a Simple Random Sampling technique with a sample size of 146 mothers who were divided into case groups and control groups. The dependent variable is anemia of pregnancy and the independent variable is postpartum hemorrhage. The research instrument used a check list to assess the incidence of anemia and an observation sheet to assess the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. Data were analyzed by Chi Square test with $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results: The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between anemia and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. The combined odds ratio (OR) showed that the effect of anemic pregnant women on postpartum hemorrhage was 5.55 times higher than that of non-anemic mothers (95% CI: 2.4-12.8 ; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Pregnant women with anemia are 5.55 times more likely to experience postpartum hemorrhage than pregnant women who do not experience anemia. Anemia of pregnancy can be detected by regular ANC examinations.

Keyword: Anemia pregnancy; Postpartum; Hemorrhage

PORTABLE SLEEPINGBAG BLUELIGHT THERAPY BASED MICROCONTROLLER FOR BABY JAUNDICE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Jaundice is a clinical phenomenon that often occurs in newborns, around 50-70% of full-term babies and 80-90% of premature babies. More than 85% of term babies are treated for icterus using phototherapy which requires large space to store it and is less flexible. The aim of the research is to develop a device called Portable SleepingBag Blue Light Therapy based-Microcontroller for Baby Jaundice.

Methods: The research method's experimental, by carrying out the stages of technology development, tool manufacturing process, SWOT analysis and tool-testing. The stages of the tool-making process begin with component assembly, trial-error functionality until it's able to produce output in the form of Portable SleepingBag Blue Light Therapy based-Microcontroller with the following stages: 1. Preparation of tools and materials, 2. Sewing and designing sleepingbags, 3. Assembling the components and setting the microcontroller, 4. connecting the bluelight components, 5. trial-error the functionality and safety of the sleeping bag, 6. the results of the blue light therapy sleepingbag based-microcontroller.

Result: The creation of an innovation in the form of a modified bluelight therapy device in the form of a sleepingbag in the form of Portable SleepingBag Blue Light Therapy based-Microcontroller for Baby Jaundice's Therapy which's equipped with a buzzer as a sound alarm when the timer has reached a predetermined time limit and LEDs to display the running time of therapy making it easier to monitoring the infant.

Conclusion: Microcontroller-Based Portable Sleeping Bag Blue Light Therapy for Infant Therapy for Icterus is a tool that is easy to use, flexible (can be carried) and equipped with a buzzer and timer.

Keywords: *Baby Icterus, Phototherapy, Portable Sleeping Bag, Bluelight*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BREASTFEEDING SELF-EFFICACY INTERVENTION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF BREASTFEEDING IN LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Exclusive breastfeeding for up to 6 months postpartum continues to be a challenge for mothers with low birth weight (LBW) infant. Many mothers stop breastfeeding early because they feel there is not enough milk. This action can be influenced by the mother's lack of confidence in exclusive breastfeeding (breastfeeding self-efficacy). Breastfeeding self-efficacy can affect the assessment of the implementation of breastfeeding in LBW infant. A systematic literature study in assessing the effectiveness of breastfeeding self-efficacy interventions needs to be carried out to provide evidence-based analysis in improving the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding for mothers with LBW infants.

Methods: This study used a systematic literature study. Search literature using several databases including: Scopus, Science Direct, Sage journals, Proquest, Google Scholar and Pubmed. The literature search was carried out on articles published between 2014-2022. The strategy used in finding literature that matches the theme is using the PICOS framework and then a review is carried out based on the PRISMA Checklist. The inclusion criteria in this study were mothers who gave birth to LBW/premature; breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention; and breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention education.

Results: The results of the literature selection obtained 339 articles, after going through the selection there were 10 literatures that met the inclusion criteria. The findings of this systematic review indicate that the breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention has benefits for the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding for at least 6 months postpartum. This breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention may consist of: education, training and counseling for mothers in exclusive breastfeeding. Mother's breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention is directed to inform four sources of mother's breastfeeding self-efficacy which is the performance of breastfeeding behavior; vicarious experiences (seeing other people breastfeeding); verbal persuasion (encouraging and praise); and physiological reactions that may affect breastfeeding practice.

Conclusion: Breastfeeding self-efficacy interventions for mothers are effectively used by nurses to improve the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding for at least 6 months postpartum for mothers with LBW infants. In general, breastfeeding self-efficacy interventions for mothers can be in the form of a combination of knowledge-based education and skills to maintain exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Intervention, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Low Birth Weight Infants.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING MOTHER'S FILIAL VALUES RELATED TO NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL PAIN MANAGEMENT (BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION) IN TODDLERS WHO PERFORM INFUSION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mother's involvement in nursing care for children is something that must be done. Where children will feel comfortable and safe when they are near their mother in new situations or meet strangers. One of them is when an invasive procedure is carried out in a pediatric hospital, it really requires the presence of the mother. The reality in the field is that mother's involvement is still not optimal because of the mother's opinion which states that pain management is the nurse's job, the mother is not confident in being able to accompany her child when an infusion is placed and also the nurse's reluctance to involve the mother because she is considered to be hampering invasive procedures due to excessive maternal worries. The purpose of the study was to analyze the factors that influence maternal filial values related to non-pharmacological pain management (behavioral intervention) in toddlers who perform infusion.

Method: The study design was analytic with a sample of 115 Pediatric patients in the Islamic hospital in Surabaya with purposive sampling. The independent variable in this study are mother and nurse factors and the dependent variable are mother's filial values. Instrument use by questionnaire Data were analyzed using PLS (Partial Least Square)

Results: there was a relationship between mother factors, with mother's filial values with p values of 0.000 and there was a relationship between nurses' factors and mother's filial values with p values of 0.000.

Conclusion: The conclusion is that the mother's self-confidence is formed by the mother's own factors, namely motivation and cognitive as well as the nurse factor

Key word: *mother, nurse, filial values, toddler, invasive*

LOCAL WISDOM AND SOCIAL CULTURE IN FAMILY WITH STUNTING CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Based on the results of the Basic Health Research, the prevalence of stunting in children under five is high at 30.79%, this figure is still far above the WHO limit of 20%. This study was conducted to explore local wisdom and socio-culture in families with stunting children.

Methods: This study uses a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach to determine the culture of families with stunting children, This research was conducted in Sungai Tabuk working area, Banjar Regency and was attended by 3 informants, mothers of toddlers who have stunting toddlers and village midwives.

Results: the informant's knowledge about stunting is low. Most mothers of toddlers think that stunting or malnutrition is normal, weight that does not increase or height that is not ideal is considered normal as long as the child does not show symptoms of illness..

Conclusions: From the experience of mothers of toddlers, existing cultural habits still do not support the improvement of nutrition for infants and toddlers in order to prevent stunting. It is necessary to increase awareness in the community to break the stunting chain.

Keywords: stunting, nutrition, culture, infant and toddlers.

PREGNANCY PLANNING HAS AFFECTED PRIMIGRAVIDA READINESS IN ROLE TRANSITION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Primigravida is a crisis condition experienced by women, where women experience extreme physical and psychological changes related to the transition of motherhood. Preparing to become a mother for accepting her pregnancy is not an easy thing, especially in unplanned pregnancies. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between pregnancy planning and role transition in primigravida

Methods: This study is a quantitative research with a cross sectional design, with the number of respondents as many as 86 primigravida at the Bandarharjo Health Center Semarang with a sampling technique using the total sampling. Data were taken using the London Measure of Unplanned Pregnancy and Body Understanding Measure for Pregnancy Scale instruments. Data analysis using Spearman correlation test.

Results: The results of the Spearman correlation test show a correlation value of 0.650, with a significance value of 0.000. This shows that there is a significant relationship between pregnancy planning and primigravida readiness in role transition. The Spearman correlation value obtained is 0.650 indicating a strong relationship between pregnancy planning and readiness in role transition, which means that someone with a planned pregnancy will have good readiness in the transition of roles.

Conclusions: There is a significant relationship between pregnancy planning and primigravida readiness in facing the role transition. Primigravida who plan their pregnancy well will be more prepared to face the transition of roles.

Keywords : Pregnancy Planning, Primigravida, Readiness, Role Transition

QUALITY OF CARE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE WITH MALARIA USING IMCI AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) is one of the strategies in health care services for infants and children under five at primary health care facilities. Children with fever in high malaria endemic areas must have a blood test done to check whether the children have malaria or not. IMCI is one of the interventions recommended by WHO to screen and also ensure that children receive proper initial treatment at first-level health facilities. This article aims to review the quality of care for children under five with malaria using IMCI approach. The design of this study is a literature review by identified 186 articles in 4 databases including Scopus, Web of Science, SAGE and Proquest since 2019 until 2021 and 20 articles studies included in the review. Health care services for children under five with an integrated management of childhood illness are intended to provide immediate and appropriate treatment. The classification of sick children with IMCI guidelines has a significant effect due to a reduction of inappropriate use of antibiotics, IMCI screening in febrile children has helped early diagnosis and treatment of uncomplicated malaria, thereby reducing the effects of severe malaria. The guideline for treating children under five with malaria using IMCI approach is very helpful for nurses both in assessing, classifying, treating/curing and making decisions for pre-referral measures for severe cases. Several factors to support quality of care are trained officers, supervision and procurement of essential medicines, rapid diagnostic test malaria and malaria microscopy. Enforcement of the right diagnosis will improve the quality of life of children and prevent death in children under five.

Keywords: IMCI, Malaria, Children under five

THE EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION OF BITS AND HONEY ON HB LEVELS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia is a condition in which the hemoglobin (Hb) level is low. Anemia in pregnant women has a negative impact on the mother and fetus. Pregnant women with hemoglobin less than 10 g/dL should be given additional iron and folic acid (400 mcg) in large quantities instead of prenatal vitamins. Pharmacologically can increase hemoglobin levels, namely beetroot. In 100 grams of beetroot has a high content of folic acid levels, namely 108 mg. Based on the background of the problem above, the authors are interested in knowing the effect of the combination of beetroot and honey on hemoglobin (hemoglobin) levels in pregnant women.

Methods: The type of research used in this study is a pre-experimental research type. The population in the research data for pregnant women in the first month is estimated to be 200 pregnant women. The sampling technique was purposive sampling, obtained a sample of 15 pregnant women, Wilcoxon test data analysis with 95% confidence degree.

Results: There was a significant effect between the combination of beetroot juice and honey on Hb (Hemoglobin) levels in pregnant women, with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that the administration of beetroot juice and honey is effective in increasing hemoglobin levels of pregnant women in the third trimester.

Conclusions: For third trimester pregnant women should consume foods or supplements that contain lots of iron sources during pregnancy.

Conclusions : Combination of Beet, Honey, Hb Level

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF BREASTFEEDING DAMS IN POSTPARTUM MOTHERS IN THE WORK AREA OF KUTAPANJANG HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast milk (ASI) is the best food for babies. Postpartum mothers often experience breast milk dams. Many factors affect the incidence of breast milk dams, namely the frequency of breastfeeding, the condition of the nipples, the position of breastfeeding and breast care. This study aims to determine the most dominant factor influencing breastfeeding dams in postpartum mothers in the Kutapanjang Health Center.

Methods: This research is an analytical survey research with cross sectional approach. This research has been carried out from September 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021. The population is 86 people. Sampling using purposive sampling with a total sample of 32 people.

Results: The results showed that the factors of breastfeeding frequency ($p=0.001<0.05$), nipple condition ($p=0.001<0.05$), breastfeeding position ($p=0.001<0.05$) and breast care ($p=0.017<0.05$) has a significant effect on the incidence of breast milk dams in postpartum mothers in the Kutapanjang Health Center.

Conclusions: The most dominant factor affecting breast milk dams in postpartum mothers is the variable frequency of breastfeeding with a value of Exp.B (Score) of 32,000. Suggestions in this study are the Kutapanjang Health Center, continue to provide education both through counseling and providing information to postpartum mothers about preventing the occurrence of breast milk dams in mothers.

Keywords : Breastfeeding; Breast milk; Postpartum

'TARAK' FOR BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Efforts to eradicate hunger in the second goal of the Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) is nutrition intervention, one of the interventions is exclusive breastfeeding. Fulfilment of balanced nutrition in breastfeeding mothers can be obtained from various consumptions without the presence of 'tarak' which is hereditary. Abstinence from food is suggested by parents to their children or the next generation on the basis of parental knowledge. This study aims to analyze relationship between the level of knowledge of parents about tarak on eating patterns in breastfeeding mothers.

Method : This study uses a descriptive correlational design with a cross sectional approach and used a questionnaire given to parents of breastfeeding mothers and all mothers breastfeeding children aged 0-2 years. We used the Spearman test was performed in the final test.

Results : The results showed that there was no relationship between the level of parental knowledge about tarak on eating patterns in nursing mothers, with $P = 0.089$ and $r = 0.301$.

Conclusion: Breastfeeding mothers who behaved with 'tarak' have sufficiently knowledgeable parents. Parents of nursing mothers should increase their understanding of 'tarak', in order to avoid misinformation. Nursing mothers can increase nutritional intake during breastfeeding, by avoiding food types that are allergic, thus preventing the behavior of tarak during breastfeeding.

Keyword : tarak, knowledge, dietary habit

MATERNAL KNOWLEDGE LEVEL DETERMINING PARENTING SELF-EFFICACY OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES: PILOT STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Low birth weight (LBW) babies have a higher risk of morbidity and mortality compared to normal babies, so this is a challenge for parents in providing special care. Mother's self-efficacy in providing care for LBW is an important component in determining the quality of care of LBW. However, evidence is scarce on the correlation between the level of maternal knowledge and maternal self-efficacy in caring for LBW, especially in Indonesia. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the correlation between the level of maternal knowledge and maternal self-efficacy who had LBW.

Methods: The research design was a descriptive analysis involving 22 respondents of postpartum mothers with LBW, willing to be involved in research and able to read and write and had LBW treated in the perinatology room of a state teaching hospital in East Java in January-March 2020. Data were collected Maternal knowledge questionnaire and Perceived Maternal Parenting Self Efficacy (PMP-SE) questionnaire. The descriptive and gamma correlation test were analyzed in this research.

Results: Chi square test showed a very strong positive significant correlation between the level of knowledge and the mother's self-confidence ($p = 0.039$; $r=1,00$).

Conclusions: : In conclusion, the level of knowledge determines the level of self-efficacy in caring for LBW, where the higher the level of knowledge correlates with the higher maternal self-efficacy. Nurses need to understand the self-efficacy of mothers with LBW because high self-efficacy can indicate that mothers can provide quality care for LBW babies.

Keywords: low birth weight; maternal knowledge; maternal self-efficacy; postpartum mother

GESTATION ANALYSIS OF MOTHERS DELIVERING WITH NEWBORN BABY WEIGHT IN HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: The neonatal period starts from the time the baby is born until the age of 28 days, where the baby is very susceptible to disease and infection so it will affect survival both in terms of growth and development. One of the factors that increase morbidity and mortality in newborns is low birth weight (LBW). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between maternal gestational age and newborn weight at RSUD dr. Soekardjo, City of Tasikmalaya.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. The population is all mothers giving birth in Melati Room 2A RSUD dr. Soekardjo. While the research sample was 63 people who were obtained using accidental sampling technique with inclusion criteria: postpartum mothers who gave birth normally, can read and write, and their health condition is stable, cooperative, and willing to become respondents, while the exclusion criteria: postpartum mothers who experience worsening conditions, and less able to communicate well. Analysis of research data using chi-square with p-value <0.05 .

Results: The results showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal gestation and newborn weight with a p-value $0.000 > p\text{-value } 0.05$.

Conclusion: This study shows that there is a relationship between maternal gestation and the birth weight of the baby. The research recommendation is that it is hoped that health workers will try to improve the provision of education to mothers regarding the factors that affect newborn weight.

Keywords: newborn; birth weight; gestational age

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, FAMILY INCOME AND PEER SUPPORT WITH ANEMIA PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescent girls are mostly prone in anemia, because they used to have a menstrual bleeding in every month. The incidence of anemia among adolescent girls can be influenced by external and internal factors. The aim of this study is to analyze the correlation between knowledge, family income and peer support with anemia prevention behavior among adolescent girls.

Methods: This study used a correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The total samples were 156 adolescent girls selected using purposive sampling. The independent variables of this study involved knowledge, family income and peer support, and the dependent variable was anemia prevention behaviors. Data were collected through the dissemination of questionnaires and analyzed using the Spearman's Rho with the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results: Knowledge ($p=0.000$, $r=0.277$) and peer support ($p=0.000$, $r=0.403$) significantly had a relationship with anemia prevention behaviors. While there was no relation between family income and anemia prevention behaviors ($p=0.166$ $r=0.111$).

Conclusion: The better knowledge level will improves anemia prevention behaviors in adolescent girls. Family income does not affect anemia prevention behavior because most adolescent girls prefer food based on taste rather than nutritional considerations that contain high iron which can prevent anemia. Good peer support will improves the fulfillment of nutrition that prevents anemia and adherence to taking iron tablets.

Keywords: Anemia; Health behavior; Health promotion; Adolescent Girls.

THE EFFECT OF BOOKING ASPARAGUS AGAINST HEMOGLOBIN IN PREGNANT MOTHERS IN THE VILLAGE OF PAYA BILI TWO KEC. BIREM BAYEUN, EAST ACEH DISTRICT YEAR 2021

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: At some point of pregnancy, red blood cells (erythrocytes) increase by means of 20-30%. one of the efforts made to save you anemia in pregnant ladies is to utilize neighborhood plant life that exist in the network, namely Asparagus leaves. The reason of the examine became to determine the effect of giving asparagus stew on hemoglobin in pregnant.

Methods: This type of studies uses a comparative technique with a quasi-experimental design the usage of a one-organization pretest-posttest layout. The population in this study were all mothers who visited and did pregnancy check-ups in Paya Bili Dua Village, Birem Bayeun District, in September 2021 who experienced anemia as many as 23 people.. The sample the use of purposive sampling and data analysis using Independent sample T-Test.

Results: Primarily based on the results of the have a look at, most people of respondents' hemoglobin degrees previous to management of moderate anemia asparagus stew amounted to twenty respondents (86.9%). Most of the people of respondents' hemoglobin degrees after giving mild anemia asparagus stew amounted to fifteen respondents (65.2%). The average yield before and after administration of boiled asparagus was -0.167, a significant value (2 tailed) was obtained of 0.011 which means a significant value of 2 tailed 0.05

Conclusions: The conclusion is that there is an influence among the management of asparagus stew on hemoglobin in pregnant girls in Paya Bili Dua Village, Birem Bayeun District, East Aceh Regency in 2021.

Keyword : Asparagus, Hemoglobin, Pregnancy

MOTHERS MOTIVATION OF GIVING CHILDREN BASIC IMMUNIZATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA BANGKALAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Immunization services during the COVID-19 pandemic are one of the essential health services that must remain a priority to be implemented. The decline in basic immunization visits during the COVID-19 pandemic occurred in healthy children. While basic immunization is very important to be given so as not to increase the risk of outbreaks of various other diseases that will cause many children to become seriously ill, disabled, and die. Prevention of outbreaks of immunization preventable diseases saves lives, saves resources compared to tackling outbreaks, and reduces the burden on health systems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important for nurses to know about mother's motivation in providing complete basic immunizations to children, this result of research can be the information and reference in carrying out duties as concelor to client.

Method: This study used a qualitative descriptive design with an in-depth interview approach with the 7 Steps Colaizzi analysis method for 10 participants.

Results: The results of this study found 2 themes that represented the purpose of the study. The two themes are intrinsic factors include need of health, experience, perception and knowledge, extrinsic factors include social support, health service system and dynamic of COVID-19. **Conclusion:** Mother's motivation of giving children basic immunization during COVID-19 pandemic in public health center work area Bangkalan district is influenced by several factors both from within the mother and from outside.

Keywords: Motivation, Basic Immunization, COVID-19.

THE INTENTION TO USE LONG-ACTING REVERSIBLE CONTRACEPTION ON WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Large-scale social restriction, implemented to prevent the spread of Covid-19, impacts reducing access to family planning services. It can cause many acceptors to drop out of family planning and increase the number of unwanted pregnancies. Long-acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) is the recommended method of contraception during the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study was to reveal the factors that contribute to the intention to use LARC on women of reproductive age during the COVID-19 pandemic based on the Theory of Planned Behavior.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 102 women of reproductive age, taken using the purposive sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire. The research variables included the attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control and intention of women of reproductive age concerning the use of LARC during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data analysis was performed using Spearman's Rho with $\alpha \leq 0,05$.

Results: The result showed there was a significant relationship between attitude and intention ($p=0,000$; $r=0,566$), subjective norm and intention ($p=0,000$; $r=0,475$), and the perceived behavioral control with intention ($p=0,000$; $r=0,691$).

Conclusions: The positive attitude toward LARC use, the better subjective norm support, and the greater PBC will generate the higher intention of using LARC toward women of reproductive age during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Family Planning, Contraception, Pandemic Covid-19, Health Care

LEUCORRHOEA IN YOUNG WOMEN AND DETERMINANTS OF PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: All women in the world have the potential to develop vaginal discharge, however adolescent girls have a greater risk. The behaviour of maintaining the cleanliness of the reproductive organs in adolescent girls as one of the preventive behaviours against vaginal discharge is still a problem. The purpose of this literature review is to explain the incidence of vaginal discharge and the determinants of preventive behaviour in adolescents.

Methods: The relevant articles were searched using keywords that have been combined in the academic database (Scopus, Proquest, Pubmed, and Garuda) which includes articles published in the 2016-2021 period. PICOS used for the framework in this study. Articles were selected systematically by identifying their English and Indonesian written, identifying duplicates, analyzing titles, abstracts, eligibility for full-text reviews, and the suitability of articles with the aim of the study. The population in this study were female adolescent.

Results: We found ten articles that have met the inclusion criteria used in this review. Vaginal discharge is experienced by some teenage girls, but some consider it normal and not a problem. Prevention of vaginal discharge in adolescent girls is related to personal hygiene habits, knowledge, attitudes, support and personal hygiene habits as determinants of vaginal discharge prevention behaviour in adolescents.

Conclusions: Most young women do not realize that vaginal discharge can have a serious impact on reproductive health. Humanistic health promotion regarding the behaviour of preventing vaginal discharge is still needed to increase the knowledge and health status of adolescent girls.

Keywords: adolescents, prevention behaviour, leukorrhea, health care, reproduction

FAMILY-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN CHILDREN WITH STUNTING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem of malnutrition in children is often associated with stunting. Stunting is a growth disorder in children. Family-based intervention aims to prevent malnutrition problems that can occur in children. This systematic review examines the available evidence on family-based interventions for children with stunting.

Methods: We performed a systematic review according to the PRISMA guidelines using the Scopus, PubMed, SAGE, and Wiley online library databases. All original studies were eligible if published within the last 10 years and used family-based interventions. Study quality was assessed using a specially designed tool that took into account study design, sample size, controls, confounding, and problems with reporting. The primary outcomes were changes in nutritional status among children with stunting.

Results: Out of a total of 225 titles, 11 studies were included, all of which were randomized controlled trials. Family-based interventions in the form of health education through families and empowering families in providing nutrition have an influence on the nutritional status of stunting children.

Conclusions: family-based interventions through family empowerment can improve the nutritional status of stunting children.

Keywords: Family; Nutritional Therapy; Prevention; Stunting

ANTENATAL CARE VISITS AND PLACE OF DELIVERY AS PREDICTORS OF EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY IN INDONESIA: AN ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC HEALTH SURVEY 2017

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Neonatal mortality is still a priority to reduce child mortality in many developing countries, including Indonesia. Most neonatal deaths occurred during the first week of life, known as early neonatal mortality. Although several studies investigated the association of these factors with early neonatal mortality, antenatal care visits and place of delivery as the predictor of early neonatal mortality in Indonesia.

Method: This study employed data from Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2017 using descriptive statistics and univariate binary logistic regression.

Results: Among 18,209 births identified, 17,788 (98.66%) neonates survived, and 241 (1.34%) accounted as early neonatal death. Univariate logistic regression analysis found that ANC visits identified significantly associated with early neonatal mortality (p: 0,000, odds ratio (OR): 0.91 95% CI: 0.87-0.94). Place of delivery identified significantly associated with early neonatal mortality (p: 0.007, government hospital (OR: 1.37; 95% CI: 0.96 – 1.96) increased the odds to get the mortality, in contrast to other health care facilities (government clinic/health centre, community-based facilities, private hospital, private midwife, and private clinic reduced the odds of getting early neonatal mortality compared to home delivery.

Conclusion: Antenatal care visits and place of delivery were found significantly associated with early neonatal mortality in Indonesia. Delivery at a national hospital increased the odds of getting early neonatal mortality. Contrary to other health care facilities reduced the odds of getting early neonatal mortality compared to those who delivered at home. The national increased the odds because this functioned as a referral hospital for all pregnancies at risk.

Keywords: Antenatal Care; Place of delivery; Early neonatal mortality

CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES OF STUNTING PREVENTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Delay in child development indicates chronic malnutrition due to bad conditions that have lasted a long time since birth. Stunting in the first 1000 days of life can increase mortality and interfere with body functions. Malnutrition in toddlers can also cause by their culture, customs, and social diet. This systematic review aimed to summarize previous studies that provide an overview of the cultural perspective on stunting prevention.

Method: The research design used Preferred Reporting Items for Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) Guidelines with a literature search strategy using four databases (Scopus, PubMed, Proquest and Google Scholar) Boolean Operator "stunting" OR "stunted" AND "culture" OR "cultural " AND "prevention" OR "prevent" by restricting 2017–2022 in English, full-text articles and open access, to get relevant articles.

Results: 12 articles with a cross-sectional and quasi-experimental approach explain that cultural perspectives in stunting prevention were nurturing culture, deliberation culture, and family support.

Conclusion: Systems of social life that differ in cultural or ethnic backgrounds affect certain people's behaviour and social systems, including those related to diet. Nutritional problems, especially malnutrition in children under the age of 5 years, affect the growth and development of children under the age of 5 years and are also caused by culture, customs and social attitudes towards food, such as diet and taboos.

Keywords: *stunting, culture, prevention, health care*

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY PARENTING ON THE INCIDENCE OF DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dental and oral health problems are still high, a problem experienced by almost half of the world's population (3.58 billion people). Dental caries is a public health problem, both in developing and industrialized countries. Dental health in children with factors such as socioeconomic background, parents' dental knowledge and parenting patterns themselves. The preparation of this systematic review is to find out the parenting pattern of children on the incidence of dental caries in children.

Methods: A systematic review using four databases (Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and Web of Science) from the last 5 years (2017-2021) using the keywords parenting, family and dental caries, using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) in measuring quality study and use PICOS for the analysis framework. The data analysis used is descriptive analysis with a narrative approach.

Results: The basis of this systematic review study uses an analysis of 10 journals that have been selected from several journals with a sample size varying between 17-1539 samples and shows that parenting is strongly associated with oral health in children.

Conclusion: Improved authoritarian and positive parenting patterns from the family show a good impact on oral and dental health, especially the reduction in the incidence of dental caries in children.

Keywords: Parenting, Family and Dental Caries

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING INCIDENCE RATE OF PNEUMONIA IN TODDLER BASED TRIAD EPIDEMIOLOGY THEORY IN PUSKESMAS WARU KABUPATEN SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pneumonia is an infectious disease that causes the greatest death in toddler throughout the world. Sidoarjo Regency still has the first rank of respiratory infections after Gresik Regency with the most infectious diseases with a total of 8,539 toddler. The purpose of this study to analyze the factors based on the theory of the triad of epidemiology that host factors.

Methods: The research design in this study used a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were toddlers with pneumonia aged 12-59 months along with mothers in Waru Public Health Center, Sidoarjo Regency, 158 people in total. The number of samples is 112 respondents where the sampling technique is cluster random sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire that was through validity and reliability. This research was analyzed using Spearman's rho test.

Results: Factors related to the incidence of pneumonia in toddler is age ($p=0,000$), gender ($p=0,036$), birth weight ($p=0,013$), immunization status ($p=0,037$), nutritional status ($p=0,017$), exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0,000$), healthy lifestyle ($p=0,016$), cigarette smoke exposure ($p=0,047$), the distance between house and factory ($p=0,043$), the distance between house and highway ($0,032$).

Conclusions: The incidence of pneumonia in toddlers is related to host and environmental factors. It is expected that health workers and parents can control the risk factors for pneumonia by paying attention to children who are more susceptible to pneumonia

Keywords: Pneumonia, Preschool, Theory Triad Epidemiology

THE “FIRST 1,000 DAYS PREVENTION ROLE” AS KEY CONTRIBUTOR TO REDUCE OF STUNTING FOR INDONESIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT.

Introduction: first 1000 day of human life is start from the 270 day of pregnancy and 730 day after birth. It golden period to conduct human being. And it crucial for prevention of stunting. Stunting prevention can be taken by giving adequate intake of nutrition in child life. But the Prevention of stunting can be start from the early of pregnancy with preparing education about stunting in first 1000 days of life. The purpose of this study is to establish the impact of The First 1,000 Days Prevention role to reduce stunting for child.

Methods: This study was conduct using study design of Systematic Review and Meta Analysis (PRISMA) . The manifestation of data was computerized by searching among database such as PubMed, Sage and Scopus in past 5 years using keyword Stunting Prevention, 1000 first day of life, and mother care. The inclusion criteria was article with human subject, mother who has under 2 years old children. The exclusion criteria is using language other than English and Bahasa Indonesia

Results: 14 literature was selected for this study of first 1000 days stunting prevention program. From this study the programs must contain several focus. It included the physical status of mother before and during pregnancy, Mother intake nutrition during pregnancy, Mother fertility behavior, nutrition intake for children, breastfeeding, infection and caregiver

Conclusions: First 1000 day of life is important for children growth and development. To ensure the ability of growth and development we can program standard to prevent the risk of stunting.

Keywords: First 1000 Days life, Mother Care, Stunting Prevention

FACTORS RELATING TO SATISFACTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES AT KOROBONO HEALTH CENTER, POSO REGENCY, CENTRAL SULAWESI IN 2011

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ABSTRACT

Background: Antenatal care is a service provided to pregnant women on a regular basis to maintain the health of the mother and fetus which includes antenatal care and follow-up on deviations found as well as providing basic interventions.

Objective: to determine the relationship between midwife communication, technical skills and waiting time with the satisfaction of pregnant women in antenatal care services at the Korobono Health Center, Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi.

Methods: This study used a descriptive analytic approach with a “Cross Sectional Study” design. Sampling using accidental sampling technique. Respondents were pregnant women who came for antenatal care checks at the Korobono Health Center, Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi, could read and write and who were willing to be examined with a sample of 40 respondents. Data collection by using a questionnaire. The results were processed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $= 0.05$.

Results: showed that midwife communication ($P = 0.003$), technical skills ($P = 0.000$), waiting time ($P = 0.000$) which means that there is a significant relationship between midwife communication, technical skills and waiting time in antenatal care services.

Conclusion: To anticipate this, it is necessary to improve services and counseling for pregnant women in antenatal care services.

Keywords: Service, Pregnant Women, Satisfaction

METHODS TO IMPROVE PARENTS' CAPABILITY IN CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Premature infants are at risk of experiencing visual disturbances, hearing loss, disabilities, risk of infectious diseases, and even death. Caring for premature infants requires serious attention from both health workers and parents. Parents play a vital role in caring for the infants both during hospitalization and at home. Therefore, in order to improve parents' ability to provide care, it is necessary to make educational efforts with the appropriate methods.

Objectives: This literature review aims to provide an overview of educational methods that nurses can use to improve the ability of parents to care for the development of premature infants.

Methods: The search for theme-based literature was carried out using five data based on PICOS framework and a review was conducted by using PRISMA method. The selection of articles used JBI Critical Appraisal tool. The populations were parents/family/mother/father, interventions related to educational methods for parents, comparison of parental roles, expected results of educational methods for parents in the care of premature infants. The design of the study was quasi-experimental or RCT study.

Results: The results of the literature study obtained several approaches, including increase parental involvement during care, using technology, counselling, conducting continuous education and monitoring during treatment until at home

Conclusion: The selection of the right education method can improve the ability and the confidence of parents in caring for and providing developmental care for premature infants properly. Combining a hands-on educational approach with the use of technology can improve this method.

Keywords: method, parents' capability in care, and premature infant

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH MOTHER'S MOTIVATION IN EXCLUSIVE BREAST MILK IN 1-6 MONTHS OLD BABIES DURING PANDEMIC COVID 19 IN SIDOTOPO WETAN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breastfeeding is one of the programs that is intensified to reduce child morbidity and mortality. Family support will have an impact on increasing the mother's self-confidence or motivation in breastfeeding. Mother's motivation is very decisive in exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months. A mother who has good motivation will continue to try to breastfeed her baby.. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between family support and mother's motivation in exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged 1-6 months in Sidotopo Wetan Village, Surabaya.

Methods: Analytical research design with a cross sectional approach with a research sample of 80 nursing mothers respondents in Sidotopo Wetan Surabaya Village were selected using quota sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire on family support and mother's motivation. Data analysis using Spearman Rho test.

Results: The results showed that family support for breastfeeding mothers in Sidotopo Wetan Surabaya, resulted in 51 people (63.8%) being categorized as low, while the motivation of mothers in breastfeeding in Sidotopo Wetan showed that 55 people (68.8%) had moderate motivation. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between family support and mother's motivation in exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged 1-6 months during the pandemic in Sidotopo Wetan Village, Surabaya. ($p = 0.001$)

Conclusions: Support from other people or those closest to them plays a very important role in the success or failure of exclusive breastfeeding. With high family support, it affects the mother's motivation in exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged 1-6 months. With the implication of health workers to provide education that support from the family is very important in exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Family Support; Mother's Motivation; Exclusive Breastfeeding

VARIOUS ACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCING STUNTING: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Since 2017, there has been a surge in stunting case which motivated a number of researchers to conduct a study as to why this sudden phenomenon occurs in the first place. Four years have passed, the right actions to reduce stunting have been found. This study aim to discover the proper actions that could reduce the stunting cases.

Methods: This study was conducted using a systematic review method, which was searched from PubMed, Science Direct, and Sagepub web-sources for cross-sectional, case-control and cohort studies, published between 2017 and 2022, using subject titles as keywords: Stunting, reduce stunting, stunting reduction. The stages of the literature study were guided by The Prisma checklist and JBI (Joanna Brings Institute) which were used as instruments to evaluate the quality of the journal, and analyzed by Thematic Analysis.

Results : The results of the screening showed a total of 174 studies, and 20 articles that met the criteria. There are stunting reduction measures with nutritional supplements and additional food (1 article discusses supplements for teenage girls, 4 articles for mothers before conception, and 2 articles for mothers during pregnancy and lactation, and 8 articles for children), 4 articles on educational mechanisms with various platforms and assistance and 1 article on the administration of growth hormone.

Conclusion: that the most decisive action in reducing the incidence of stunting is by fulfilling nutritional needs from an early age, namely from adolescence, before the period of conception, as well as direct nutrition improvement in infant/child nutrition.

Keyword : Stunting reduction ; actions ; nutrition

A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF STUNTING AND MATERNAL HEALTH IN THE RURAL AREA OF LUMAJANG OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting still become a problem in Indonesia. Need a comprehensive knowledge of the stunting prevalence and maternal health based on area. **Aim:** This study aimed to examine the stunting prevalence and maternal health elements in Lumajang based on district area in Lumajang.

Methods: This was a descriptive situational analysis. Data were collected for the calendar year 2021 and focused on the stunting prevalence and maternal health. Framework was used is WHO conceptual framework on childhood stunting. We outlined the finding based on available data across the domain of children and maternal health.

Results: In domain children, we found that each district had stunting case with various percentage. The district with the most stunting case is Klakah (10%). In domain maternal health there was still mother with chronic energy deficiency (10,9%). In domain family the family participation in family with children development program was still low.

Conclusions: This study found that stunting prevalence was exist in all of district area in Lumajang. The district with the most stunting case is Klakah. There was significant finding related to mother with chronic energy deficiency, child caregivers, society and culture (beliefs in the myth). It would be important to expand research in the program effectiveness to stunting.

Keyword: Situational analysis; Stunting; Rural area; Children

PARENTS' BEHAVIOR IN INDIVIDUAL LEVEL PREVENTION IN CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid-19 has become a pandemic since it entered Indonesia in early 2020. The positive cases of Covid-19 in children continues to increase in Surabaya. This study aims to determine the factors related to the behavior of parents in an effort to prevent the individual level of children during the covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: The research design used a descriptive analytic design with a cross sectional approach. The sample of this study amounted to 125 parents of children under five who were selected by purposive sampling. The independent variables of this study are 6 factors in the HBM theory (perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action, and self-efficacy) while the dependent variable of this study is parental preventive behavior. The research instrument used the I-CHBMS questionnaire, and analyzed using the Spearman correlation test ($p < 0.05$).

Results: the results of the analysis showed that perceived susceptibility was related to behavior ($p = 0.044$, $\rho = 0.181$), perceived severity was related to behavior ($p = 0.000$, $\rho = 0.363$), perceived benefits are related to behavior ($p = 0.036$, $\rho = 0.188$), perceived barrier is not related to behavior ($p = 0.094$, $\rho = -0.150$), cues to action is related to behavior ($p = 0.018$, $\rho = 0.211$), self-efficacy is related to behavior ($p = 0.000$, $\rho = 0.345$).

Discussion : All factors in HBM are related to parental prevention behavior, except perceived barriers. The results of this study can be used as a strategy for health workers in implementing health promotion related to the prevention of Covid-19 transmission and it is hoped that they will continue to monitor community behavior so that they remain disciplined in implementing individual-level prevention in children during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19 in children, parental behavior, individual level prevention, health belief model

THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S FEEDING PRACTICES AND THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Under-five children are an age group that is prone to diarrhea. Diarrhea can be caused by inappropriate feeding practices that are not understood by the mother. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's feeding practice and the incidence of diarrhea in children under five.

Methods: This study used a quantitative design with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted on mothers who have children under five. The number of samples as many as 217 respondents using purposive sampling technique. The independent variable in this study is mother's feeding practice, while the dependent variable is the incidence of diarrhea in children under five. The instrument used is the Comprehensive Feeding Practices Questionnaire (CFPQ) and the incidence of diarrhea (Woman's Questionnaire Topics). The analysis uses Spearman Rho statistical test ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Results: The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between Mother's feeding practice and the incidence of diarrhea in children under five ($p = 0.004$; $r = 0.194$).

Conclusions: Inappropriate maternal feeding practices have the potential to cause diarrhea in children under five. Health education about proper feeding practices for under-five children as an effort to prevent diarrhea is important. Feeding Practice, Diarrhea, Under-five Children

Keywords: Feeding Practice; Diarrhea; Under-five children

ANALYSIS FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE UTILIZATION OF ANTENATAL CARE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal Mortality is the result of the low coverage of antenatal care. The visit of pregnant women to antenatal care services is determined by various factors. The study aimed to explain the factors in the implementation of antenatal care in developing countries based on empirical studies in the last five years.

Method: The relevant articles were searched using keywords in the academic database (Scopus, CINAHL, PUBMED, and GARUDA) which published in the 2015-2020 period. PICOS used for the framework. Articles selected systematically by identifying their English and Indonesian written, identifying duplicates, analyzing titles, abstracts, and eligibility for full-text reviews, and the suitability of articles with the aim of the study. The population in this study were pregnant women. The data analysis that used was descriptive analysis with a narrative approach.

Result: We found fifteen articles that met the inclusion criteria. These articles describe factors associated with antenatal care in pregnant women in various developing countries such as Pakistan, Ghana, Nepal, India, Jordan, Egypt, Yemen, South Africa, and Vietnam. The results of the study show that there are 5 factors related to antenatal care for pregnant women in developing countries. The design studies used to discuss the factors associated with the utilization of antenatal care were mostly cross-sectional.

Conclusions: Factors related to antenatal care for pregnant women in developing countries are behavior intention, social support, accesibility of information, personal autonomy, and action situations that include economic status, availability of facility, and transportation.

Keywords: Antenatal care, prenatal care, factors

THE FAMILY DYNAMICS OF COVID-19 SURVIVORS (RISK, RESPONSE, COPING AND HOPE): THE PERSPECTIVE OF PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Covid-19 situation in Indonesia is increasing where the highest spreading trend is on families. The family has a main role and functions in the formation of quality individuals. Due to the spread of Covid-19, this situation affects the family's roles and functions negatively causing a crisis and the welfare of the family and their children. This study aims to explore the family dynamics of Covid-19 survivors (risk, response, coping and hope) from the perspective of parents and children.

Methods: The research design used descriptive qualitative. In-depth interviews were conducted with 10 parents with post-Covid diagnosis and eight children. Purposive sampling was employed based on predetermined inclusion criteria, such as parents (a father or mother or both of them with a post-Covid diagnosis who have children aged 7-18 years, children aged 7-8 years old, can speak Indonesian and have a willingness to sign an informed consent and parental sign. Interview results were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results: The results obtained three themes and associated sub-themes: (1) contributing factors to family response, (2) problem solving and response, (3) requiring care and social support. Socio-economic status and spiritual belief formed family responses when they dealt with Covid-19. Participants developed positive and negative thoughts and then, by the time they accepted their illness. Self-medication with traditional medicine, developing self-awareness, implementing health protocol behaviours and seeking support from others were implemented during diagnosis. They explained the need for the availability of care and social support.

Conclusions: Covid-19 impacts physical and psychosocial social problems so patients with Covid-19 do not only need medical support but also require psychosocial support enhancing their health outcomes.

Keywords: Child and family health; Covid-19; Health outcomes; Psychosocial support

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERTENSION IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Data from Riskesdas (Indonesia Basic Health Research) shows that since 2013 the prevalence of hypertension has increased to 34.11% in Indonesia and to women of childbearing age in Madiun Regency has reached 19.9%. This study aimed to investigate factors associated with hypertension in women of childbearing age

Methods: The research design was a correlation study with a *cross-sectional* approach. The population of this research was women of childbearing age in Madiun Regency. Samples were taken using the *cluster sampling technique* resulting in 311 participants from three villages. The data were collected by physical examination and questionnaires. The data was analyzed using the *Spearman Rho test* ($\alpha=0.05$).

Results: The results showed that Body Mass Index (BMI), family history of hypertension, exposure to cigarette smoke, hormonal contraception, sodium, and coffee consumption are associated with the incidence of hypertension in women of childbearing age. Some variables show a strong correlation with the incidence of hypertension such as BMI ($r=0.750$), family history of hypertension ($r=0.763$), exposure to cigarette smoke ($r=0.755$), and physical activity ($r= -0.806$). However, variables such as hormonal contraception, sodium, and coffee consumption show a weak correlation with the incidence of hypertension.

Conclusion: It can be concluded from this research that women with high BMI, have a family history of hypertension, high exposure to cigarette smoke, using hormonal contraception, high sodium, and coffee consumption can lead to hypertension, while good physical activity reduces the risk.

Keywords: hypertension; women of childbearing age; BMI; physical activity; cigarette smoke



NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SELF-CARE AND PREDICTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS DISEASE IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS USING ADVANCE MODELING: A PILOT STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: People with diabetes are expected to manage their condition through good self-management. Early and regular management can reduce the risk of developing cardiovascular complications. This study aimed to investigate further the self-management of diabetes mellitus patients at risk for cardiovascular complications.

Methods: The method used was quantitative with a Cross-Sectional approach. This study measures self-management using SDSCA and risk for cardiovascular complication through health-related complaints and blood samples including HbA1c, albumin, cholesterol, and triglyceride results. This study used purposive sampling with 30 patients as samples, with inclusive criteria's such as: diagnosed with DM Type 2; were registered as member of chronic disease program (PROLANIS) and have attended the education program. The result then was analyzed using descriptive analysis and then using advancing modelling 11 criteria to measure the risk of CVD.

Results: The results showed the mean of HbA1c for respondents was 9,2 above targeted values, more than half respondents have the HBA1c above normal which predicted has significant correlation with the age of respondents. The values of triglycerides also show significant relationship with diabetes self-management. Using ADVANCED modeling, the risk level of cardiovascular complications around 4.3%.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that people with diabetes who regularly attend the PROLANIS have the risk level of cardiovascular complications. This result indicates that health professionals need to start including the treatment to decrease the risk factors and include cardiovascular management in the treatment of people with diabetes.

Keywords: selfcare; cardiovascular complication; risk factor; disease management

PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF CONNOR-DAVIDSON RESILIENCE SCALE-25 AMONG DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PATIENTS: A CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The burden of DFU patients very high, such as more frequent to visit hospital as well as most commonly admitted at hospital compare with diabetic patients without foot ulcer. Resilience is needed to increase their adaptability. Assessing resilience among DFU patients required valid measurement. The aim of this study was to evaluate reliability and factor structure of Indonesian version of Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale-25 (CD RISC-25) among Diabetic Foot Ulcer Patients.

Methods: This study used cross sectional design. Data were collected from diabetes clinic in five hospitals, Indonesia. The inclusion criteria were patients who had history of DFU more than 2 years. Total sample in this study was 184 patients. This study was conducted from April to June 2021. Permission to use the CD RISC-25 was permitted by the original author. Cronbach's alpha was used to evaluate internal reliability. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to evaluate the structural model fit of CD RISC-25.

Results: The Cronbach's alpha for CD RISC-25 Indonesia version was adequate (cronbach's alpha > 0.70). Confirmatory factor analysis showed better fit with Root-Mean-Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) = 0.08.

Conclusions: Indonesia version of CD-RISC-25 had reliability and validity. It was approved with 25 items in 7 structure. It can be used to assess resilience among DFU patients.

Keywords: Diabetic Foot; Diabetic Ulcer; Resilience

CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF-ACCEPTANCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem that often occurs in patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is the decline in quality of life. Increasing self-acceptance can improve the quality of life in T2DM patients. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between self-acceptance and quality of life in T2DM patients.

Methods: This study used an observational-analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. As many as 84 T2DM patients were involved by a consecutive sampling technique. Data collection was conducted using the Unconditional Self-Acceptance Questionnaire (USAQ) and Diabetes Quality of Life (DQOL). Data analysis was performed by Spearman-rank correlation test with significance level of 0.05.

Results: The result showed that the median value of self-acceptance was 124 (min-max=77-139). The median value of quality of life was 49 (min-max=29-60). There was a moderate positive correlation between self-acceptance and quality of life (p-value: 0.000; r: 0.540). The higher the level of self-acceptance, the better the quality of life.

Conclusion: This study suggests the importance of assessing the aspect of self-acceptance to increase the quality of life in patients with type 2 DM.

Keywords: Self-acceptance, quality of life, type 2 diabetes mellitus

FACTORS RELATING TO THE RESILIENCE OF NURSES CARE FOR BREAST CANCER PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that grows in the breast tissue. Breast cancer is also a health problem worldwide. The death rate increases due to breast cancer detected at the advanced stage. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of music therapy in reducing anxiety levels.

Methods: The method of this study was a literature review design with three international databases, namely Pubmed, Cochrane library, and Ebscohost, six articles were included using PICO as women with breast cancer with a minimum age of 18 years, all music genres, by comparing the control group, intervention group, standard care group, and conventional care. Relevant articles published in English between 2016-2022. The keywords used in English are: *music therapy* AND breast cancer* AND anxiety**.

Results: The results of the study showed that from six articles conducted by a literature review, it was reported that music therapy could reduce anxiety levels in breast cancer patients.

Conclusions: Therefore, it can be concluded that music therapy is an appropriate adjunct therapy, which can provide effectiveness in breast cancer patients by reducing anxiety and preventing depression so that sufferers feel better.

Keywords: Music therapy, breast cancer, anxiety.

QUALITY OF LIFE ON DIABETES TYPE 2 IN INDONESIA: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Type 2 diabetes is an epidemic in the world whose incidence continues to increase and which reduces quality of life (QOL). The aimed of the study to review factors of QOL and questioner of QOL are used on diabetic patients in Indonesia.

Methods: A systematic review conducted using relevant keywords from several database including SAGE, Pubmed, Proquest, and Ebsco. Data extraction and assessment were guided by *Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA)* checklist and we used MeSH as keywords. The keywords using in search journal are quality of life or life quality, or health related quality of life, diabetes or diabetes mellitus type 2 or DM type 2, or type 2 diabetes. Inclusion criteria of study; Studies published in English between January 2012 – January 2022, original article, available in full text and search from journal. *Fifteen* review articles are included from 514 articles was review.

Results: Fifteen articles result showed, the majority of the questionnaires used to measure the quality of life in Indonesia are EQ-5D-5L scale (five studies), SF-36 (Five studies), QOL-BREEF (three studies), DQL-BCI and DQLCTQ (one studies). Associated factors health related quality of life in Indonesian type 2 diabetes mellitus are age, gender, education, income, diet and medication adherence, motivation, family support, social support, physical activity, diabetes distress, antihypertensive and antihyperlipidemic medications, health services, occupation, Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio, Diabetes Self-management, depression, self-efficacy, insulin therapy, counseling medication and pharmacist intervention.

Conclusions: This study shows that the majority of the instruments used are EQ-5L-5D and SF-36 as a measure of health-related quality of life in type 2 diabetes. Many factors can influenced of QOL type 2 DM patients

Keywords: Quality of life, diabetes mellitus type 2

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL FAMILY SUPPORT ON DEPRESSION ANXIETY AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG WOMEN WITH BREASTCANCER LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Intrroduction: Breast cancer is the second type of cancer diagnosed in women and is the first cancer in women worldwide. Breast cancer also causes high morbidity and mortality in women and becomes a heavy burden due to the incidence of disability due to the disease. This literature review aims to examine how social support affects anxiety, depression and quality of life in breast cancer sufferers.

Method: The data were obtained by searching for reputable and trustworthy journals. Using PIOS framework and a review was conducted by PRISMA method. article selection using JBI critical appraisal tool. The criteria consisting of population namely cancer patients undergoing care in a hospital or health service center, Intervention is a patient who gets family or social support, Outcome is the quality of life in cancer patients who get social or family support, Study design is Quasi experimental studies, randomized control and trial , crosssectional studies.

Results: The results of this literature review show that social support provided to patients with breast cancer can improve their quality of life and reduce anxiety and depression. Physical activity and perceived stress also have a significant effect on quality of life. Results Previous studies found that the problems identified in many cancer patients were depression, anxiety and pain or discomfort.

Conclusion: Various effects of the disease are felt by breast cancer sufferers both physically, such as pain and discomfort, psychological in the form of anxiety and depression, and social, for example in work, relationships with family, relatives and friends.

Keywords: social support, anxiety, depression, quality of life, breast cancer

FACTORS INFLUENCING APPRAISAL IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Behavior change depends on the extent which the patient has mastered sufficient knowledge and motivated to change his behavior. Good appraisal can improve behavior changes in hemodialysis patients. The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of information factors, personal characteristics, emotional, disease representation, and motivation on appraisal.

Method

This research used quantitative research method, cross sectional approach. The study population was all hemodialysis patients undergoing hemodialysis in the hemodialysis room at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital. The sample size is 130 respondents. The sampling method used purposive sampling. Treatment Motivation Questionnaire as one of an instrument. Descriptive analysis by calculating the Mean, Median, Modus and making a frequency distribution. Data analysis technique using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) based on Partial Least Square (PLS).

Results

The information factor builds a positive appraisal (T-statistical value of 5,002, p value = 0.02). Characteristic factors build a positive appraisal (T-statistical value of 10.527, p value = 0.009). Emotional factors build a positive appraisal (T-statistical value of 3.103, p value = 0.032). Representations of disease conditions build a positive appraisal (T-statistical value of 3.946 p value = 0.029). Motivation to build a positive appraisal (T-statistical value of 5.734 p value = 0.018).

Conclusion

The results of the study found that appraisal was influenced by information factors, personal characteristics factors, emotional factors, disease representation, and motivation. In hemodialysis patients, personal characteristic factors have the highest portion in influencing appraisal.

Keywords: Factors influencing ; Appraisal, hemodialysis ; patients

FAMILY SUPPORT AND ADHERENCE TO ROUTINE CONTROL AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Family support can minimize chronic complications in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Primary health care provides routine health control services for people with T2DM. This study aims to analyze the relationship between family support and adherence to routine control in patients with T2DM.

Methods: This research used cross sectional design. Respondents were selected from five primary health center with the highest number of T2DM cases in Surabaya, Indonesia with the total 102 respondent. Data were collected using family support questionnaire, frequency of visits to primary health center in T2DM patients and what activities are carried out during routine control. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using Chi Square test with significance level $< 0,05$.

Results: The result showed that 81 respondents were female sex, aged 46-55 years and married. There was significant correlation between family support and routine control compliance ($p=0,000$).

Conclusions: The higher the level of family support affects the adherence to routine control of T2DM patients. Family involvement in T2DM management is very important so that primary health centers can involve families in monitoring and caring for T2DM patients.

Keywords: Diabetes, Health Care, Family Support, Public Health.

CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS WITH THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF PATIENTS THROUGH HEMODIALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients tend to experience a decrease and inhibition in physical activity due to the lack of information held by patients and their families. About 60-70% of patients undergoing hemodialysis experience a decrease in physical activity so that their body fitness also decreases. Decreased physical activity can affect the quality of life for patients undergoing hemodialysis. The purpose of this study was to explain the relationship between knowledge and physical conditions with the physical activity of patients undergoing hemodialysis in their spare time.

Method: The design used in this study was correlational. This study involved 103 hemodialysis patients at RSUD Dr. Soedirman, Kebumen City is selected using purposive sampling technique. Data obtained from the Pittsburgh Quality Sleep Index PSQI questionnaire, Pruritus Visual Analog Scale PVAS, Ankle-Brachial Index ABI, and International Restless Legs Syndrome Scale IRLS. The independent variables in this study are knowledge and physical condition. While the dependent variable in this study is activity. Data were analyzed by using a Spearman rho statistical analysis ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), Sleep quality with physical activity of hemodialysis patients is -0.664, pruritus with physical activity of patients is -0.511, vascular disorders with physical activity of patients are -0.555, RLS with physical activity of patients is -0.515, and blood pressure with physical activity of patients is -0.334.

Results: There is a relationship between knowledge and physical condition with the physical activity of patients undergoing hemodialysis in their spare time.

Discussion: Knowledge and physical condition relate to the physical activity of patients undergoing hemodialysis in their spare time. Therefore hemodialysis patients are expected to be able to dig up sources of information about knowledge, physical conditions, and activities for patients who have to do hemodialysis regularly, so that patients are more stimulated and motivated to want to do physical activities in their spare time.

Keywords: Knowledge, physical condition, physical activity, hemodialysis, health risks

INTERVENTION SUPPORTING SELF-MANAGEMENT IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Self-management is crucial in caring for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients. Various self-management support interventions have been developed to facilitate adequate self-management of COPD. The objective of this review was to identify, describe and assess the evidence regarding the self-management intervention program its effects on self-management outcomes among COPD patients.

Methods: The four databases, Google Scholar, Europe PMC, Science Direct, and PubMed, were searched using a systematic strategy using the keywords: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, COAD, chronic obstructive airway disease, self-management, educational programs, interventions, lung capacity, quality of life. The study eligibility criteria were Randomized Control Trial studies, published between 2015 and 2021, with language restriction only published in English. The JBI (Joanna Brings Institute) tools evaluated study quality.

Results: 422 studies were screened, and 22 studies that met the criteria were extracted. The review identifies three interventional grouped methods to enhance self-management among COPD patients, including face-to-face individual education, peer-group health education, and mobile health education. Most studies suggest that self-management programs increased lung capacity, exercise capacity, and health-related quality of life compared to patients receiving standard care.

Conclusion: Self-management programs in COPD patients provide the ability to manage the disease to improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Self Management program; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Exercise Capacity; Lung Capacity; Quality of Life.

THE EFFECT OF SELF-AWARENESS AND SELF-CARE ON HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN CONTROLLING BLOOD PRESSURE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a disease that is classified as a silent killer or a disease that can kill humans unexpectedly. Self-awareness of hypertensive patients to perform self-care appropriately and regularly is very important to prevent complications in hypertensive patients. However, health problems that often occur are lack of self-awareness, willingness, and ability to adopt a healthy lifestyle or care about health and the possible risks associated with uncontrolled blood pressure. This systematic review aims to summarize previous research on the effect of self-awareness on self-care in hypertensive patients in controlling blood pressure.

Methods: The research design used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) Guidelines with a literature search strategy using 5 databases (Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed and Sage, Web of Science.) Boolean operators “Hypertension” OR “Blood Pressure high ” AND “Self-Awareness” AND “Self-Care” by limiting 2013–2022 in English and full-text articles, to obtain relevant articles.

Results : There are 15 articles with a cross sectional, quasi-experimental, RCT approach that describes low self-awareness in self-care in controlling blood pressure.

Conclusion: To overcome an uncontrolled increase in blood pressure, an understanding of the disease and related factors is needed, thereby increasing awareness of individuals in performing self-care.

Keywords: Hypertension,*Self-Awareness,Self-Care*

DIETARY RELATIONSHIP WITH RELAPSE OF GASTRITIS IN LATE ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Gastritis is a condition of inflammation or bleeding of the gastric mucosa that is acute, chronic which is prone to be experienced in adolescence. Teenagers tend to have an instant lifestyle and dietary incompatibility which is a trend that causes gastritis today. This study aims to identify the relationship between diet and gastritis recurrence in late adolescence.

Methods: This research is a descriptive-analytical study with a cross-sectional approach. The sample was selected by consecutive sampling techniques from 62 respondents. Measurement of variables using a questionnaire using an ordinal scale. The data analysis used is chi square test.

Results: For the diet variable, it shows that almost all patients diagnosed with gastritis have a poor eating pattern, as many as 45 respondents (72.6%) and the rest have a good diet as many as 17 respondents (27.5%), While the gastritis recurrence variable shows that almost all diagnosed gastritis often experience gastritis recurrence, as many as 48 respondents (77.4%) and the rest rarely experience gastritis recurrence, as many as 14 respondents (22.6%). Fisher's Exact test shows p-value = 0.001 or p (0.05).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between diet and gastritis recurrence in late adolescence. The results of this study are expected for adolescents, especially late adolescents who are diagnosed with gastritis, to maintain their health by maintaining a regular diet amid a busy schedule and avoiding things that can cause gastritis recurrence.

Keyword: Gastritis, Diet, Relapse of gastritis.

ANALYSIS OF PREDICTORS THAT INFLUENCE ON PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN JEMBER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a health problem that has an important role. If not handled properly, it can lead to various complications in the form of damage to target organs and in fatal cases it can lead to heart disease, kidney failure or stroke which often leads to death. The purpose of this study was to analyze predictor factors (which affect the incidence of hypertension: family history, exercise habits, obesity, saturated fat consumption pattern and level of knowledge) on the incidence of hypertension.

Methods: This research is descriptive with a retrospective approach. using total sampling technique. The total population is 40 people in Jember. The time of the study was carried out in May 2019 – June 2019. Data collection tools used questionnaires and observation sheets. Statistical analysis using fisher exact test.

Result: There is a relationship between the incidence of hypertension with exercise habits (P Value 0.024 analysis using fisher exact test) and level of knowledge (P value 0.003 using Fisher's exact test). There is no relationship between the prevalence of hypertension with family history, obesity and consumption of foods containing fat (P Value 0.305, P Value 0.211, P Value 0.45 using Fisher Exact test).

Conclusion: The incidence of hypertension in members of Aisyiyah Glundengan Wuluhan, Jember Regency is related to exercise habits and level of knowledge.

Keyword: Exercise habits, Hypertension, Level of knowledge, Obesity

STREPTOKINASE FOR STEMI IN THE COVID-19 ERA, LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background

STEMI is the first cardiovascular problem because it causes high hospitalization and mortality rates and is a critical, life-threatening and time-sensitive emergency that requires immediate management with reperfusion therapy and percutaneous coronary artery intervention (PCI). The aim of this study was to identify the effectiveness of streptokinase fibrinolytic in STEMI patients during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method

Research literature review Search data taken from pub med, scopus, scine direct identified 759 articles. After finding the inclusion/exclusion criteria, there were 7 cohort studies, 1 cross sectional study, 2 observational studies. Data taken from 2019-2022

Results

Of the 10 articles used in this literature review, it was found that during the COVID-19 pandemic the therapy that was often used was streptokinase or fibrinolytic, compared to PCI.

Conclusion

Streptokinase during a pandemic is more often an alternative in the management of STEMI, this is related to the risk of transmission to officers as well as the golden period of STEMI disease.

Key words : Acut Coronary Syndrome, COVID-19, Fibrinolytic, STEMI (ST-elevation myocardial infarction), Streptokinase.

FAMILY TYPE, FAMILY SUPPORT AND ITS CORRELATION TO SELF-CARE BEHAVIOUR OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Self-care in diabetes mellitus patients affects all aspects of the patient's life and as an effort to prevent the occurrence of more severe complications. The success of diabetes mellitus patients in performing self-care can be influenced by the family, because the family is the closest environment to the patient. This study aims to describe the family support and its relationship with self-care behaviour of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. Method: This study used a correlational design with a cross sectional approach. A total of 85 respondents were taken using purposive sampling. The data analysis used is Mann Whitney and Spearman rank correlation test. Results: This study showed that the average score of self-care for diabetes mellitus patients was 39 with the lowest score of 24 and the highest score of 78. The average score of family support was 72 with the lowest score of 63 and the highest score of 78. In addition, most families (71,8%) did not come from an extended family. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between family type (p value = 0.028) and family support (p value = 0.000) with self-care for diabetes mellitus patients. Conclusion: This study provides recommendations that families should get the best support from health workers in order to play an optimal role in helping patients maintain their self-care behaviour.

Keyword: Family type, Family support, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Self-care behaviour

EFFECT OF COVID-19 IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENT: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background and aims: Patients with diabetes who are infected with COVID-19 have been demonstrated to have a poor prognosis. This is owing to a changed immunological response in diabetics, as well as the direct harmful effects of hyperglycaemia to some extent. This review aimed to summarize the effect of COVID-19 vaccines in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted in PubMed central, PMC Europe databases, and Web of Science including the articles published between June 2020 and January 2022. This systematic review was performed according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA).

Results: Diabetes causes an increase in inflammation in the body. As a result, with COVID, the inflammatory condition worsens considerably faster, which could be one reason. Patients with diabetes may be more prone to circulatory issues. They may have already had a bypass, a stroke, or reduced blood flow in their legs, or something similar. Then there was this, because there was an additional circulation difficulty on top of the previous circulatory problems. COVID may increase blood flow as a result of clotting issues. As a result, there may be minor causes nested within each of these larger reasons.

Conclusions: Patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus are at a high risk of poor prognosis with COVID-19. Diabetes and hyperglycemia are independent predictors of death and morbidity in patients infected with the COVID-19 virus, and glycemic management may improve patient prognosis.

Keywords: COVID-19; Diabetes mellitus; Vaccines.

FAMILY CAREGIVERS' PERSPECTIVE OF CARING CANCER PATIENTS DURING RADIOTHERAPY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Family caregivers of patients with cancer during therapy is facing with numerous challenges. The family perspective is essential to understand due to long-term responsibility of caring. The present study aimed to explore perspective of Indonesian family caregivers of cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy.

Methods: A descriptive and qualitative approach was conducted through in-depth semi-structured interviews held with 26 family caregivers of cancer patients from Yayasan Kanker Indonesia, Surabaya. Interviews continued until saturation of data. All interviews were recorded, transcribed and analysed through conventional content analysis.

Results: Participants reported their perspective of caring of cancer patients during radiotherapy in a slightly different way. Caregivers were dealt with uncertainty and responsibility. Other challenges found the coping strategies concerning the patient's side effects during radiotherapy.

Conclusions: Family caregivers of cancer patients tend to have both physical and emotional challenges both. A comprehensive understanding from professional health care is needed to enable the positive perspective and enhance the capabilities of family caregivers.

Keywords: cancer; radiotherapy; family caregiver; coping strategies



NURSING DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CASE STUDY THE CITY OF PALU: TRIAGE MANAGEMENT IN EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF SPREADING COVID-19 DURING EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN DISASTER POSSIBLE AREA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : The establishment of a disaster emergency status in Palu City forced the government to carry out emergency response efforts based in emergency, Some of the obstacles faced by nurses in sorting out Covid-19 patients in the form of discrepancies in the management of triage procedures, lack of knowledge and skills of nurses in triage for Covid-19 patients resulted in delays in patients who require emergency measures and pose a risk of spreading Covid-19 for the community and health workers. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the management of Triage during the Pandemic Covid-19 in Emergency Response the Palu City Region

Methods: This research is a field research with an analysis using a correlation test, the sample in this study are nurses who are members of the Covid-19 handling task force in the Palu City area as many as 30 people with the criteria (1) Implementing nurses in the emergency unit, (2) Length of work > 5 years in a hospital or health center, (3) As implementers in Covid-19 Disaster Management, participants are given measuring tools using the Disaster Preparedness Evaluation Tool – I (DPET-I) which is collaborated according to the needs of researchers, variables the research is triage management and emergency response procedures for COVID-19 patients.

Results: Statistically the results of this study showed a significant value of $0.00 < 0.05$ with the result of the Spearman's rho correlation value of 0.683, which means that the management of triage during the Covid-19 pandemic emergency response has a strong relationship strength

Conclusion: he results of this study statistically show that most nurses or 73% of nurses are good at managing triage of covid-19 patients according to the SOP for Covid-19 triage services. Clinical decision making regarding triage based on patient priority categories determines the management of emergency nursing care that the patient will receive

Keyword : Triage; Emergency Response; Disaster; Covid-19

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY STRESS ON COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROCESSES IN PREVENTING DAILY EMERGENCY IN VOLCANIC AREA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Volcanic disasters have a psychological impact on society. Community stress must be anticipated and overcome as soon as possible so as not to cause greater losses. Community empowerment based on the experience of dealing with and dealing with disasters, being able to manage risks, reduce, and recover from disasters is an adaptive community coping. The purpose was to determine the effect of community stress on the community empowerment process in preventing daily emergencies in the volcanic disaster area.

Methods: The study used an analytic design through a cross-sectional approach. A sample of 165 people in Hargobinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta, was taken using multi-stage sampling. Community stress and community empowerment were taken using a questionnaire. Data analysis used a t-test.

Results: Most communities have low stress for the threat of disaster, but have high stress for attachment to the region. The coefficient of the estimate of community stress on the empowerment process is 0.321, the higher the community stress, the lower the empowerment process. Community stress influence on community empowerment process (p-value 0.027).

Conclusions: Community stress will affect the degree of reaction and have an impact on the community empowerment process in preventing daily emergencies.

Keywords: Community Stress, Community Empowerment, Daily Emergencies, Volcanic Disaster

MOSQUE IS THE ONLY EVACUATION DESTINATION AT THE MOST DANGEROUS TIME: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE VICTIMS EXPERIENCE IN THE MT SEMERU ERUPTION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study exploring the survivors of Mt Semeru eruption that happened on December 2021. The disaster was happened suddenly. All victims did not receive early warning for evacuation. All victims reported that they were carrying out their daily activities as normal until the disaster occurred and claimed many victims. This study aims to explore the disaster survivor decision to evacuate during the eruption of Mount Semeru.

Method: A semi-structured interview was used, observations, and a digital recorder were used to explore the experiences of 9 disaster victims who had just been evacuated from the eruption disaster site. Colaizzi's qualitative method was used to report the findings in the study.

Result: Several themes emerged, firstly, all disaster victims could not see any direction and did not know where to evacuate when the disaster occurred. The two disaster victims were willing to invite the evacuation of anyone they met during the evacuation process, especially their families, the three disaster victims remembered the location of the mosque in the center of the village and made it the destination for evacuation.

Conclusion: Disaster victims remember well the buildings they frequented. This is a good solution for determining shelter points during a disaster. There needs to be a regulation and preparation at the evacuation referral point, so that victims can survive during acute disaster conditions.

Keywords: Disaster, Eruption, Evacuation, Religious Belief, Early warning system

EFFECTIVENESS OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRAINING IN INITIAL TREATMENT WITH THE ABCD APPROACH IN CARDIAC ARREST PATIENTS IN THE PREHOSPITAL AREA FOR LAYPEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) is a major health problem worldwide. Globally, it is estimated that, on average, less than 10% of all patients with OHCA will survive. The 2021 guidelines prioritize society to act when someone is having a heart attack

Aim: This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of training on basic life support knowledge and skills in laypeople with the ABCD approach in cardiac arrest patients in the prehospital area for first aiders. Direct assessment of critically ill or injured patients is a systematic approach to the airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure (ABCDE).

Method: This research method is a quasi-experimental design. The experimental design used in this study used a one-group pre and post-test design. The data collection technique in this research is a test in the form of questions. The sample in this study was taken by a simple random sampling technique.

Result: The data collection method uses primary data, by providing learning and practice, then looking at student learning outcomes. Data analysis using Willcoxon. statistical test. In the normality test, the results of Shapiro Wilk $p = 0.005$ mean that it is not normal in 150 minutes of training. Update combines the knowledge and skills of a layman with an airway, breathing, circulation approach. And experienced an increase in skills and understanding with post-test scores (90%) than pretest scores (35%)

Conclusion: In general, research conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of training on basic life support knowledge and skills in laypeople using the ABCD approach proves that there is an improvement in handling victims.

Keywords: Basic Life Support, laypeople, Cardiac arrest

SELF-CARE DIFFERENCES IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has been happening for years now. No one can guarantee when this situation will end. The best thing that we can do in this new normal era is doing different self-care activity than what we usually do before the pandemic. This study aimed to analyze self-care differences before and after pandemic situation in the general population.

Methods: This cross-sectional study involved 645 respondents living in five congested communities in Surabaya, Indonesia. Sample was enrolled by means of cluster random sampling. Valid and reliable questionnaire was used in data collection. Independent sample t test was used in data analysis. Ethical clearance was issued.

Results: Most respondents were female (54.6%) in their productive age (29.7 ± 11.5 y.o.), graduated (77.8%), private employee (35.5%), having no income (45.7%), and live with four family members at home (26.4%). Before pandemic, self-care was mostly sufficient (21.8 ± 5.9). After pandemic, self-care was improved greatly but still in sufficient level (28.5 ± 4.8). There was a significant self-care difference before and after pandemic situation in the general population ($p = 0.000$).

Conclusions: Self-care changes significantly after COVID-19 pandemic situation in the general population, but it was still in unoptimal level. Efforts to improve individual self-care in new normal era are needed to ensure this activity is implemented in its optimal level.

Keywords: COVID-19; new normal; self-care; pandemic.



NURSING INNOVATION FOR COVID-19 CHALLENGE



NURSES' PERSPECTIVES IN CARING FOR COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH COMORBIDITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction.Patients with comorbidity are more at risk of being infected with Covid-19 disease with severe clinical manifestations. This challenge requires nurses to be more critical in treating of Covid-19 patients with comorbidity to prevent complications and mortality. This study aimed to explore the nurses' experiences in caring for Covid-19 patients with comorbidity in Private Hospital in Central of Jakarta.

Method.The researcher applied a phenomenological descriptive design. Data were collected using in-depth interview from 12 nurses. The participants were nurses who work in Covid-19 unit and have treated patient with comorbidity obtain through a purposive sampling. The research conducted from November 2020 to February 2021 and data were analyzed by Colaizzi's method.

Result.The study found five key themes that positive and negative emotional responses, physical exhausted after work, high workloads, changes in nurses work activity and nurses' source of self-strength while caring for Covid-19 patients.

Conclusion The result study suggests that the need for personal support from family and coworkers so that nurses feel more confident at work. Hospitals are also expected to prepare medical equipment facilities and policies that can ease the workload of nurses in treating Covid-19 patients with comorbidity.

Keywords: Comorbidity; Covid-19; Experience; Nurse

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND ANXIETY LEVEL OF COVID-19 ISOLATION PATIENTS AT ISOLATION FACILITY OF RIAU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Corona Virus Disease-19 is a disease caused by Corona virus which was found for the first time in Wuhan, China. The patients confirmed with Corona Virus Disease 2019 do not only experience physical problem but also psychological complaints predominantly such as feeling of severe anxiety (40%). This psychological impact can influence the process of patients' healing if not overcome immediately. To overcome anxiety, the important factor is the family support. The purpose of this research was to find out the correlation between family support and anxiety level of Covid-19 isolation patients at isolation facility of Riau Province.

Method. The number of respondents in this research were 76 respondents confirmed positive Covid-19. Inclusion criteria to select the respondent are patient confirmed positive Covid-19 at isolation facility of Riau Province and not accompanied by their family. This research was a quantitative research by using correlation analytics design with Cross Sectional Approach.

Result. Based on the result of Pearson Chi Square test obtained p-value = 0,000 smaller than the alpha value ($p < 0.05$) which showed that there is significant correlation between family support and anxiety level of Covid-19 isolation patients at isolation facility of Riau Province.

Conclusion. The Conclusion is the higher family support for patients at isolation facility of Riau Province so anxiety level of Covid-19 will decrease. It is suggested to the community especially the family of positive Covid-19 patients to always develop themselves in order to motivate their family member that is confirmed positive Covid-19 by sosial support as the motivation in the healing process of the ill family member.

Keywords: Covid-19, Family Support, Anxiety

THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN HEALTH LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is extraordinary event was paralyzing health, well-being, economies and education system. Therefore, most university turn to digital technology utilization in health learning. Study aims to find an explanation of reasons, benefits and obstacles use digital technology in published articles.

Methods: was conducted study for articles published during 2020-2022 period. Was articles search from January 5-30, 2022 by: Scopus, ProQuest, PubMed, science direct and google scholar. Selection was based on inclusion criteria, PRISMA checklist, keyword: technology, digital, health learning, Covid-19 pandemic. Was used a cross sectional, quasi-experimental and quantitative study were published. The articles were selected 101 google scholar, 13 ProQuest, 3 PubMed, 6 Science Direct, 5 Scopus and descriptive analysis was applied.

Result: was identified 128 and 10 articles screened selected for study. The result are 3 major categories: (1) Reasons: digital technology most effective and efficient to use. (2) benefit: Flexible access to learning materials, effective time, saving money, guarantee quality of health education, standardizing of e-learning, increase interdisciplinary networking-collaboration and creativity, professional development and administrative support in learning. (3) The obstacles digital technology uses: lack of equipment/tools to facilitate online learning, poor internet connection. Technical skills, unified clear policy, limited online exam time, virtual classroom etiquette, inadequate interactions, distractions, lack of engagement and mental stress and technical problems.

Conclusion: Concluded that the whole world is competing to use digital technology in health learning during COVID-19 pandemic. Point out specific reasons, benefits and obstacles.

Key Word: Digital; technology; health; learning; COVID-19

INTERVENTION OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION ON ANXIETY AND SLEEP QUALITY IN COVID-19 PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 is an infectious disease. COVID-19 patients will experience anxiety, thus disturbing the patient's sleep quality. Pharmacological therapy given in the long term poses a risk to the health of the body. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation in COVID-19 patients to reduce anxiety and improve sleep quality.

Methods : The studies were identified systematic by searching the database with the keywords "Covid 19 AND Anxiety AND Sleep Quality AND progressive Muscle Relaxation". The results consist of Web of Science 3 articles, Scopus 3 articles, Science Direct 135 and Pro Quest 501 articles. Eligible articles were selected according to the inclusion criteria : COVID-19 patients with anxiety and sleep disturbances as well as with PMR intervention and articles published in English based on the last 3 years study. In assessing the bias and methodological quality of this study using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical appraisal checklist tool.

Results : From 642 study articles, after a selection there were 5 articles describing in detail progressive muscle relaxation exercises that could be used together with pharmacological during treatment in isolation rooms. Progressive muscle relaxation exercises are performed 2 times a day, in the morning and before going to bed, with a duration of 20-30 minutes.

Conclusions : Progressive muscle relaxation significant reduces anxiety and improves sleep quality in COVID-19 patients during isolation treatment.

Keywords : Covid 19; Anxiety; Sleep Quality; Progressive Muscle Relaxation

THE EFFECT OF GUIDED IMAGERY ON ANXIETY IN PATIENTS RECEIVING HOSPITAL TREATMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 generates concern in patients receiving hospital treatment because of the high mortality rate associated with COVID-19. Continuous anxiety will affect the immune system and cause the body's metabolism to increase, requiring more oxygen, causing shortness of breath and increasing the depth of breath. This study aims to review the effect of guided imagery on the anxiety of patients undergoing hospital treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic to improve the quality of patient care.

Method: The research methodology incorporates the Preferred Reporting Items for Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) Guidelines, as well as an online literature search technique that includes Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, CINAHL, and Proquest through the Google Chrome search engine, with the keyword “*guided imagery*” AND “*anxiety*” AND COVID-19. The year of the literature source was taken from 2017 to 2022. 4 articles were found and reviewed from the search results.

Result: According to the findings of a survey of 4 papers, individuals getting treatment in hospitals during the COVID-19 pandemic will benefit from non-pharmacological interventions such as guided visualization.

Conclusion: Non-pharmacological guided imagery is useful in lowering anxiety in patients undergoing hospital care during the COVID-19 epidemic, according to this study.

Keywords: guided imagery; anxiety; COVID-19

FACTORS RELATING TO THE RESILIENCE OF NURSES CARE FOR COVID-19 PATIENTS: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Since more than 2 years, COVID-19 has hit the world, causing a pandemic. In handling the pandemic, nurses who are at the forefront are faced with various psychological challenges and problems. To deal with this, nurses should have good resilience to deal with crisis situations that occur. Previous research has identified that knowledge and the presence of social support can maintain the attitude and mental health of nurses. This can maintain the resilience of nurses while treating COVID-19 patients. Although it has been mentioned in previous research, this topic is still fragmented. To summarize matters relating to the resilience of nurses caring for COVID-19 patient in order to obtain complete and integrated results, an integrative review is needed. This study aims to identify factors related to the resilience of nurses caring for COVID-19 patients.

Method: Integrative review. Search articles through eight electronic databases: PubMed, Scopus, ClinicalKey for Nursing, ProQuest, Medline, Wiley Online Library, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) and Garuda which are databases recommended by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology in Indonesia. Relevant articles published in English and Indonesia between 2019 – 2022 and representing original research were included in this review. The keywords used in English are: *nurse** AND *resilience** AND *COVID-19** OR *Corona virus** OR *SARS CoV-2**. While the keywords in Indonesian are: *perawat**, *ketahanan**, and *COVID-19**. Seventeen articles that meet the inclusion criteria. The qualitative analysis used in this review to describe the research results and summarize the results of the study.

Results: Factors related to nurse resilience while caring for COVID-19 patients are individual aspect, physical problems, psychological problems and support from the workplace and social.

Conclusion: Knowledge of factors related to nurse resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic allows related parties, especially health service managers to contribute to helping nurses' resilience both physically and psychologically.

Keywords: *nurse, resilience, COVID-19, integrative review*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FRIENDSHIP AND COMPLIANCE IN IMPLEMENTING THE COVID-19 HEALTH PROTOCOL ON ADOLESCENT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid-19 is a disease from the Corona virus that can cause respiratory tract infections ranging from coughs and colds to serious illnesses. The compliance factor for carrying out the Covid-19 health protocol consists of internal and external factors. One of the external factors is peers. Peers are one way to increase adolescent compliance in carrying out Covid-19 health protocols such as washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds and reducing mobility.

Method: Cross sectional design method. The population is 255 adolescents aged 15-20 years. The sample of this study was 156 adolescents. Collecting data through peer questionnaires and adolescent compliance. Data analysis using Spearman rank.

Result: The results showed that there was a relationship between the role of peers and adolescent compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 health protocol with a p value = 0.000 and a moderate relationship strength ($r = 0.344$).

Conclusion: It is hoped that adolescent respondents will further improve compliance as information providers, emotional givers, and cognitive ones in implementing health protocols, such as washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds and reducing mobility to be able to minimize the spread of Covid-19.

Keyword: Peers, Compliance, Covid-19 Health Protocol

COPING STRATEGIES AND EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER RECEIVING CHEMOTHERAPY DURING THE OUTBREAK OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Women with breast cancer experience problem in multiple aspects of their lives, but applying effective strategies can result in enhancing their quality of life and their psychosocial adaptation to the disease. However, during the outbreak of Covid 19 there is little information about the strategies that women use to cope with complications and adherence of chemotherapy associated with their experiences following their treatment.

Objective The aim of this study was to explore the experience of coping behavior and the main strategies that women use in dealing with their illness and their treatment during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Methods Qualitative phenomenological design to investigate women's experiences in living with breast cancer and how they cope with these issues. Purposive sampling was used for recruiting participants, and data collection was conducted by semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 15 patients. The transcribed interviews were analyzed using Van Manen's thematic approach.

Results. Four dominant themes that emerged from the interviews; 1) emotional turmoil, 2) avoidance, 3) logical efforts and 4) protections. Participants developed various positive adaptive mechanisms and cope with the problems associated with having breast cancer and receiving chemotherapy during the outbreak of Covid-19. Psychological adjustment and religious belief were key elements for the journey of embracing lives

Conclusion The findings highlight the importance of addressing psycho-oncology intervention programs to address the unmet psycho-social and palliative care needs of patients suffering from breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast cancer; experiences receive chemotherapy; coping strategies; Covid 19 pandemic.

DEVELOPMENT A PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID MODEL BASED ON CRISIS EMERGENCY THEORY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS FACING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has become a health crisis in the world that causes psychological distress to crisis conditions. This study aimed to develop a psychological first aid model based on crisis emergency theory on psychological readiness to face COVID-19.

Methods: Explanatory survey research with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all people on the island of Java with a sample size of 1218 respondents and was taken by means of convenience sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire from each sub-variable, then the data were analyzed using partial least squares. The instrument was composed of modified questionnaires that have been tested and declared valid and reliable.

Results: There is a significant influence of individual internal factors on the crisis mental health emergency ($t = 2.829$), and psychological readiness ($t = 2.679$). Psychological factors affect the crisis mental health emergencies ($t = 6.533$) and psychological readiness ($t = 2.261$). External factors affect the crisis mental health emergencies ($t = 2.190$) and psychological readiness ($t = 2.681$). Crisis mental health emergencies affect psychological first aid ($t = 3,748$) and psychological first aid affects psychological readiness ($t = 10,742$).

Conclusions: The development of psychological first aid modifies the knowledge and attitudes of individuals, controls the level of stress and anxiety that occurs, coping mechanisms, social support, environment and supporting facilities.

Keywords: COVID-19; crisis mental health; psychological readiness; psychological first aid

EXPLORATION OF NURSES EXPERIENCES WITH STIGMATIZATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increasing number of cases and deaths during the covid 19 pandemic has caused health workers as the frontline to experience various social pressures including isolation, stigma and discrimination and well as other psychological problem. It is not uncommon for health workers to be labeled, designated as exposed and face loss of status and discrimination because of the stigma associated with covid 19.

Method: This study used a qualitative method with a qualitative descriptive exploration approach.

Result: There were 6 themes obtained: Caused of stigmatization, Sources of stigmatization, Forms of stigmatization experienced by nurses, Nurse's response to perceived stigmatization, Coping mechanisms used by nurses, and social support for nurses in dealing with stigmatization.

Discussion: The majority of nurses revealed that the stigmatization they experienced is due to lack of knowledge, high risk of transmission, and inaccurate or hoaxes received by families and the community. To overcome stigmatization, it is important to create a conducive environment by conducting health education and open discussions between the community and health workers about covid 19 to support them to take effective actions in fighting the disease, reducing fear and stigma.

Keywords: Covid-19, Stigma, Nurse

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CHANGES NURSES' WORK BEHAVIOR: A SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has a global impact on various aspects of life, one of which is health services. Various responses and behavioral adaptation processes are shown by health workers, both adaptive and maladaptive. Especially for nurses, COVID-19 has given different behaviors and adaptations in caring for patients. This review aimed to understand how the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on nurses' work behavior.

Methods: A scoping review sourced from various primary research data that discusses how nurses work behavior due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A range of databases were searched via ProQuest, CINAHL, Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed and Web of Science. A systematic process was performed guided by the Arksey and O'Malley framework. Six databases were searched and 286 articles were retrieved. After screening articles and abstracts for eligibility, fifteen studies were finally further analyzed and synthesized.

Results: Eleven quantitative studies, three qualitative studies, and one mixed methods study met the inclusion criteria. Six themes emerged: (1) Increased anxiety and fear, (2) Changes in emotional status, (3) Increased self-awareness, (4) Changes in work quality, (5) Increased Spirituality, and (6) Ability to motivate oneself.

Conclusions: Appropriate government regulations, good organizational systems, and positive environmental support are needed to motivate nurses to respond adaptively in to various difficult situations. This study highlights the importance of a comprehensive approach in managing the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the health setting that can be used as lessons for various potential similar health problems in the future to avoid huge losses in health services.

Keywords: covid-19, pandemic, nurse, behavior, caring

THE EXPERIENCE OF COVID-19 VACCINE PROGRAM IN THE BANYUWANGI REGENCY COMMUNITY: AN EXPLORATION STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Covid-19 vaccine program is one of the Indonesian government's efforts in dealing with the Covid-19 problem. The government's plan to implement a Covid-19 vaccine program in Indonesia has received various responses from the public. The difference in knowledge gained will affect the vaccination experience for each individual. The purpose of this study is to discuss the experience of the Covid-19 vaccine program in the people of Banyuwangi Regency.

Methods: Qualitative research using phenomenological research design with Colaizzi data analysis method. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and obtained 11 participants. The approach used in this research is to use observation techniques and in-depth interviews. Data validity uses credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability. The inclusion criteria in this study were that the age of the participants was more than 18 years with a minimum of having received the first dose of the Covid-19 vaccine.

Results: In this study, 4 themes and 14 sub-themes were realized. The 4 themes are understanding about vaccine, support systems, self motivation, and survive for said effect.

Conclusions: The experience of the Covid-19 vaccine program in Banyuwangi Regency depends on the understanding obtained, an adequate support system, strong self-motivation, and resistance to the effects caused after vaccination so that increased education is needed to achieve maximum understanding.

Keywords: Banyuwangi; Covid-19 vaccine; Experience; Qualitative research

ANTENATAL CARE OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S DURING PANDEMIC: A PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid-19 causes anxiety problems and worries for pregnant women to leave the house, including having pregnancy checks. This reduces the coverage of antenatal care and trends to increase mortality. The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of pregnant women's doing antenatal care during pandemics.

Methods: A qualitative interpretive phenomenology approach was conducted as the study design. The purposive sampling technique was used to recruit participants according to the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria were the very high risk of pregnant women's, pregnant during a pandemic, willing to be participants, and who were able to communicate. There were 19 participants involved in this study. Data collection was conducted with semi-structured interviews. Data were analyzed by Braun and Clarke Thematic Analysis.

Results: There were five overarching themes that emerged from this study. The themes were fear of getting pregnant during a pandemic, afraid of losing her baby, losing of support system, adherence to health protocols, and also differences in health care systems.

Conclusions: Pregnant during a pandemic has an impact on the physical and mental health of women and providing a terrifying experience. Health workers need to pay attention to the physical and psychological conditions of pregnant women, especially during a pandemic. Antenatal care services must be provided at least 6 times directly or using telemedicine.

Keywords: Pregnant Women; High Risk; Covid-19 Pandemic; Antenatal Care

THE USE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA TO IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICES AND PATIENT SATISFACTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The outbreak of the corona virus has been changed various aspects of life, including access to health facilities. COVID- 19 has been frightened in the community and most of them decide has decided not to use health facilities, even though their conditions require control to the hospital. Based on this situation, innovation to use of electronic media is a solution of health services. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the use of electronic media for patients to obtaining health services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Systematic search was conducted in PubMed, EBSCO, Proquest and Cochrane Central databases.. Preferred Reporting Items for Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) Guidelines for this systematic review were followed.

Results: The search results found fifteen cross sectional and descriptive study showing that applied electronic media health services are very helpful people for access the safety services during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the use of electronic media improves the quality of health services for health service providers. The use of electronic media has been adapted to the needs of community practice and is easy to use for patients.

Conclusions: Based on the results of the articles, was found that most patients were satisfied with the use of electronic media to access health services. However, it is necessary to conduct further studies regarding the obstacles that are still found in the application use of electronic media among the wider community.

Keywords: “Satisfaction”, “Electronic”, “Health Services”, “COVID-19”

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION ON STRESS COVID-19: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has contributed stress to many people around the world. Stress can affect the body's mechanisms, involving the brain, hormone system, resulting in a decreased immune system. Control stress using progressive muscle relaxation techniques. This technique gives tension to certain muscles and is followed by relaxation. The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation training on stress.

Methods: This study was conducted using 5 databases: Google Scholar, Pubmed, Proquest, Science Direct, and Ebscohost from 2017-2022 using the search terms "progressive muscle relaxation" and "stress" and "covid-19". The research design uses the Preferred Reporting Item for Systemic Review and (PRISMA) checklist as a guide in making a review. Title, abstract, full-text, and methodology were assessed for study eligibility. In assessing the bias and methodological quality of the articles obtained, this study used the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical appraisal checklist tools.

Results: 4 research article met the criteria. Progressive muscle relaxation performed in COVID-19 patient included the breathing exercises, head muscle relaxation, hand, limbs, neck, stomach, and lower leg. Progressive muscle relaxation technology for 15-20 minutes per day for 5 consecutive.

Conclusions: Progressive muscle relaxation technology are the right choice in reducing stress in COVID-19 patients.

Keyword: *progressive muscle relaxation, stress level, and covid-19*

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PARENTS' ANXIETY ABOUT CHILDREN'S CHEMOTHERAPY PROGRAM AT HALFWAY HOUSE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The time of the pandemic causes parents to experience anxiety primarily against Chemotherapy that is a treatment of a major level of violence in children with cancer. A factor that can affect the anxiety of parents is the level of knowledge, biology and economics. The study is aimed at learning a variety of factors that affect a parent's anxiety about the program of child chemotherapy at halfway house during covid-19 pandemic.

Method: Analysis research design correlates with a sectional cross approach. The population in this study is 110 parents of children at halfway house, large sample 86 people selected with using random sampling. The instruments used is knowledge, biological and economic questionnaires for measuring variable factors which affect and using Zung-Self Anxiety Rating Scale (ZSAS) to measure anxiety variables. Data analysis used Spearman Rho test with significance ($p < 0.05$).

Results: Research shows a factor related to child parent anxiety is knowledge level ($p = 0.043$), biological ($p=0.02$) and economic ($p=0.048$) with parental anxiety about the child's chemotherapy program during the pandemic covid-9 (the correlation results show the value of $r = -0.219$)

Conclusions: The level of knowledge, biological and economic parents is a major factor in anxiety. Parents are expected to lead a healthy life during the chemotherapy program and consistently apply the healthy life that has been taught by the chairman of the foundation at Halfway House.

Keywords: Children, Chemotherapy, Parent, Anxiety

IMPLEMENTATION OF *HOME TELEMEDICINE* IN ELDERLY WITH DEMENTIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A *SYSTEMATIC REVIEW*

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Individuals living with dementia are at increased risk of COVID-19 infection. Changes in the order of life towards a new normal provide opportunities for nurses to carry out intensive care for the elderly by utilizing digital developments. The introduction of appropriate service programs with diverse cultural backgrounds is necessary for future support. This systematic aim is to find out how the application of home telemedicine for the elderly with dementia can be an option during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Database search was carried out by implementing the PRISMA protocol focusing on Scopus, Proquest, Sage, ScienceDirect, and CINAHL. Journal articles identified by search terms or keywords adapted to Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) include (“Home Telemedicine”, “Palliative Care”, “Dementia Patients” and “COVID-19”, “COVID-19 Pandemic”) published within the last 5 years (2018-2022) in English, full text, open-access using the boolean operator (AND, OR) to obtain 2440 articles.

Results: Based on the inclusion criteria and feasibility review, 10 articles were obtained for review. Intervention media innovations given to the elderly who suffer from dementia can be carried out on families who care for the elderly at home, caregivers in nursing homes, as well as developing interventions for elderly care in hospitals.

Conclusion: Development of a comprehensive home-based care strategy for the elderly with dementia and strategies to optimize hospital care. The importance of the role of the family in remote services that can inform the care and condition of the elderly with dementia to nurses.

Keywords: *Home Telemedicine; Palliative Care; Dementia Patients; COVID-19.*

TECHNOLOGY ASSISTED HOME-BASED EXERCISE IN IMPROVING OUTCOME AFTER HIP-KNEE ARTHROPLASTY DURING PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Rehabilitation exercise after hip or knee arthroplasty is highly required in improving patient outcome. In these pandemic years, reducing hospital visit and converting hospital-based rehabilitation to home-based exercise would give favourable option to the patient. This systematic review aims to provide investigation analysis in effectiveness of technology assisted, home-based exercise, such as web-based, mobile-app or video conference, in improving outcome prior to hip or knee arthroplasty surgery compared to conventional rehabilitation.

Methods: The PRISMA method was used for the conduct of this systematic review, focusing on articles from 2017-2021. Literature search was performed in 4 databases: PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct and ProQuest. Search results with keywords: “Knee and/or Hip”, “Arthroplasty or Replacement” and “Tele-rehabilitation”, using any kind of “Technology-Assisted” with criteria: High-Quality RCT design, with Q1 ranked publisher on SJR were selected as inclusion criteria.

Results: We found 706 articles in the search, yet only 8 articles with 1194 subjects met the inclusion criteria. Follow-up time for rehabilitation were grouped into short-interval 7 articles, mid-interval 4 articles and long-interval 4 articles. The technology assisted were using a mobile-app as many as 4 studies, 1 study using telephone call, and 3 studies using web-based or video tele-rehabilitation.

Conclusion: Technology assisted home-based exercise is effective to increase patients' outcome after hip or knee arthroplasty, especially in reducing pain, increasing range of motion (ROM), Activity Daily Living (ADL), self-motivation and compliance. This method has equal outcome compared to conventional hospital-based rehabilitation, while reducing hospital visit.

Keywords: Technology assisted; home-based; tele-rehabilitation; arthroplasty surgery

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS EFFORTS IN PREVENTING THE TRANSMISSION OF COVID-19 (CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019) AT DON BOSCO BROTHER HIGH SCHOOL MANADO

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ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) pandemic was first reported in the city of Wuhan, China. COVID-19 has a very high transmission rate. Almost the whole world is affected by this disease. There has been no reported cure for this disease, so the most appropriate way to protect ourselves is to make proper efforts to prevent its transmission.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the relationship between students' knowledge and attitudes towards efforts in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) at Don Bosco Brother High School Manado.

Methods: This study used the quantitative research design with the Respondents were students of Don Bosco Brother High School Manado. The total number of samples was 66 respondents. The inclusion criteria of respondents are students who are registered at school, are active students in the 2019/2020 school year (especially at June 2020), and participate in research. The sampling method used is convenience sampling and using a questionnaire as a research instrument.

Results: Spearman's rank correlation showed there's no significant relationship of knowledge and attitudes towards efforts to prevent transmission of COVID-19 ($r = -0.107$, $p = 0.391$, $r = -0.075$, $p = 0.551$). Research conducted by Suryani, et al (2021) had no significant results between gender, marital status, and age and respondents' knowledge, attitude, practice of health personnel in responding to the COVID-19. This research highlights the importance of good knowledge, attitude to response the COVID-19 pandemic with good practice to prevent transmission of COVID-19.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that there is no significant relationship, even though the level of knowledge and attitudes towards COVID-19 prevention efforts is good

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Prevention, COVID-19

RISK FACTORS FOR MORTALITY WITH COMORBID COVID-19 DISEASE: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered RNA virus named coronavirus, formerly known as acute respiratory syndrome (SAR-CoV 2). Mortality rate in Indonesia is caused by several risk factors, the highest risk factor is the risk factor due to genetic disease. The aim of this study is to determine the risk factors mortality with comorbid Covid-19 from the results of the study: Systematic Literature Review.

Methods: Systematic literature review using 2 databases namely Pubmed, Science Direct. Using keywords, including “Risk factor mortality” AND COVID-19 OR SARS CoV 2 OR Coronavirus”. With criteria Journals published starting 2020, Subjects of research on COVID-19 patients, about risk factors for mortality with comorbid diseases, Research journals (Retrospective, Cohort). To assess the quality of the article, it is assessed using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical appraisal checklist tools.

Results: from 1154 articles, 12 articles have met the inclusion criteria . Risk factors mortality in COVID-19 patients include older age, obesity, kidney disease, hematological malignancies, liver disease, heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, asthma.

Conclusion: From this study, it was found that the risk factors for mortality were risk factors due to genetic diseases and other comorbidities.

Keywords: Risk factor mortality, Covid-19, SARS CoV 2, Coronavirus

RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN HANDLING COVID-19: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Handling the COVID-19 pandemic requires a balanced approach to immediately communicate information to the public, what they and the health system should do without causing panic. The certainty of information conveyed to the public must be based on facts, data and science. Good communication will enable people to follow instructions, otherwise bad communication will have a fatal impact on all aspects of life, causing mistrust. The aim of this study was to determine the risk communication and community engagement model in handling COVID-19.

Methods: Literature review was done based on the issue, articles were collected by using a search engine such as google scholar and PubMed. The criteria used are articles published in 2020-2021, and describes community engagement approach or activity.

Results: The information from the WHO in the context of COVID-19 is well trusted and acted upon by the public. Adherence was higher for social distancing recommendations compared to hygiene measures. Familiarity and adherence were higher among older, female, and highly educated respondents. Six main community engagement actors were identified: local leaders, community and faith-based organisations, community groups, health facility committees, individuals and key stakeholders. These worked on different functions: designing and planning, community entry and trust building, social and behaviour change communication, risk communication, surveillance and tracing, and logistics and administration.

Conclusions: A proactive stakeholder engagement and participatory approach with affected communities is key to the effective dissemination of scientific information about COVID-19 and its prevention

Keywords: COVID-19, Risk communication, Community engagement

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF COVID- 19 LOCKDOWN AMONG ASEER POPULATION, SAUDI ARABIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : The COVID-19 pandemic is a universal health catastrophe that could possibility to have a significant impact on citizen's health including mental equilibrium. Pandemic lockdowns binder the concepts of uniqueness and aloneness. The objectives of this scientific research paper was to analyze the effects of mental health during COVID-19 lockdown.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was adopted with sample size of 306 participants selected through electronic survey from Aseer province, Saudi Arabia. Data was collected through an google survey accomplished through a social networking website. The questionnaire method comprising of tools such as baseline profile of participants and rating scale used to evaluate the mental health effects of COVID-19 lockdown.

Result: The study included 306 participants with the greater number of the study participants between the age ranges from 18 to 30 years were 53.3% who were students 39.5% belongs to joint family, 54.2% with an average family size of 5-10 persons. The results revealed COVID-19 pandemic affects half of the participants 50% at moderate level of emotional distress with Mean and SD (69 + 6.1). Majority of participants had fear of family members and friends visiting, deaths related to infection, angry and sadness. There was also anxiety and isolation found significantly high.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic was closely linked to a moderate level of stressful impact on mental equilibrium and emotional wellness. Hence rehabilitation, counseling with periodic supervision and monitoring of progress is recommended to achieve optimal mental health.

Keywords: *Psychological, covid-19, lockdown, Pandemic, Anxiety, Isolation, Aseer*

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN COVID-19 SURVIVORS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The exponential increase in COVID-19 cases causes the level of life satisfaction, positive and negative affective events to change systematically. These problems are often found in individuals who have been exposed to COVID-19 (COVID-19 Survivors). This Indicates a perceived threat, and has been associated with higher levels of anxiety, resulting in a greater risk of adverse subjective well-being. The aim of this study was to determine factors related to subjective well-being among COVID-19 survivors.

Methods: This study used a cross sectional design, a sample was 112 COVID-19 survivors using purposive sampling. Variables were demographic factors (gender, age, and occupation), contextual and situational factors, personality factor, social support factor, religiosity factor, and subjective well-being factor. The instruments uses a questionnaire according to the specified variables, data analsis using descriptive analysis and rank spearman.

Results: the result showed that related significant between subjective well-being and demographic factors include age ($p= 0.000$), occupation ($p=0.000$), contextual and situational factor ($p=0.000$), personality factor ($p=0.000$), religiosity factor ($p= 0.000$), and social support factor ($p= 0.000$). while gender was not related to subjective well-being ($p= 0.696$)

Discussion: Factors related to subjective well-being are positively related so it s hoped that there will be efforts to increase each factor and can have a good impact on the level of subjective well-being COVID-19 survivors.

Keywords: subjective well-being factor, COVID-19 survivors.

HOW TO IMPROVE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS TESTING SERVICE DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in a 47.6% decrease in HIV test services, due to fears of the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Some studies have been carried out to tackle the issue, however there is no review available that analyze and summarize these studies. Therefore, a review was needed to explain the current evidence related HIV test services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The research design used a systematic review employed PRISMA protocol. Keywords adapted to MeSH and Boolean operators are “Test” OR “VCT” AND “COVID-19” OR “SARS COV-2” AND “HIV” OR “Human Immunodeficiency Virus”. Studies were searched under Scopus, Science direct, and ProQuest databases. Assessment of article quality used JBI (Joanna Brigg Institute instruments) where studies with cumulative score above 50% were included in the review.

Results: Efforts to improve HIV test services during the COVID-19 pandemic were carried out by utilizing technological advances mainly telemedicine services, video conferences, telephone calls and questions and answers on certain websites.

Conclusions: It is hoped that these efforts can improve HIV test services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Test; HIV; COVID-19; SARS COV-2; VCT

FACTOR-RELATED TO NURSE'S MORAL DISTRESS IN THE ERA OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A *LITERATURE REVIEW*

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The global COVID-19 pandemic has posed challenges to healthcare systems and professionals around the world with the potential to result in moral distress. The purpose of this review literature is to describe the risk factors associated with the moral distress of nurses in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The search for literature review articles was carried out in three databases (Scopus, Science Direct, and PubMed) with a publication span of 2019-2020. The PRISMA checklist was used to guide this review. Analysis and data tabulation were carried out in the article. Title, abstract, full text and methodology were assessed to determine study eligibility.

Results: A total of 8 studies that fit the inclusion criteria of the study were discussed based on internal and external factors of the risk of moral distress by nurses. Internal factors for the risk of nurses' moral distress include experience, decision making, perceptions of job dissatisfaction, patient care, coping with maladaptive strategies, failure to successfully care for patients, and limitations in take action. External factors for the risk of moral distress for nurses include lack of teamwork, unfavorable work environment and situations, conflicts of interest, excessive work demands, lack of resources, and loss of control over work situations.

Discussion: Psychological consequences are described along with moral stresses such as a sense of betrayal of values, internal suffering and, finally, exhaustion imply that they refer to moral distress. If the consequences of this moral pressure are underestimated and not handled in a timely manner, they are likely to face many ethical dilemmas, problems, and challenges in their daily work, experiencing burnout and feelings of frustration. So that we need policies that support the handling of the pandemic by health workers.

Keywords: moral distress, nurse, COVID-19



TROPICAL DISEASE



TECHNOLOGY AND ITS ROLE IN SUPPORTING TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT ADHERENCE A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The high non-adherence rate will negatively contribute to the success of TB treatment. Many innovations have been made to improve TB treatment adherence, one of which uses mobile-based technology. This article explores the effectiveness of the technology used to improve treatment adherence in TB patients: types, ways of working, advantages, and limitations of each application.

Methods: This article is a systematic review used PRISMA (2020) selection flow at three databases, namely Scopus, WoS, and Science Direct, uses keywords: Technology, Tuberculosis, Adherence. The selected articles are published in the last three years (2019-2021) and full research articles (227 articles). Total articles included in baseline descriptive synthesis are 24 articles.

Results: Technology is proven to be able to improve TB treatment adherence. Some benefits of applying technology to improve TB treatment adherence are that it is easy to operate tools/applications and cost-effective because they reduce transportation costs in reaching remote areas or in conditions of transportation difficulties. The use of this technology provides patient satisfaction in treatment. It facilitates the involvement of the family/support system in the treatment of patients. Several things must be considered (limitations) of the technology to be used, including experts, patient knowledge and skills, economic condition, electricity availability, and whether the technology used will not increase the burden on patients related to the stigma of TB disease.

Conclusions: Technology is outstanding in supporting the improvement of TB treatment adherence. Still, the selection of applications must pay attention to the characteristics of the population and the advantages and limitations of each application.

Keywords: Technology; Tuberculosis; Treatment; Adherence.

PATIENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF MDR-TB OUTPATIENT HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN A PUBLIC HEALTHCARE FACILITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Assuring the quality of multidrug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) care is important for a better treatment outcome. Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest MDR-TB cases in the world, thus it becomes an unresolved issue in Indonesia.

Methods: A Qualitative study developed in a public healthcare facility on Surabaya. This study aimed to gain insight of the MDR-TB patients perceptions about the out-patient healthcare services in a public healthcare facility in Surabaya. This study was conducted in a hospital in Surabaya. Fifteen MDR-TB patients were recruited by purposive sampling and were interviewed semi-structurally and audiotaped. The research data were further analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results: Topics generated were Interaction of Provider-Patient, Lack of Human resources, and Inadequate Hospital Facilities. Research data from the participants were conveyed word by word, collected, defined, coded, and arranged into each theme. The process of collecting the research data was done by developing codes and themes. Patients' satisfaction of healthcare services also an important factor in long-term care of MDR-TB patients.

Conclusions: Healthcare services can be improved by including healthcare worker resource and facilities and health workers understand the problems experienced by MDR-TB patients to increase satisfaction while providing the services.

Keywords: Tuberculosis; Healthcare; Healthcare system; Communicable disease; Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis; Patients perspective

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF JURU PEMANTAU JENTIK (JUMANTIK) IN ERADICATING MOSQUITO NESTS WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE FEVER (DBD) AT BATANG KUIS HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: DHF is one of the main public health problems in Indonesia. The incidence of DHF in North Sumatra Province in 2020 is 5,454. Data from the Batang Kuis Health Center in 2020 there 29 cases of dengue fever. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the role of jumantik in prevention of the incidence of dengue disease.

Methods: This type of research is observational with a cross sectional approach. with a total sampling technique of 30 people sampling, data presentation is done by univariate and bivariat, using the chi square test.

Results: The results showed that the role of jumantik in eradicating mosquito nests was in the good category 26 (86.7%), while the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the category of no cases of DHF 27 (90%) with P value = value (0.001).

Conclusion: The conclusion of the study is that there is a jumantik relationship in eradicating mosquito nests with the incidence of dengue at the Batang Kuis Health Center in 2021. Suggestions to health cadres to promote 3M in the community.

Keywords : Jumantik, Dengue Fever, PSN



AGENDA 2030: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Integrated nursing is a demand in mental health services. The challenge faced in integrating health and family services is how the family as a source of support for the schizophrenia patient is involved in care from the start at the primary care setting. This study aims to review the urgent role of family involvement during the treatment of schizophrenia in health mental services using the Family-Centered care approach.

Methods: A systematic review was performed using the PICOS (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, Study design) framework within Scopus (27 articles), ProQuest (151 articles), Science Direct (93 articles), EBSCO (124 articles), and Springer Link (149 articles) databases in the last 3 years, searching with keywords “Family-Centered Care, nursing, AND Schizophreni*”. Included articles were empirical quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods studies published during 2017-2021 which was the study participants were clinically diagnosed with schizophrenia and intervention approaches were within the scope of family involvement in schizophrenic treatment.

Results: Twenty four articles met the inclusion criteria for review. Evidence supports the professional engagement relationships between patients, families, and service providers with an open exchange of knowledge, communication and collaboration. Family-centered care requires empathy, understanding, respect, and empowerment, allowing opportunities for choice, decision control, and empowerment in schizophrenic treatment.

Conclusions: Family members encouragement is important from the beginning of schizophrenic treatment. Health care providers should give an assistance to go through the acceptance process for the family.

Keywords: family-centered care; schizophrenic; family involvement

KNOWLEDGE AND ACTION RELATED TO STIMULATED DEVELOPMENT OF STUNTED CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting describes a state of under-nutrition that has been going on for a long time. Stunting problems in children will inhibit development, this is because the formation of brain cells is very rapid to occur since the fetus is still in the womb until the child is 3 years old, strategies to increase developmental stimulation efforts that can be done by the mother tend to have a positive synergistic impact on the development of stunting age children early. The purpose of this study was to analyze the correlation between maternal knowledge and actions of maternal stimulation with the development of toddler stunting. **Method:** The study design used a cross sectional approach. The study was conducted at the Puskesmas Tlanakan Pamekasan. The number of samples was 186 respondents where the sampling technique used was cluster random sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire and check list. The analysis uses the spearman rho test statistical test. **Results:** The results of this study indicate a correlation between maternal knowledge and the development of stunting toddlers ($p = 0.000$) and $r = 0.496$. Statistical test results also showed a correlation between maternal stimulation actions with the development of stunting toddlers ($p = 0.000$) and $r = 0.549$. **Conclusion:** The value of maternal knowledge and actions of developmental stimulation by mothers are related to the quality of development of stunting children in toddlers at Puskesmas Tlanakan Kabupaten Pamekasan.

Keywords: *Stunting, Child Development, Mother's Knowledge, Maternal Stimulation Actions*

EFFECT OF HYPERTHYROID TREATMENT ON OBESITY RISK IN HYPERTHYROID PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hyperthyroidism is a disease where there is an excessive increase in free thyroid

hormone levels circulating in the blood circulation. Patients with hyperthyroidism need anti-thyroid medication to make their thyroid hormone conditions normal. One sign of successful

treatment is weight gain. However, if the weight increases uncontrolled, it can lead to a new problem, namely the risk of obesity. This study aims to determine the effect of hyperthyroid medication on the incidence of obesity risk in hyperthyroid patients.

Methods: A systematic review through journal reviews related to hyperthyroidism treatment, obesity and hyperthyroidism risk. Search articles accessed from internet database searches, namely: sciencedirect, scopus, pubmed, proquest with a range of 2012 – 2022.

Results: This systematic review shows that hyperthyroid treatment has an effect on the body, one of which is weight gain from the previous where weight gain. This needs to be controlled so as not to become obese.

Conclusion: Hyperthyroid patients undergoing treatment need to be given information regarding the drug therapy they are undergoing in order to reduce/avoid unwanted side effects, namely obesity.

Keywords: hyperthyroid, obesity risk, medication, obesity, thyroid disease

LIFESTYLE AND STRESS FACTORS RELATED TO GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: In today's society, people's lifestyles that always want to be practical and lead to unhealthy habits makes the body susceptible to disease. Delaying meals makes stomach produce excess acid, This problem can lead to Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD). GERD occurs when stomach acid rises into the esophagus, which can irritate the lining of the esophagus. Lifestyle factors like eating habits, smoking, drinking alcohol, preference for high fat and fried foods, and overeating are closely related to GERD. In addition, stress levels are also closely related to the prognosis of GERD which also affects the patient's quality of life. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between lifestyle factors and stress levels to GERD.

Methods: A systematic review with access to three databases: Scopus, Science Direct, Pubmed with range of 2017-2022 regarding the relationship between lifestyle and stress levels to GERD. With the use of the Systematic Review Method, a systematic review and identification of journals can be carried out, which in each process follows the steps or protocols that have been set.

Results: Various literatures found that several risk factors associated with GERD by several studies found that eating habits, smoking, obesity and exercise habits as well as stress levels can cause GERD. Conclusion: Education and monitoring of GERD needs to be given, especially regarding lifestyle changes and stress control so that it is expected to reduce the perceived symptoms of GERD.

Keywords: Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease , GERD, Lifestyle, Stress

KNOWLEDGE OF STUNTING NUTRITION IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The impact caused by stunting can cause children to experience cognitive disorders, experience motor disorders, body growth, increase morbidity and mortality. Lack of mother's knowledge is one of the factors for stunting in toddlers. Mother's level of knowledge is closely related to the level of awareness of the health of her child.

Introduction: The purpose of this paper is to review selected studies regarding nutritional intervention knowledge in stunted children under five years of age.

Methods: Selected studies from the Scopus database, web of science, science direct, pubmed, and springer link. The keywords used to search for research and articles from the selected database were: stunting, intervention, knowledge, nutrition, toddlers, cross sectional, open access, and research articles. Articles published from 10 years ago 2010-2022 reporting nutrition affects growth in children under five years were included in this review. 13 articles that met the study inclusion criteria. The findings of this review highlight that stunting is influenced by several factors.

Results: Children whose mothers did not receive postnatal vitamin A supplementation had a greater chance of experiencing severe stunting than their peers. Exclusive breastfeeding, and use of tablet drugs deworming in the last 6 months is a predictor of stunting in children aged >12 months, exposing them to stunting; while exclusive breastfeeding and the use of deworming tablets are protective

Conclusions: The magnitude of stunting is a critical public health problem. Therefore, emphasis should be placed on increasing supplementation coverage and building knowledge about appropriate child feeding practices.

Keywords: stunting, intervention, knowledge, nutrition, a cross sectional

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO BEHAVIOR TO PREVENT SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF TEENAGE GIRL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The phenomenon of sexual harassment is increasingly troubling. Violence or sexual harassment that occurs to a female teenager is due to a lack of supervision and awareness so that it can harm herself. Violence against women is also because the view of society is that women are weaker than men. Sexual harassment has a traumatic effect that is long enough even for the victim to be an adult. There are various efforts that can be made to prevent sexual violence. The purpose of this study was to analyze what factors are associated with the behavior of preventing sexual harassment in teenage girl.

Method: Descriptive correlation research design with cross sectional approach. All respondents were teenage girl of SMAN 2 Cibitung, Bekasi with 139 respondents of a sample. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling. Data were collected by questioner and analyzed using logistic regression with a significant degree of $p < 0.05$.

Results and Analysis: The results showed a significant relationship between knowledge ($p=0.007$) with behavior to prevent sexual harassment of teenage girl, there is a relationship between attitude (0.010) with behavior to prevent sexual harassment of teenage girl, there is a relationship between peer interaction ($p=0.007$) behavior to prevent sexual harassment of teenage girl.

Conclusion: Preventing sexual harassment behavior among girls is related to knowledge, attitudes and peer interactions. The factor most closely related to sexual harassment prevention behavior is the peer interaction factor.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Peer interaction, Prevention of sexual harassment, Sexual harassment

EFFECTIVITY CONSUMPTION OF DAYAK ONION STEEP FOR BLOOD SUGAR IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The amount of glucose in the blood is set very tight in the body, glucose in the body has a function as a source of energy and is passed through the blood to the cells of the body. Increased blood sugar levels are called hyperglycemia. Metabolic disease with characteristics of hyperglycemia that occurs due to abnormalities of insulin secretion, insulin work, or both is called Diabetes Mellitus. The purpose of this research was to know the effect of consumption of Dayak onion on blood sugar levels in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Methods: This research design used Quasy Experiment design using a Pre-post test with the control group. Sampling technique was using probability with sampling technique simple random sampling consisting of 30 respondents Data collected through observation were analyzed using independent t-test and dependent t-test to know the difference of mean blood sugar level.

Results: The result of observation measurement of blood glucose level showed that there was an average difference before treatment was given 232,47 mg/dl and 161,20 mg/dl after being treated in the treatment group. The mean change of blood glucose level before and after in the treatment group of bawang Dayak was 71,27 mg/dl The result of Paired t-test show= 0.000 and = 0.005, so $\rho < \alpha$.

Conclusions: Dayak Onion brewing may be an additional alternative as a complementary therapy in treating blood sugar levels in Diabetes Mellitus.

Keyword: Dayak Onion Steep , blood sugar level, Diabetes mellitus

ANALYSIS OF BREAKFAST NUTRIENTS AND STUDENT STUDY CONCENTRATION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breakfast is important for everyone to start their activities. Concentration is one aspect that supports students to achieve good performance. One of the ways to increase concentration is to have breakfast. Breakfast is known as the first food consumption that plays a role in providing energy for the brain and can increase the ability in the learning process. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of breakfast habits towards student learning concentration

Methods: The method used a Cross Sectional, with the population being students at a private university located in the city of Banyuwangi. This sample was taken by purposive sampling technique, and it was obtained 115 students as respondents. Data retrieval of students' food consumption to see the level of nutritional adequacy of breakfast was obtained through data records of breakfast on the day of the test. Learning concentration was measured using the Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST) instrument. In addition, data on breakfast habits was obtained by filling out a questionnaire. The statistical test used in this study was the Pearson Chi-Square which was analyzed by the formula, using $p < 0,05$.

Results: The results showed that most of the respondents had a regular breakfast habit (70%) and before 09.00 am (74.7%). Most of the respondents learning concentration (64.5%) was classified as good.

Conclusions: There was a significant relationship between energy and protein adequacy levels with learning concentration. But was not a significant relationship for fat and carbohydrates

Keywords: Breakfast Nutrients, learning concentration

FATHERS INVOLVEMENT IN HANDLING GROWTH DISORDER OF CHILDREN'S FAMILY MEMBERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: SDGs mandate all parties to eliminate the problem of malnutrition jointly. These problems include growth disorders (stunting and wasting), breastfeeding, and anemia. In the household setting, growth disorder is not solely the mother's responsibility but also the partner, the father. This review aims to find out fathers' involvement in the treatment of growth disorders.

Methods: 813 articles published in 2017-2022 were obtained from 6 electronic databases such as Scopus, PubMed, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, ProQuest, and Google Scholar. The keywords combined with Boolean operators to find literature, namely (father OR paternal) AND (involvement OR engagement OR role) AND (Stunting OR Growth disorder). The inclusion criteria were in English and described father roles in handling stunting in children. 10 articles met the inclusion criteria and are relevant for review. Articles were analyzed using charting and narrative analysis.

Results: Based on a review of several articles, there are four dimensions of father involvement in handling growth disorder, namely instrumental support, instrumental support, emotional support, and appraisal support. Strategies to increase father involvement relate to internal and external barriers. The way to increase father involvement is to spread information about the importance of children's health to fathers in various media, remove the negative stigma about gender equity, maximize the presence of fathers with children, active fathers support wife's needs, broaden cultural and community sensitivity to involve father.

Conclusions: Fathers' role is crucial in handling nutrition and growth disorder in children. Future growth disorder management strategies need to involve fathers and mothers (gender equity) by considering the identified barrier factors and potential facilitators in the community.

Keywords: Father Involvement; Family; Nutrition; Stunting; growth disorders; Sustainable Development Goals

THE EFFECT OF MINDFULNESS THERAPY ON THE ELDERLY WITH INSOMNIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Sleep disturbances or insomnia are the most common disorders experienced by elderly people. About 60% of elderly people experience sleep disorders. Changes that elderly people often complain about are difficulty falling asleep, difficulty staying awake, difficulty falling asleep Returning after waking up at night, waking up too quickly and napping too much during the day. Sleep disorders in the elderly if not treated immediately will have a serious impact and will become a chronic sleep disorder. Objective: to review the effect of mindfulness therapy on the elderly with insomnia to prevent the risk of depression and stress.

Methods: This systematic review uses descriptive analysis, the JBI Guidelines protocol and the PICOS framework analysis. The article search consists of five databases, namely Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, Proquest, web of science using the keywords Mindfulness, elderly, insomnia, which is then described in a flow diagram. The risk of bias in this study was avoided by using the JBI Critical Appraisal. Results: The basis of

The results of this systematic review study uses 15 journals that have been selected from 856 journals. There are two types of mindfulness therapy, namely MBSR (Mindfulness based stress reduction) and MBCT (Mindfulness based cognitive therapy). The use of MBSR for insomnia improves memory and executive function. In a sample of older adults who showed increased anxiety without an increase in depression, MBCT effectively reduced anxiety symptoms.

Conclusions: Based on this review, mindfulness therapy can be used as a non-pharmacological therapy to reduce stress and risk in the elderly who experience insomnia.

Keywords: Mindfulness, elderly, insomnia

THE EFFECT OF REMINDER SYSTEM AND AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION TO IMPROVE TREATMENT ADHERENCE ON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Low adherence to pulmonary Tuberculosis treatment is a significant public health threat, due to increased transmission rates, costs for pulmonary Tuberculosis control programs and is considered a major cause of relapse and drug resistance. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of reminders system and audio-visual education to improve treatment adherence of pulmonary Tuberculosis patients.

Methods: Systematic review through journals were search using internet database, namely Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed and ProQuest using keyword Reminder System AND Audio-visual AND Treatment Adherence AND Pulmonary Tuberculosis which published within the previous 5 years (2018-2022). The population in this study were pulmonary tuberculosis patient. JBI Guideline used for appraise and describe the methodology quality. PRISMA guideline were followed to unsure explicit reporting. The data analysis that used was descriptive analysis with a narrative approach.

Results: From 128 identified record, 12 articles were retained based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Audio-visual education proven increase the level of knowledge, perception, and adherence tuberculosis patients. Reminder system improve adherence to treatment because it designed to be embedded into routine tuberculosis care, improved the time to treatment initiation. Both of intervention are feasible for easy access and effective to improve treatment adherence on pulmonary tuberculosis patients at community level.

Conclusions: The reminder system and audio-visual education in this review are varies and most of them are proven to be effective to improve treatment adherence pulmonary tuberculosis patient.

Keywords: Audio-visual education, Pulmobarly Tuberculosis, Reminder system, Treatment Adherence

RESILIENCE MODEL TO INCREASE SELF-ACCEPTANCE OF THE ELDERLY IN NURSING HOMES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The elderly who live in nursing homes have difficulty adapting so feel stressed, lose control over their lives, lose their identity. Feelings of inferiority will not help social adjustment, causing the elderly to decrease social interaction and slowly withdraw from relationships with the surrounding community. This study aims to determine the effect of resilience on the self-acceptance of the elderly in nursing homes.

Methods: A relevant electronic databases using PICOT question searched through Scopus, ProQuest, PubMed and Science Direct. We search four database in February 2022 for systematic review published within previous 5 years in . Key terms that utilized were resilience; adaptation; self-acceptance; elderly OR aged; nursing homes. The Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used for assess quality and PRISMA guidelines were followed to ensure explicit reporting.

Results: Total paper that identified record were 96, 10 were retained based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Resilience is very important in helping individuals to overcome difficulties appear in life. Resilience make someone have ability to control emotional, optimism, ability, analyze the cause of problems, empathize, self efficacy, achieve what is desired. Good self -acceptance will affect the level of well -being of the individual

Conclusion: The elderly who live in the nursing homes need to have resilience in order to accept their existence in the nursing homes. Good self-acceptance makes the elderly happy, enthusiastic, and respectful of the environment.

Keywords: resilience, self-acceptance, elderly, nursing homes

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE EMPOWERMENT MODEL ON MOTIVATION IN PLWHA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: People living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) have powerlessness in living their personal lives and self-motivation. Cognitive empowerment model (CEM) of Thomas and Velthouse shows the importance of encouraging PLWHA to motivate yourself. The main objective of this study is to implement the effect of cognitive empowerment model in increasing the motivation of PLWHA at the CAKAP WPA Foundation Turen.

Method: The research design used Quasi Experimental Post test only the design of the non-equivalent control group. With a total sample of 59 respondents. The Cognitive Empowerment Model (CEM) to task assesment as impact, competent, meaningfulness, and choice.

Results: Data analysis used the Wilcoxon analysis statistical test showed there was effect on the performance of cognitive empowerment, based on results of the research at getting p value 0,001 there are significant motivation PLWHA in the CAKAP Founder Turen district Malang Regency.

Conclusions: The conclusion of this research is Cognitive Empowering PLWHA by involving positive activities at the CAKAP WPA Turen Foundation can improve their motivation.

Keywords: HIV-AIDS, Cognitive Empowerment, Motivation PLWHA

EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: When menstruating there are still many young women in Indonesia who do not have good Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). The main problem in adolescents about menstruation is the lack of knowledge about MHM so that intervention efforts are needed in the form of health education. The purpose of the study was to know the influence of health education on Menstrual Hygiene Management with video-conference media on knowledge and attitudes in adolescents.

Method: The study design used Quasy-Experimental with a pre-posttest design. The population in the study was all grade VII students of SMP Negeri 1 Sampit numbered 161 students. The sample used amounted to 70 respondents, divided into 2 groups, namely 35 intervention groups and 35 control groups in purposive sampling. The independent variable is health education about menstrual hygiene management with video-conference media. The dependent variables are knowledge and attitude. The data was collected using questionnaires, then analyzed data using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and Mann Whitney U Test.

Result: The result of this study is the knowledge and attitude of junior high school 1 Sampit increased after being given health education about menstrual hygiene management by using video-conference media with a significance value of $p < 0.05$.

Discussion: There is an influence of health education on menstrual hygiene management with video-conference media on knowledge and attitudes in adolescents.

Keywords: health education; video-conference; menstrual hygiene management, adolescent sexual and reproductive health

ONLINE SOCIAL SUPPORT TO IMPROVE ADOLESCENTS' PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Physical activity during adolescence is beneficial to prevent chronic illness in the later phase of life. However, in recent years, the rate of adolescents performing at least 60 minutes of daily exercise has been decreasing. Online social support (OSS) becomes popular to address physical inactivity but its use is barely reviewed. This study aimed to identify the characteristics of OSS for increasing physical activity among adolescents.

Methods: A literature review was used to identify existing evidence focusing on the use of OSS to improve adolescents' physical activity. Articles published between 2009 and 2019 were searched from CINAHL, MEDLINE, PubMed, and PsycINFO.

Results: Twelve articles with various designs were found. From the articles, we developed a theoretical framework of the OSS and adolescents' physical activity. There are five types of social supports that could be incorporated into the OSS intervention, namely appraisal, esteem, informational, instrumental, and network supports.

Conclusions: This review found the OSS was insufficient to improve physical activity outcomes, including exercise duration, daily steps, metabolic equivalent tasks, and energy expenditure. Nevertheless, the theoretical framework can be used to develop the future OSS-based intervention for improving adolescents' physical activity.

Keywords: adolescents; health care; healthy lifestyle; online social support; physical activit

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FAMILY EMPOWERMENT INTERVENTION ON COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICE AND CHILD GROWTH IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Inappropriate complementary feeding practice is one significant cause of childhood stunting in developing countries, including Indonesia. Family empowerment intervention involving the mother has been noticed as the key factor in mediating intra-household resources to attain recommended complementary feeding practices and prevent childhood stunting. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of family empowerment intervention on improving complementary feeding practice and child growth in Indonesia.

Methods: A quasi-experimental design was used to gather data of 60 mothers and their youngest child aged 6-11 months who participated in this project from 2 urban areas in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia. The independent variable was an eleven-week family empowerment intervention, including pre and post-test. The dependent variable was complementary feeding practice assessed using 3x24 hour food recall and child anthropometry (WAZ, HAZ, WHZ) measured using an infantometer and baby scales. The data obtained were then analyzed using the Mc Nemar test, the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test, and the Mann Whitney U test, with a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

Results: Family empowerment intervention significantly improved complementary feeding practice, including minimum dietary diversity, meal frequency, and acceptable diet; energy, protein, and zinc adequacy. It is also significantly increased WAZ, HAZ, and WHZ scores ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: The family empowerment intervention can be used as a nursing intervention to improve complementary feeding practice and support a child's optimal growth.

Keywords: family empowerment; complementary feeding; child growth; early life nutrition; malnutrition.

AGE-RELATED PHYSICAL DECLINE AND THE RISK OF FALLING ON OLDER ADULT IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Age-related changes that occur in the older adult include decreased muscle mass and strength, weakened motor coordination, and loss of ability to move and maintain balance. The consequences of this physical change can result in problems with physical mobility, so that the elderly are limited in carrying out their daily activities and can increase the risk of falling. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between age-related physical decline with the risk of falling in the older adult.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design. The number of samples in the study was 304 respondents using the cluster sampling technique at west of Surabaya Community Health centers. The independent variables in this study was age-related physical decline and the dependent variable was risk of falling. The data was obtained by questionnaire. The analysis using Chi-Square test

Results: The respondents stated that they felt a physical decline in the respiratory system (66.8%), cardiovascular (98%), musculoskeletal (83.2%), innervation (8.2%), urogenital (64.5%), digestive (3, 3%). And the elderly with risk of falling as much as 82.2%. There was a relationship between age-related physical decline (Musculoskeletal) with the risk of falling with p value =0,000 and r=0,686.

Conclusions: Physical decline is a factor associated with the risk of falling in the elderly. The physical decline most often experienced by the elderly is a decrease in the musculoskeletal system, because the musculoskeletal system plays a role in mobility and safety which can impact the risk of falls in the older adult.

Keywords: Older adult, physical decline, risk of falling

POTENTIAL AND SUPPORT FOR KARANG WERDA THROUGH NAWA BHAKTI SATYA OF EAST JAVA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: the Central Statistics Agency (2021) has almost the same number of elderly in Indonesia as the G20 of countries. It is stated Senior Citizens in Indonesia if someone is over 60 years old, it is estimated that there are 1.1 million people. the condition of the senior citizens has a decline in health and a decrease in economic capacity. The results of the BPS study (2021) Senior citizens need a sense of security and comfort. So the Province of East Java issued governor's regulation no. 31 Th. 2017 on Karang Werda. The potential and support for the formation of Karang Werda, which is an institution at the village/city level. The Purpose of this study is analyses potencies and support to the formation of Karang Werda in Village or City through Nawa Bhakti Satya featured program of governor of east java.

Methods: This study uses a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach. Participants were 100 elderly citizens, foundation of gerontology ABIYOSO, elderly institutions throughout East Java. Data was collected by inviting 2 representatives from each district in each regional representative body, so that a total of 100 participants. FGDs were held in each regional representative body. Results: The results of the focus group discussion on the senior citizens group from 5 different places namely Bojonegoro, Madiun, Pamekasan, Malang and Jember said we really need a Karang Werda institution at the village level as a place for us to take part, we have data and have access to government services that are in accordance.

The results of the Focus group discussion were said to strongly agree that in every village there is a Karang Werda according to the Governor's Regulation and implements the Nawa Bhakti Satya Program.

Conclusions:The conclusion is that of the 5 Regional Representative Bodies, they say that there is a need for a Karang Werda, because it is in accordance with the Governor's Regulation and according to the program the Government of Nawa Bhakti Satya which was proclaimed by Khofifah Indar Parawansa. Suggestion, the Governor of East Java should give an appeal to the Regent to make a Regional Regulation, so that every village must have a Karang Werda.

Keywords: Senior Citizen, Karang Werda, East Java and Nawa Bhakti Satya

THE EFFECT OF MOBILE HEALTH APPLICATION OF FOOT SELF CARE AND DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT TO PREVENT DIABETIC FOOT ULCER RECURRENCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetic foot ulcers in diabetes mellitus causes by peripheral neuropathy with loss of sensation in the foot and a reduction in blood supply to peripheral tissues. The recurrence rate of diabetic foot ulcers is extremely high. Recurrence of diabetic foot ulcers can be avoided by practicing self-care and diabetes self-management. Foot care behavior and diabetic self-management can be quite challenging for nurses, as DM patients require constant monitoring by a nurse. In general, DM patients are less exposed to training relating to their illness, having trouble maintaining health, having unhealthy lifestyles, and having limited access to health care. The recent technological revolution in the past few years has resulted in the development of a large number of smartphone applications that facilitate public access to knowledge in the health sector, improve self-management skills, facilitate communication between clients and nurses, and increase client compliance with diabetes mellitus management.

Methods: The literature search was conducted using four databases: Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and Web of Science, with criteria spanning the last five years and focusing on the vulnerability period of 2017–2022. Use the terms Foot Self-Care OR Diabetes Self-Management, AND Smartphone OR Mobile Health Application, AND Diabetic Foot Ulcer, AND Prevent Recurrence to search for articles. This systematic review assessed by The Joanna Briggs Institute's (JBI) Critical Appraisal Checklist. PRISMA guidelines were followed.

Results: This systematic review analyzes 15 journal papers chosen from a total of 105 journal articles. The study's findings indicate that using a mobile health application can help persons with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 improve their foot self-care behavior and diabetes self-management, hence preventing the recurrence of diabetic foot ulcers.

Conclusions: Foot self-care and diabetic self-management applications directly play a role in implementing digital health technology. The use of mobile health applications is effective as an alternative health service innovation in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era and is useful for nursing services in preventing diabetic foot ulcers in the COVID-19 pandemic era.

Keywords: Diabetic Foot Ulcer; Self-Management, Self-Care; Recurrence; Mobile Health Application; Systematic Review

THE APPLICATION OF DIGITAL HEALTH AS A NURSING SOLUTION FOR LEPROSY PATIENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Leprosy, caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, is one of the infectious diseases that still exists in Indonesia and is of global concern. During this COVID-19 pandemic, there was a decline in the leprosy treatment program. In 2020-2021, there have been disruptions in program implementation and a 37% decrease in new case detection, compared to the previous year. If leprosy is not treated and treated properly it will cause progressive damage. Digital Health Technology can be used for contact tracing, active case finding, post-exposure prophylaxis with leprosy sufferers. The benefits of advances in health digital technology must continue to be improved, to reduce new cases and cure cases of leprosy. Moreover, Indonesia is an archipelago and Southwest Maluku is an archipelago that still needs the presence of digital health technology, as an effort to help facilitate leprosy nursing services by health workers located in 3T areas (Front, Outermost and Remote). Objective: The preparation of this systematic review is to determine the application of Digital Health Technology as a solution for nursing care for leprosy patients during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: In this systematic review, descriptive analysis, the JBI Guidelines protocol and the PICOS framework analysis are used. The article search consisted of five databases, namely Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, Proquest, Science Direct using the keywords Digital Technology and Leprosy, which were then described in a flow diagram. The risk of bias in the study was avoided by using the JBI Critical Appraisal.

Results: The duration of interventions using digital health technology such as mobile phones, computer programs and laptops, lasting from months to years. All digital health technologies are effective as practical and affordable tools to control, improve and evaluate services for people with leprosy, from an early age to achieving the elimination target.

Conclusion: Direct application in the form of effective digital health technology implementation as an alternative to health service innovation in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era and during the Covid-19 pandemic for nursing services for leprosy patients, families and health workers.

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, Digital Technology, Health, Leprosy

THE DETERMINANT OF ERGONOMIC GYMNASTICS AS A METHOD TO REDUCE GOUT LEVELS IN THE ELDERLY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The elderly is an advanced stage of a life process characterized by a decrease in the body's ability. The cells' deterioration of the elderly can cause a variety of diseases, such as gout. The problem of gout in the elderly showed a prevalence rate of 11.9% in 2017. Many therapies are done to reduce the gout levels, including regular exercise, various kinds of gymnastics offered to overcome gout, one of which is ergonomic gymnastics.

Methods: This study was an experimental research method by pretest and posttest design. The population in this study was all elderly which are 60 people in Sait Buttu Saribu Kec. Sidamanik Kab. Simalungun Village of North Sumatra who actively participated in elderly activities. The Sampling techniques were the purposive sampling of as many as 20 people in accordance with the researcher's criteria and follow the research until completion. The data analysis used in this study was a paired sample t-test.

Results : Majority of the elderly have high gout before the ergonomic gymnastics, which were 20 people and after ergonomic gymnastics the majority of respondents have normal gout which were 11 respondents. The results of the hypothesis test with a value of $p 0.000 < 0.05$ then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, it means there was an influence of ergonomic gymnastics on gout levels in the elderly.

Conclusions: There was an influence of ergonomic gymnastics on gout levels in the elderly people. It is recommended to the Head of the Community Health Center to be able to apply this ergonomic gymnastics continuously to lower the gout levels in the elderly in Indonesia

Keywords: Gout; Elderly; Ergonomic Gymnastics

ANDROID-BASED PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE COGNITIVE EMOTIONAL RELAXATION APPLICATION FOR ANXIETY AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN PREELDERLY: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a problem found in all countries, including Indonesia. Hypertension that lasts a long time can cause complications. These complications cause excessive worry and anxiety. Various efforts have been made but still not optimal. This condition encourages the development of non-pharmacological therapy to complement pharmacological therapy. As for this study, researchers tried to apply one of the non-pharmacological treatments as an effort to reduce anxiety and blood pressure experienced by patients through Progressive Muscle Relaxation (PMR). Currently, mobile technology provides a number of smartphone applications to facilitate health improvement in the community. The preparation of this systematic review study was to determine the effectiveness of the Android-based Progressive Cognitive Emotional Relaxation application on anxiety levels and blood pressure in pre-elderly with hypertension

Methods : compiling this systematic review, the JBI Critical Appraisal protocol was used to search 15 journals with keywords progressive muscle relaxation, anxiety, and hypertension using the Web of Science, Science Direct, and Scopus databases in the last 5 years from 2017-2021.

Results : From the results of this systematic review research study using 15 journals that have been selected from several databases, the Android-based Progressive Muscle Cognitive Emotional Relaxation application is able to reduce anxiety levels and can reduce blood pressure in pre-elderly with hypertension.

Conclusion : It was hoped that the application can be applied routinely and become a health innovation for adults who experience increased anxiety and high blood pressure and can be used in health services in the pandemic era.

Keywords : Blood pressure, Hypertension, Anxiety, Elderly, Android-Based Progressive Muscle Cognitive Emotional Relaxation Application.

COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT AT PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF DR. H. MOCH ANSHARI SALEH BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The hospital service has been a concern for the public, because they were not satisfied with the service. Complaints were still found consequently, so the clients felt dissatisfied. This study aimed to look at the complaint management at Public Hospital of Dr. H. Moch Anshari Saleh Banjarmasin.

Methods: This was a qualitative study with phenomenology design. Data collection was undertaken by in-depth interviews with eight participants. The participants of this research were five middle service managers, one middle manager in administration and finance, one head of the complaints unit, and one financial staff.

Results: There were five themes identified based on the findings, namely; the actions undertaken for preventing complaints, the actions undertaken for resolving complaints, the hospital service improvement, the factors influencing preventive actions and complaint fulfillment, and the expectations in the prevention and fulfillment of complaints.

Conclusion: The result showed that if the management complaints were taken attention of the action undertaken for resolving complaint and professional, customer complaint management would have been increase patients' satisfaction.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Complaint management, Patients' satisfaction

EFFECTIVENESS OF CASE MANAGEMENT IN IMPROVING CANCER PATIENTS' HEALTH OUTCOMES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cancer survivors require accountable, patient-centered care for the remainder of their lives. Case management has been proved to be beneficial in terms of delivering high-quality care and lowering hospital admission and health care expenses. However, the effectiveness of case management in cancer care is unknown at the moment. The purpose of this systematic review is to assess recent evidence about the effectiveness of case management in patients with cancer.

Methods: A systematic search of five databases: Science Direct, EBSCO, Scopus, Sage, and Proquest was conducted. Studies published in English from 2017 to 2021 were considered. Only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were included.

Results: We identified 2.364 articles using our search strategies. A total of 14 articles after removing duplicate studies met the inclusion and exclusion criteria included in the review. The intervention varied in terms of target population, measurement instruments, and duration. Five studies consistently demonstrated improvement in the intervention group when compared to control groups. The combined findings indicate that positive case management considerably improved patients' health outcomes.

Conclusions: Case management appears to be useful in cancer care. Additional study with large populations of cancer patients using a rigorous approach is recommended.

Keywords: [Case Management](#), [Cancer](#), Cancer Management

ON GOING PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EVALUATION (OPPE), NURSE COMPETENCE ASSESSMENT: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Objective: An ongoing professional practice evaluation (OPPE) attends to identify trends in professional practice that affect the quality and safety of practicing. The goals of this new ongoing professional practice evaluation OPPE initiative are three- fold:(1) meet Joint Commission accreditation standards,(2) assess documentation for compliance and risk, and(3) maintain competency competency to provide optimal care.

Methods: A systematic search of 3 databases (Scopus, Scencedirect, and SAGE) was performed. Studies published in English from 2016 to 2021 are considered. Database search terms related to Ongoing professional practice evaluation (OPPE), evaluation, nursing. Reviewers independently screened studies, extracted data and assessed study quality.

Results: five studies with ongoing professional practice evaluation (OPPE) There are 6 domains required for this evaluation. The purpose of this evaluation is to monitor competence in the credentialing and privilege process for the hospital. 6 domains come from medical education competencies. Nursing must develop a set of competencies to measure the performance of registered nurses in advanced practice or continue to be measured by physician metrics.

Conclusions: Structured ongoing professional practice evaluation (OPPE) algorithms can assist basic health care systems in identifying deviations from standard practice,

Keyword: Ongoing professional practice evaluation(OPPE),Evaluation,Nurse

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION ON CHANGES IN NURSE BEHAVIOR IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Poor compliance is a common problem that often occurs and it is important to address it immediately. Changes in behavior where an individual uses a system to influence attitudes or behavior to achieve a goal can be achieved with persuasive communication. Persuasive communication technique is one aspect that has a positive influence on sustainable attitude and/or behavior change and can contribute to better results. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of web-based persuasive communication on changes in the behavior of nurses in health institutions.

Methods: Sources of data used for identification include Scopus, Pubmed, Springer, IEEE Xplore, Science Direct, SAGE, and Google Scholar with a timeframe of publication between 2018 – 2021. Publications on persuasive communication are included if they focus on techniques and persuasive communication on behavior change.

Results: The search results identified 260 publications, 27 of which met the inclusion criteria with the search results being persuasive communication, behavior, persuasive techniques, web-based persuasive techniques. All included publications refer to the theory of behavior change. Feedback, monitoring, goals, and planning are a core group of behavior change techniques applied in most of the included publications. Social support and institutions through instructions to support and maintain new habits are more often used in individual behavior change.

Conclusion: Understanding the persuasive elements of systems that support behavior change is important. This can help the individual or nurse to engage and stay motivated in their efforts to lead to better behavior.

Keywords: behavior change, nurse, persuasive communication.

FACTORS AFFECTING AND AFFECTED NURSE'S JOB SATISFACTION BEFORE AND DURING COVID-19: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Job satisfaction has main role for the success of achieving the health service outcomes. Furthermore the pandemic of COVID-19 still happening and has influenced many factors. It's important to find out not only the factors of nurse's job satisfaction before COVID-19 but also during COVID-19. This study systematically aimed to identify the factors affecting and affected nurse's job satisfaction before and during COVID-19.

Methods: The paper research was reviewed regarding their inclusion criteria and quality assessment using the Joanna Briggs Institute's critical appraisal checklists. Four electronic databases were used comprehensively to collect the sources. They are ScienceDirect (2017-2022), Scopus (2017-2022), SAGE (2017-2022), and PubMed (2017-2022). Articles were selected by PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for systematic review.

Result: A total 26 studies were selected in this review. Factors affecting nurse's job satisfaction before and during COVID-19 can be classified as personal factors, organizational factors, and psychological factors. But organizational and psychological factors are more influence in factors affecting job satisfaction during COVID-19 such as fearness of COVID-19, pshycosocial risk, emotional intelligence, workload, supervisor quality, and salary. Turnover and burnout mostly frequently reported associated with factors be affected nurse's job satisfaction before COVID-19.

Conclusion: There are three factors that affecting nurse's job satisfaction before COVID-19 and during COVID-19. They are personal factors, organizational factors, and psychological factors. Job dissatisfaction can cause turnover and burnout on nurse. Therefore it's important to increase job satisfaction by controlling these factors.

Keywords: job satisfaction, nurse, covid-19, systematic literature review

THE EFFECT OF ISLAMIC NURSING APPLICATION ON PATIENT SATISFACTION IN ISLAMIC HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The quality of service can be assessed from the level of patient satisfaction, the main determinant is the nurse because she is a health worker who has 24 hours beside the patient in providing nursing care must provide holistically starting from bio-psycho-socio-cultural and spiritual, spiritual is an important aspect because with the spiritual side being fulfilled it will also accelerate the formation of patient coping and healing so that Islamic nursing care becomes one of the key services provided. This study aims of this study was to determine the close effect of Islamic nursing services on patient satisfaction in Islamic Hospitals.

Methods: The research method is a quantitative, observational analytic type with a cross sectional method. The data collection technique used was by using a questionnaire with sampling using simple random sampling technique with a total of 134 respondents. The data analysis used was somers'd test

Results: The results of data analysis there is an influence of Islamic nursing on patient satisfaction in Islamic hospitals as indicated by a p value of 0.000 and an r value of 0,898 this indicates that there is an influence of Islamic nursing on satisfaction with a strong correlation strength direction.

Conclusion: The spiritual aspect has a significant influence in determining patient satisfaction, therefore Islamic nursing is one of the nursing services that can continue to be developed or applied to strengthen in fulfilling the holistic needs of patients.

Keywords: Islamic Hospital, Islamic Nursing, Satisfaction, Spiritual

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF LEADER WITH PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: patient safety is an important thing that must be considered by hospitals, where the application of patient safety culture can improve patient safety, it is necessary to increase the role of leader so that patient safety culture goes well. The purpose of this study is to identify whether there is a relationship between the role of a leader and patient safety culture.

Methods: This research is a type of quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. Collecting data using a questionnaire with the number of respondents as many as 118 nurses. The technique used is the total population. The data obtained were processed by statistical tests Spearman Rank Test.

Results: The study showed that the role of the leader was mostly in the good category, namely 92.6%, while the patient safety culture was mostly in the good category, namely 90.7%, there is a significant relationship between the role of leader and patient safety culture in hospitals with p-value 0.00, r : 0.381.

Conclusion: Patient safety culture can be improved by increasing the role of leader, namely role of informational, interpersonal and decision-making

Keywords: the role of leader; patient safety culture

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE HEALTH FOR GLYCEMIC CONTROL OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A SISTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus is a complex disease that occurs due to impaired insulin effect, so it requires continuous treatment. mobile health aims for glyceimic control. Mobile health is an approach to health through devices such as cell phones, personal digital assistants, monitoring devices and other electronic devices.

Method: systematic review using database scopus, science direct, Prequest, EBSCO, literature review taken from 2014 to 2021 and found 22 articles using keywords: Mobile Health, Diabetes Mellitus, Glyceimic Control, Self-Management. Based on inclusion criteria full text, English and open access. Assessment in journal quality using JBI. The title, abstract, full text and methodology were assessed as the eligibility.

Results : Based on the results of a review of 22 articles using a randomized control trial design. The results show that mobile-phone text messaging can significantly improve glyceimic control with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Mobile health is effective for the management of type 2 diabetes.

Conclusion: Mobile health provides a method to improve glyceimic control and self-care management in patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

Key Words: Mobile Health, Diabetes Mellitus, Glyceimic Control, Self-Management

THE IMPORTANT ROLES OF ETHICAL VALUE IN NURSING SERVICES IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The importance of a code of ethics both for nursing students and for clinical nurses in the nursing process, especially in the current COVID-19 pandemic situation. The purpose of this paper was to showed the importance of the existence and application of ethics in nursing, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This systematic review has used the PRISMA guidelines. The four databases used to search are Scopus, ScienceDirect, PubMed, SINTA and ProQuest. Using 16 articles from the last 5 years as well as international journals related to the topic. The critical appraisal articles are carried out using the JBI tool.

Results: A total of 16 studies out of 8144 studies were used. The majority of the research used is qualitative research and cross-sectional design, data collection is also by observation, interviews and providing interventions in several articles. Articles taken from 2020 to 2021. The results of the study of the code of ethics have positive implications both for nursing students for learning materials and for clinical nurses, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, helping nurses in the decision-making process and knowing the factors involved.

Discussion: Nurses face ethical challenges in various fields in the context of COVID-19. The application of ethical values can help nurses with more safety.

Conclusion: The results of the analysis show that the importance of nursing ethics, in conditions where the role of ethics in dealing with stressful situations is that nurses can still act professionally during the COVID-19 pandemic, so that the professional values of nurses are still realized.

Keywords: nursing, ethic, covid-19

THE EFFECT OF USING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR NURSES IN HOSPITALS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of Covid-19 cases, which continues to increase every day, causes health workers to be increasingly depressed due to the increasing workload, worrying about their health, as well as their families. Nurses and other health workers are required to use Personal Protective Equipment by the Standard Operating Procedures that have been established as an effort to prevent contamination from Covid-19. The procedure can cause biological disturbances as well as psychological pressure on nurses.

Purpose: This literature review aims to identify and analyze the effect of using PPE on nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic in the biological and psychological aspects of nurses

Methods: This article uses the literature review method by collecting 15 articles from the databased science direct and google scholar. The keywords used are PPE "and","or" covid-19 "and","or" Nurse "and","or" Psychological. The inclusion criteria for this article review are original articles published in 2020-2021. The exclusion criteria do not include articles in the form of reviews and book chapters. Article selection using the PRISMA method.

Results: This literature review is compiled from 15 articles from the last 2 years Based on the results of our review, it was found that the use of Personal Protective Equipment during the pandemic to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 had an impact on the health of nurses both biologically and psychologically.

Conclusions: The use of PPE has an impact on the availability of personal protective equipment on the psychological health of nurses, the mental health of nurses, and physical health when using PPE.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Nurse, Personal Protective Equipment, Psychological.*

PREVENTION OF BULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE LENS OF INDONESIAN POLICY AND LAW: SHOULD NURSES KNOW?

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Indonesia has several institutions, policies, and laws to protect children from all forms of violence, including bullying that impacts physical, psychological, and social health and even death. However, the number of cases of bullying in adolescents still increases. It is related to a lack of knowledge about bullying and is associated with norms in the community.

Methods: The analysis uses a discourse analysis approach, "What's the problem represented to be". This method analyzes how the problem of bullying among adolescents is formed, and the forms of bullying prevention are represented in state documents. The analysis steps include: collecting the policy documents related to child protection and health (seven laws and three national policies); Reading the policy text as a whole; rereading the text and underlining the concepts; doing coding and theme analysis; and answering the question.

Results: Four main problems of bullying in adolescents that can be identified include: Theme 1. Terminology of children and adolescents; Theme 2. Children are a vulnerable and disempowered group; Theme 3. Agreement and clarity on child protection related to violence, especially bullying, with perpetrators and victims being children.

Conclusions: Laws and policies have a crucial role in constructing and representing the problem of youth bullying in Indonesia. Nurses can use these results to develop adolescent bullying prevention programs through firmness and alignment with policies and legislation.

Keywords: Adolescent; Bullying; Health; Law; Policy

THE EFFECTS OF MOTHER'S HUG ON REDUCING IMMUNIZATION PAIN IN INFANTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Immunization is a type of business that can provide immunity to children. Immunization can have a painful effect. One of the non-pharmacological methods to reduce immunization pain is mother's hug. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of mother's hug on reducing pain intensity in infants during immunization.

Methods: This research is a comparative study using pre-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest design approach. This research was conducted on August 16, 2021 and September 13, 2021 at Dameria Sembiring AmKeb Clinic, Stabat District, Langkat Regency. The population was 276 infants. Sampling used purposive random sampling with a total sample of 46 infants.

Result: pain intensity in infants during immunization before being given mother's hug was the majority of moderate pain and pain intensity in infants undergoing immunization after being given mother's hug was mild pain. Based on the results of the paired t test, it was found that the value of $p = 0.001 < 0.05$.

Conclusions: Mother's hug is effective for reducing immunization pain in infants. It is recommended that health workers apply the results of this study. Mother's hug is a simple and safe way to decrease pain during immunization.

Keywords : Mother's hug, immunization pain, infant

HEALTH RISK EVALUATION OF CR(VI) EXPOSURE IN GROUNDWATER: A STUDY IN PANGKEP REGENCY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The provision of safe water and sanitation is essential for attaining the SDGs agenda by 2030. The occurrence of heavy metals such as Cr(VI) may be harmful to human health. Chronic exposure to Cr(VI) may induce various diseases, including cancer.

Methods: This study investigated Cr(VI) concentration in 18 shallow groundwaters in the Pangkep regency. Non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic risks of the Pangkajene population were estimated by Human Health Risk Assessment method by USEPA. In contrast, the risk uncertainty and sensitivity were conducted by the Monte Carlo Simulation method (Oracle Inc 11.1.2 USA).

Results: This study revealed that groundwater's (VI) concentration exceeded the public health goal value for drinking water, indicating humans cannot directly consume water. The highest Cr(VI) level is found in the industrial area. There is no non-carcinogenic risk due to water exposure. However, the total carcinogenic risk (TCR) value exceeds 1×10^{-6} , indicating cancer is likely to occur in the Pangkajene population due to Cr(VI) exposure in groundwater. The probability risk value showed that adults have a higher risk than children, with a risk value of 1.37×10^{-5} and 4.9×10^{-6} , respectively. Sensitivity analysis showed Cr(VI) concentration was contributed to cancer risk amounted to 78.6% (adult) and 78.9% (children).

Conclusions: Reducing Cr(VI) concentration in groundwater before consumption should be done by the Pangkep community to prevent health problems in the future.

Keywords: Adult; Child; Groundwater; Water supply; Risk Assessment

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF EFFICACY WITH INCREASED IDWG IN CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE PATIENTS TREATING HEMODIALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Weight gain is often experienced in patients undergoing hemodialysis. When body weight increases beyond the limit that cannot be tolerated, it is a sign that more fluid has accumulated, which is usually marked by the occurrence of edema, shortness of breath, increasingly severe hypertension, impaired physical function, and heart failure so that it can worsen the condition of hemodialysis patients. Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and control of interdialytic weight gains (IDWG) in chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Methods:** This research design is descriptive correlation. The population of this study were 70 patients who underwent hemodialysis at the Surabaya Ahmad Yani Islamic Hospital. The sample size is 70 respondents who were taken using the Total Sampling technique. The variables in this study were self-efficacy and IDWG control in patients undergoing hemodialysis. The research instrument used observation sheets and questionnaires. The data were analyzed using the Spearman Rank test with a significance value of $\alpha = 0.05$. **Results:** The results showed that of the 70 respondents, most (62.9%) had high self-efficacy, most (54.3%) experienced an increase in IDWG in the mild category. The Rank-Spearman test results obtained $p=0.000$ which means there is a relationship between self-efficacy and IDWG control in patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Conclusion:** Monitoring fluid intake consumed by patients is very important to prevent weight gain which can affect the health status of patients undergoing hemodialysis. The need for education and monitoring of respondents' fluid intake during the interdialysis period so that there is no increase in IDWG at home.

Key words: Self efficacy, IDWG, Hemodialysis