



Conference Proceeding

THE 4th INTERNATIONAL NURSING, HEALTH SCIENCE
STUDENT & HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE
2021

**"Embracing Innovations in Health Sciences, Nursing
Education & Practice through Research for Achieving
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)"**

Faculty of Nursing - Universitas Hasanuddin

September 15th - 16th, 2021
Makassar, South Sulawesi
(Virtually)





Proceeding

THE 4th INTERNATIONAL NURSING, HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENT & HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE 2021



“Embracing Innovations in Health Sciences,
Nursing Education & Practice through Research
for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals
(SDGs)”

September 15th - 16th, 2021
Makassar, South Sulawesi
Virtual Conference

PROCEEDING

THE 4th INTERNASIONAL NURSING, HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENTS & HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE 2021

"Embracing Innovations in Health Sciences, Nursing Education & Practice through Research for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)"

Date:

September 15th - 16th, 2021

Venue:

Online Conference

Published by

UPT Unhas Press

Gedung UPT Unhas Press Kampus Unhas Tamanrea, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Km. 10

Email: unhaspress@gmail.com

In Collaboration with The Committee of The 4th Internasional Nursing, Health Science Students & Health Care Professionals Conference 2021.

Published by:

UPT UNHAS Press

In Collaboration with The Committee of The 4th Internasional Nursing, Health Science Students & Health Care Professionals Conference 2021, Virtually.

PROCEEDING

THE 4th INTERNASIONAL NURSING, HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENTS & HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE 2021

"Embracing Innovations in Health Sciences, Nursing Education & Practice through Research for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)"

September 15th - 16th, 2021
Virtual Conference - Makassar, Indonesia

ISBN: 978-979-530-334-3

COMMITTEE

Project Officer:

Dr. Erfina, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep

Vice Project Officer:

Dr. Suni Hariati, S.Kep., Ns.,M.kep

Secretary:

Andi Fajrin Permana, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Sc

Treasurer:

Nurmaulid, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kep

Vice Treasurer:

Syahruni Maudin, SPT

Scientific Division:

Kusrini Kadar, S.Kp.,MN., Ph.D
A. Masyitha Irwan, S.Kep.,Ns.,MAN., Ph.D
Moh. Syafar S., S.Kep.,Ns.,MANP
Silvia Malasari, S.Kep.,Ns.,MN
Yudi Hardianto, S.Ft., Physio., MclinRehab
Framita Rahman, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Sc
Rabia, S.Ft., M.Biomed
Saldy Yusuf, S.Kep.,MN.,Ph.D

Event & Secretariat Division:

Andriani, S. Kep., Ns., M. Kes
Dr. Rosyidah Arafat, S.Kep.,Ns.,Sp. KMB
Mulhaeriah, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep.,Sp.Kep.Mat
Yery Mustari, S.Ft.,PhysioMclinRehab
Nurfadhillah, S.Kep.,Ns.,MN
Ir. Emir Efendi, MM
Achmad Abdullah, S.Sos.,MM
Syalmiati

**Division of Equipment, Publication, &
Documentation:**

Irianto, S.Ft.,Physio.,M.Kes
Nurhaya Nurdin,
S.Kep.,Ns.,MN,MPH
Rijal, S.Ft., Physio.,M.Kes.,M.Sc
Andi Baso Tombong,
S.Kep.,Ns.,MN
Muh. Nur, SE
Djafri, S.Sos
Ridwan
Andi Muhammad Fiqri
Bahria
Ma'rup
Nasrullah

Abstract Reviewers:

Kusrini Kadar, S.Kp.,MN., Ph.D
Dr. Erfina, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep
Saldy Yusuf, S.Kep.,MN.,Ph.D
Dr. Suni Hariati, S.Kep., Ns.,M.kep
A. Masyitha Irwan, S.Kep.,Ns.,MAN., Ph.D
Syahrul Said, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kes.,Ph.D
Moh. Syafar S, S.Kep., Ns., MANP
Yudi Hardianto, S.Ft., Physio., MclinRehab

Editors:

Moh. Syafar S, S.Kep., Ns., MANP
Rabia, S.Ft., M.Biomed
Silvia Malasari, S.Kep., Ns., MN
Andi Fajrin Permana, S.Kep., Ns., MSc.

OPENING REMARKS FROM CHAIRPERSON OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Assalamu alaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokatuh

Good morning, Dear Colleagues,

The Excellency,

- Rector of the Universitas Hasanuddin,
- All Vice Rectors of the Universitas Hasanuddin,
- Dean of Faculty of Nursing,
- All Deans of the Universitas Hasanuddin,
- All Vice Deans of Faculty of Nursing,
- Head of Institute of Research and community service Universitas Hasanuddin,
- Head of Publication Management Services, Universitas Hasanuddin,
- Director of International Partnership, Universitas Hasanuddin
- Director of Hasanuddin University Hospital,
- Director of Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital,
- All Head of School, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin
- Invited Foreign and National Speaker,
- Distinguished guest from the Indonesian Nursing Professional Organizations, The Indonesian Physiotherapy Association, and All Stakeholders
- Our wonderful participants,
- All Invitations
- Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am pleased to welcome you to the 4th International Nursing and Health Science Students and Health Care Professional Conference 2021, which will be held on September 15-16, 2021, via Webinar.

The current global health crisis has an unprecedented impact on all aspects of people's lives. The Pandemic COVID-19 has sent shockwaves through the global lives. People are worried about their lives and livelihood especially theirs healthy. It is high time for global contribution and multisectoral cooperation.

This year theme for **THE 4th INTERNATIONAL NURSING & HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENT & HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE 2021** is “*Embracing Innovations in Health Sciences, Nursing Education & Practice through Research for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*”. Where we hope that this activity will open up opportunities and provide space for sharing information and the updated research that can contribute to improve quality of nursing and health care.

This conference is the effort of the Faculty of Nursing to support Universitas Hasanuddin goals toward World Class University through research publication. This

year is the fourth year Faculty of Nursing has conducted INHSP. Although this conference was held virtually, we hope this does not affect our chance to obtain as much information as possible from speakers who are experts in their fields. In this conference, we are grateful to present to you our Speakers from Australia, Japan, South Korea, The Netherland, Ministry of Health of Indonesia and SDGs Unhas from Indonesia.

I also would like to convey our appreciation for our local and international participants, which are from the Netherland dan many regions in Indonesia (Riau, Surabaya, Jakarta, Palu, Makassar and many more). We are delighted to announce that there are 200 Participants registered for the event, and there will be 87 oral presenters to share with us their research reports.

Now, through the 4th INHSP Conference, we believe will be a great moment to share and acquire up-to-date information on current evidence-based research in nursing and global health.

It is our pleasure to have your attendance and we wish you a most successful conference.

Thank you

Assalamu alaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokatuh

Dr. Erfina, BSN., MN

Chairperson of the Organizing Committee

**OPENING REMARKS
FROM DEAN OF FACULTY OF NURSING
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb and good morning everyone

The excellences

Rector Universitas Hasanuddin, in this occasion represented by Vice Rector for Research, Innovation and Partnership Universitas Hasuddin

The keynote speakers and workshop speakers of this conference

- Prof. Lisa Mc.Kenna from Latrobe University, Australia
- Prof. Junko Sugama., from Fujita Health University, Japan
- Dr. Heejung Kim from Yonsei University, Korea
- Ms. Sanne Heinen from Hanze University, The Netherlands
- Prof. dr. Abdul Kadir from Ministry of Health, Indonesia
- Dr. Yusri Zamhuri, from SDGs Centre Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia

All the Deans of Universitas Hasanuddin

All invited guests

The Committee and all conference participants

Alhamdulillah,

First of all, let us say thanks to the Almighty, Allah SWT that has given us blessing and guidance so can meet in the very beneficial event the 4th International Nursing and Health Science Students and Health care Professional Conference. Although this current conference is only held virtually, I believe that it will decrease the quality of this conference.

Then let me welcome all speakers, invited guests and participants to this event, we would like to deliver our huge thank you especially to all the speakers for your valuable time and joining us here to share your experiences regarding the topic of the conference.

Also, I would like to give high appreciation to the committee for their hard work to make this conference run smoothly.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This current conference is part of our anniversary events, we are now celebrating our 4th year anniversary. This event is surely supporting to achieve the faculty of nursing vision which is to be able to compete globally and will also support the aim of Universitas Hasanuddin to become the World Class University.

Related to achieve the vision of the Faculty of Nursing, currently we have rewarded with higher level of accreditation from Independent Accreditation Organization for Higher institution of health (A) and also, we have achieved international accreditation from ASIIN (an international accreditation organization from Germany). Our publication number is also improved significantly, thanks to the hard work of our academic staff. We also have built partnership with several world class universities in the world.

Ladies and gentleman,

Right now we have collaborated actively with University, Hanze University, La Trobe University, and Kanazawa University. One of our recent activities are students exchange with Hanze University, Yokohama university and Latrobe university. Surely this activity has given contribution to our student's knowledge and skills and enlarge their horizon by meeting students from our partner universities. This semester we open new program from bachelor degree program which is international bachelor of nursing program. Currently we have 6 students enrolled in this program, one student from Indonesia and 5 from Nigeria.

Our effort in achieving university's goal to become world class university by improving international collaboration and also teaching dynamic is supported by collaboration with researchers and academic staff from national and international partner in form of joint research and publication. We hope this conference can produce good discussion and can elaborate more networking and research development as well as international collaboration especially in achieving SDGs..

Lastly, I would like to say again welcome and please enjoy this two days conference and gain new knowledge from the experts. May Allah SWT bless this activity and we can held this conference smoothly.

Thank you very much.

Wabillah taufik wal hidaya. Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dr. Ariyanti Saleh, BSN, M.Sc

Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin

OPENING REMARKS FROM DEPUTY RECTOR IV OF UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Good morning everyone

The Excellency,

- All Vice Rectors of the Universitas Hasanuddin,
- Dean of Faculty of Nursing,
- All Deans of the Universitas Hasanuddin,
- All Vice Deans of Faculty of Nursing,
- Head of Institute of Research and community service Universitas Hasanuddin,
- Head of Publication Management Centre Universitas Hasanuddin,
- Director of Universitas Hasanuddin Hopital,
- Director of Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital,
- Head of Bachelor Science in Nursing Program,
- Head of Professional Nurse Program,
- Head of Bachelor of Physiotherapy Program,
- Head of Master of Nursing Program,
- Invited Foreign and National Speaker,
- Colleagues of Latrobe University and Yokohama University
- Distinguished guest from the Indonesian Nursing Professional Organizations, The Indonesian Physiotherapy Association, and All Stakeholders
- Our wonderful participants,
- All invitations
- Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of Universitas Hasanuddin, I would like to wish you a warm welcome to the 4th International Nursing and Health Science Student & Health Care Professional Conference 2021. I would like to start by wishing you and your families my personal best for your health and safety in these difficult times. It is truly an honour and privilege for us to have you all to participate and share in this virtual conference.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, this conference should be held virtually. Therefore, I would like to provide you a glance about Makassar, a trading and cultural heritage city. From Makassar port, Makassarese and Buginese mariner has travelled the ocean with a hand-made, two-masted traditional ship (Phinisi). Meanwhile, European, Arabian, Indian and other Asian countries have founded Makassar Sea as an International shipping line and Makassar as the centre point of Indonesia.

Nowadays, Makassar has transformed as a centre of higher education in eastern Indonesia. Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS) is one of the biggest state-owned universities in Indonesia, based in Makassar, the capital of South Sulawesi Province. Our vision is the Center of Excellence in Developing Human Resource, Science, Technology, Art and Culture based on the Maritime continent of Indonesia which in line with the history of

Makassar. As the Rector of Universitas Hasanuddin, one of the biggest universities in Indonesia, I am definitely very honoured by your presence.

I am pleased to inform you that I am fully committed to transforming Universitas Hasanuddin into a prestigious higher learning institution. With such transformation, this university will play essential roles in increasing our nation's competitiveness in the global knowledge economy. Based on QS Top Universities 2022, Universitas Hasanuddin is listed in the 1001 – 1200 group. This achievement is the result of a long struggle of Unhas to fulfil the mandate and vision of Unhas to reach the title of World Class University. Improving the quality and relevance of research activities, including actively engaging national and international seminar, is one of the main strategies. In line with this strategy, the activities of the 4th International Nursing and Health Science Student & Health Care Professional Conference 2021, will contribute to the Universitas Hasanuddin in achieving its status.

I do believe that this event with the theme of “Embracing Innovations in Health Sciences, Nursing Education & Practice through Research for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” will be a unique and meaningful experience as we are going to learn from some of the best experts in the field of nursing and health science. This virtual conference brings together student, health care practitioner, educator, patient, patient advocate, system leader, or policy-maker to share experience related to research and evidence-based practice in nursing and health science worldwide to improve health outcome. I am sure that the selected topic will provide you with a wealth of information and many opportunities for discussion.

Rector Universitas Hasanuddin Represented by Vice Rector for Research Innovation and Partnership Universitas Hasanuddin officially open The 4th International Nursing and Health Science Student & Health Care Professional Conference 2021 by saying Basmalah.

Prof. Nasrum Massi, MD., PhD

Deputy Rector for Research, Innovation and Partnership
Universitas Hasanuddin

PREFACE

This proceeding is a book of abstracts that includes the written version of contributions presented and the process of event during the 4th International Nursing & Health Science Student & Health Care Professional Conference 2021 (INSHP 2021). This program was conducted online or virtually via Zoom Cloud Meeting from September 15 to 16, 2021. The conference offered and provided a setting for presenting and discussing recent issues, topics, and developments in variety of themes including: Specialty in Nursing, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Health Service during a pandemic, Management of Covid-19 patients, Global Health Nursing, Complementary and Alternative medicine (CAM), Transcultural Nursing, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Patient Safety/Patient-Centered Care, Health Care System and Policy and Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing & Health Science.

This conference gave excellent chances for speakers and participants who come from the Netherlands, Australia, Japan, South Korea and some provinces in Indonesia to present and to discuss topics in their expertise and interested research areas. The brief session of presentations on themes “Embracing Innovations in Health Sciences, Nursing Education & Practice through Research for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, has been highly appreciated for the efforts of keynote speakers in presenting their ideas and sharing their knowledge in lively and interesting ways. Huge appreciation is also given to the facilitators for sharing the materials in the Workshop of Improving Research Method Skills in accessible and interactive modes. We would like to thank very much all the participants for their contribution to the Conference Program and to this Proceeding. Many thanks to the Indonesian participants and the committee for their support and hospitality, in which the overseas participants to feel the home of Makassar city of Indonesia eventhough the Convergence was conducted online.

Sincerely thanks are also expressed to all the reviewers of abstract for their help by commenting and giving their feedback to get better version of abstracts to be published in this proceeding. We are also pleased to acknowledge the informational support from the reviewer of the Conference Program and the financial support from Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS). Additionally, thank to all the support given by the other education and health services institutions such as Hanze University of Applied Sciences, Groningen- The Netherlands, La Trobe University- Australia, Western Sydney University - Australia, Fujita Health University-Japan, and Yonsei University, Seoul - South Korea. The most importantly, we would like to acknowledge our countless thanks to our God who always gives all the best of this life.

We are looking forward to the next conference of nursing and health sciences that will be held in Makassar. We hope it will be an interesting and beneficial event for all participants.

The Editors

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE
The 4th INTERNATIONAL NURSING & HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENT & HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE (The 4th INHSP 2021)

Day 1: Wednesday, September 15, 2021

TIME (Makassar, Indonesia)	ROOM	ACTIVITIES
08.00-09.00	Main Room	Participants Attendance in The Meeting
Opening Ceremony		
09.00-10.00	Main Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcome Dance : Traditional Dance by Universitas Hasanuddin Students ➤ Opening from Organizing Committee/ MC ➤ Praying Dua ➤ Singing Indonesian National Anthem-Indonesia Raya & Mars Universitas Hasanuddin ➤ Report from Chief of Committee ➤ Opening Remark from the Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin ➤ Opening Remark from Rector of Universitas Hasanuddin followed by Opening Ceremony ➤ Video Profile of Faculty Of Nursing Universitas Hasanuddin ➤ Introduction of Moderator for Session 1 by MC
Session 1		
Moderator : Andi Masyitha Irwan, S.Kep., Ns., MAN., Ph.D		
10.00 – 10.05 10.05 – 10.30	Main Room	1. Keynote Speaker 1: Prof Lisa McKenna <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction and Reading of CV ➤ Title : The Role of Nursing And Health Professions in Addressing Health Inequities
10.30 – 10.35 10.35 – 11.00		2. Keynote Speaker 2: Prof. Junko Sugama., PhD, RN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction and Reading of CV ➤ New Pressure Ulcer Assessment Using Bioengineering Nursing Technologies
11.00 – 11.05 11.05 – 11.30		3. Keynote Speaker 3: Heejung Kim, RN, PhD, GNP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction and Reading of CV ➤ Secondary Data Analysis in Healthcare Research: Large Data, Deep Investigation, and Wide Perspective
11.30 – 11.55		Panel Discussions
11.55 – 12.00		Closing of Session 1 by Moderator
12.00 – 13.00	Main Room	Break
Session 2		
Moderator : Yudi Hardianto, S.Ft., Physio., MClinRehab		
13.00 – 13.05 13.05 – 13.30	Main Room	4. Keynote Speaker 4: Sanne Heinen, MSc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction and Reading of CV ➤ Title : Flexible (Nursing) Study Programmes; A Contribution to Nursing Leadership?

3.30 – 13.35 13.35 – 14.00		5. Keynote Speaker 5: Prof. dr. Abdul Kadir, Ph.D. Sp.THT-KL (K), M.A.R.S ➤ Introduction and Reading of CV ➤ Can Indonesia Achieve SDGs' in 2030?
14.00 – 14.05 14.05 – 14.30		6. Keynote Speaker 6: Drs. Yusri Zamhuri, MA., PhD. ➤ Introduction and Reading of CV ➤ The Turning Point of The Socio-Economic Development and SDGs' Achievement Post COVID-19 Pamdemic in Indonesia
14.30 – 14.55		Panel Discussions
14.55 – 15.00		Closing of Session 2 by Moderator
15.00 – 15.30	Main Room	Break
Concurrent Session 1		
15.30 – 17.00	Breakout Room A	1. Concurrent Session 1a Moderator : Rini Rachmawaty, S.Kep., Ns., MN., Ph.D Notulen : Muhammad Rizky Asfarada Admin : Mulhaeriah
	Breakout Room B	2. Concurrent Session 1b Moderator : Silvia Malasari, S.Kep., Ns., MN Notulen : Nita Hardianty Admin : Suni Hariati
	Breakout Room C	3. Concurrent Session 1c Moderator : Moh. Syafar, S.Kep., Ns., MANP Notulen : Andi Fitria Idham Admin : Andi Fajrin Permana
	Breakout Room D	4. Concurrent Session 1d Moderator : Framita Rahman, S.Kep., Ns., M.Sc Notulen : Puja Asmaul Husna Admin : Nurmaulid
	Breakout Room E	5. Concurrent Session 1e Moderator : Nur Fadilah, S.Kep., Ns., MN Notulen : Imelda Olivia Lande'eo Admin : Andriani
	Breakout Room F	6. Concurrent Session 1f Moderator : Yeri Mustari, S.Ft., Physio, M.ClinRehab Notulen : Andi Nur Rizqi Ramadhani Syam Admin : Rosyidah Arafat
	Breakout Room A, B,C, D, E & F	Closing Day 1 by Moderator of Concurrent Session

Day 2: Thursday, September 16, 2021

TIME (Makassar, Indonesia)	ROOM	ACTIVITIES
07.30 – 08.00	Main Room	Participants Attendance in The Meeting
Concurrent Workshop 1		
Moderator : Rabia, S.Ft., M.Biomed		
08.00 – 10.00	Breakout Room A	1. Speaker 1: Assistant Professor Saldy Yusuf, S.Kep., Ns., MHS., Ph.D ✓ Introduction and Reading of CV ✓ Title: Delphi Studies ✓ Discussions

10.00 – 12.00		2. Speaker 2: Prof. Bhisma Murti, dr., MPH., MSc., PhD ✓ Introduction and Reading of CV ✓ Title: Meta-Analysis ✓ Discussions
Concurrent Workshop 2		
Moderator : Andi Baso Tombong, S.Kep., Ns., MANP		
08.00 – 10.00	Breakout Room B	1. Speaker 1: Dr. Patricia Bazeley ✓ Introduction and Reading of CV ✓ Title: Mixed Method Analysis ✓ Discussions
10.00 – 12.00		2. Speaker 2: Assistant Professor Dr. Suni Hariati, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep. ✓ Introduction and Reading of CV ✓ Title: Translation, Adaptation and Validation of Instrument or Scale ✓ Discussions
12.00 – 13.00	Main Room	Break
13.00 – 15.30	Breakout Room A	1. Concurrent Session 2a Moderator : Mulhaeriah, M.Kep., Ns., Sp.Kep.Mat. Notulen : Muhammad Rizky Asfarada Admin : Erfina
	Breakout Room B	2. Concurrent Session 2b Moderator : <i>Wa Ode Nur Isnah</i> , S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes. Notulen : Nita Hardianty Admin : Rabia
	Breakout Room C	3. Concurrent Session 2c Moderator : Andi <i>Fajrin</i> Permana, S.Kep., Ns., MSc Notulen : Andi Fitria Idham Admin : Irianto
	Breakout Room D	4. Concurrent Session 2d Moderator : Nurmaulid, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep. Notulen : Puja Asmaul Husna Admin : Yeri Mustari
	Breakout Room E	5. Concurrent Session 2e Moderator : Andriani, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes. Notulen : Imelda Olivia Lande'eo Admin : Yudi Hardianto
	Breakout Room F	6. Concurrent Session 2f Moderator : Dr. <i>Rosyidah</i> Arafat, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Sp.KMB Notulen : Andi Nur Rizqi Ramadhani Syam Admin : Framita
15.30 – 15.35	Main Room	Announcement for Best Oral Presentation
15.35 – 16.00		Closing Ceremony

CONCURRENT SESSION SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF ORAL PRESENTATION: DAY 1, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2021

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
1	15.30-15.40	ROOM 1A	Risnah, Arbianingsih, Nur Hidayah, Huriati, Syamsiah Rauf, Andi Adriana Amal, Nurul Fadhilah Gani, Nurhidayah, Eka hadrayani, Mia Maulydia	Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar	Indonesia	Health promotion through analysis of mask use to students as a covid-19 prevention effort
2	15.40-15.50	ROOM 1A	Fanny Nayluzzuharo N, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Elida Ulfiana	UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA	Indonesia	The intervention to enhance the coping of parents of children with autism
3	15.50-16.00	ROOM 1A	Sri Utami, Rismadefi, Arneliwati	University of Riau	Indonesia	Early detection of anemia in pregnancy by ^helili^ method for stunting prevention
4	16.00-16.10	ROOM 1A	Ida Ayu Made Ari Santi Tisnasari , La Ode Abdul Rahman , Yati Afiyanti	University of Indonesia	Indonesia	Development of patient tracking information systems based on radio frequency identification (rfid) mobile to improve cancer patients surveillance and safety: a systematic review
5	16.10-16.20	ROOM 1A	Lysbeth Hofstra, Melanie Steentjes, Sanne Heinen, Ieneke van der Veen-Strijk, Hyllan Weijer, Silvia Malasari, Nurhaya Nurdin, Kusrini Kadar, Andi Fajrin Permana, Artika Nurrahima, Asih Nurakhir	Hanzehogeschool	Indonesia	Health promotion regarding covid-19 in puskesmas rappokalling in makassar and puskesmas pudakpayung in semarang, indonesia

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
6	16.20-16.30	ROOM 1A	Dikha Ayu Kurnia, Pradana Soewondo, Dewi Irawaty, Jahja Umar	Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia	Self health status consciousness: newman^s theory for type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with chronic complications
7	16.30-16.40	ROOM 1A	Faisal Faisal , Rini Rachmawaty , Elly L Sjattar	UNHAS	Indonesia	The effect of whatsapp-based education and interactive nursing reminder with self-management approach to drug compliance and quality of life of pulmonary tb patients
8	16.40-16.50	ROOM 1A	Ima Mustika Tri Lestari	UNHAS	Indonesia	Try out evaluation result for the nurse competency test based on review of blueprint as a prediction of participant's competency test passing in the region of sulawesi
9	15.30-15.40	ROOM 1B	Desak Nyoman Sithi	Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta	Indonesia	The implementation relationship between patient safety goal with patient safety incident on inpatient room of police hospital
10	15.40-15.50	ROOM 1B	Mustakim, S. Kep., Ns., M. MKes.,, Dr. Ika Yuni Widyawati, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Sp.Kep.MB., & Drs. Ns. Achmad Sigit Sugiharto, M. Kep	Universitas Airlangga	Indonesia	Prevention and intervention of hypothermia and shivering in pregnant women during perioperative sectio caesarea: a scoping review
11	15.50-16.00	ROOM 1B	Abdullah, Ariyanti Saleh, Syahrul	Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar	Indonesia	Nurse-chaplains collaboration in the application of spiritual nursing in hospitals: a scoping review
12	16.00-16.10	ROOM 1B	Josafat Musa Laka ,Kusrini Kadar , Syahrul	Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar	Indonesia	Analysis of the factors that influence the retention of nurses working in remote area : a literature review
13	16.10-16.20	ROOM 1B	Mega Dwi Rombe , James Richard Maramis	Universitas Klabat	Indonesia	The effect of new age instrumental music therapy on insomnia at manado elderly support center

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
14	16.20-16.30	ROOM 1B	Noer Bahry Noor, Adelia U. Ady Mangilep, Rini Anggraeni, Anugerah Yanuar Azis, Dwiyantri Vitaloka Hassani, Irviyanti Putri	universitas hasanuddin	Indonesia	The relation of leader member exchange with nurses performance at haji hospital makassar
15	16.30-16.40	ROOM 1B	Hyllan Weijer	Hanzehogeschool	Netherland	Guidance of bn students with problems during internship
16	16.40-16.50	ROOM 1B	Ni Ketut Alit Armini ,Mathilda Margaretha Siga, Retnayu Pradanie	Universitas Airlangga	Indonesia	Health promotion to increase awareness of adolescents against sexually transmitted disease (stds
17	15.30-15.40	ROOM 1C	Suci Tuty Putri, Septian Andriyani, Sri Sumartini, Tirta Adikusuma	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Indonesia	What motivates and readiness of nursing students to engage in volunteer of the covid-19 outbreak
18	15.40-15.50	ROOM 1C	Saharuddin, Djayanti Sari, Sri Setiyarini	Stikes Graha Edukasi Makassar	Indonesia	Evaluation of early warning score (ews) implementation for adult at dr. Soetarto hospital yogyakarta: sequential explanatory mixed method
19	16.00-16.10	ROOM 1C	Tuti Seniwati, Nurmaulid, Abdul Kadir, Irmayanti	UNHAS	Indonesia	Respiratory status and behavioral response of premature infant with nesting model care approach in neonatal intensive care unit
20	16.10-16.20	ROOM 1C	Nirmala amir, Ariyanti saleh , Syahrul said	Hasanuddin University	Indonesia	Guided imagery to reduced mental health status (anxiety and depression) in cancer patients with chemotherapy: literature review
21	16.20-16.30	ROOM 1C	Wahyu Dewi Sulistyarini, Desy Ayu Wardani, Efrida Mia Siska	Institute of Health Technology and Science, Wiyata Husada Samarinda	Indonesia	The effect of acupressure application on nausea - vomiting in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
22	16.30-16.40	ROOM 1C	Ilya Krisnana, Praba Diyan Rachmawati, Iqlima Dwi Kurnia	Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga	Indonesia	Factors related to parental participation in the prevention of health risk behaviors among adolescents in east java
23	16.40-16.50	ROOM 1C	Anisa Susianti, Arnis Puspitha , Mulhaeriah Mulhaeriah	Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Descriptive overview of knowledge about menstrual hygiene in adolescents with disabilities in special schools in makassar city
24	15.30-15.40	ROOM 1D	Priscilla Kalalo, Baithesda & Reynaldo Aotama	Universitas Sari Putra Indonesia Tomohon	Indonesia	Relationship between satisfaction with life support and spirituality of community-dwelling elderly in a rural area, sulawesi utara
25	15.40-15.50	ROOM 1D	Kusrini S. Kadar, A. Saputri Mulyana, Indargairi, Muh. Zukri Malik, Framita Rahman, Dian Ekawaty, Rosnia, Hamdayani, Wahyuni, Nur Anna AS, Apyadno Jose Al Freadman Koa	Universitas Patria Artha	Indonesia	Empowering health volunteers in providing cultural-based diabetes selfcare management education to people with type 2 diabetes in makassar city
26	15.50-16.00	ROOM 1D	Fithri,NK , Amalia R, Anggraeni, DT	UPNVJ = Universitas Pembangunan Nasional jakarta	Indonesia	Assessment of the quality of life during covid-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional survey from the community urban in indonesia
27	16.00-16.10	ROOM 1D	Hana Muhammad, Ariyanti Saleh, Rini Rachmawaty	Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Perceptions and barriers of medical personnel in the application of integrated clinical pathways: a literature review
28	16.10-16.20	ROOM 1D	Wan Nishfa Dewi, Safri, Iswadi Hasyim, Hellena Deli, Yulia Rizka	Faculty of Nursing Universitas Riau Pekanbaru	Indonesia	The development and evaluation of precordial leads ecg safone for electrocardiogram recording

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
29	16.20-16.30	ROOM 1D	Hardiyanti Yunus, Andi Masyitha Irwan, Silvia Malasari	Nursing faculty of hasanuddin university	Indonesia	Relationship between family support and quality of living post stroke elderly in makassar
30	16.30-16.40	ROOM 1D	Hardianti , Andi Masyitha Irwan, Ariyanti Saleh	Nursing faculty of hasanuddin university	Indonesia	Self-management intervention to reduce blood pressure in the elderly with hypertension: literature review
31	16.40-16.50	ROOM 1D	Riskah Rofiqah, Nurmaulid, Indra Gaffar	Nursing faculty of hasanuddin university	Indonesia	The overview of the birth preparedness and complications readiness (bpcr) of pregnant women during the covid-19 pandemic
32	15.30-15.40	ROOM 1E	Popi Sopiah, Nunung Siti Sukaesih, Reni Nuryani, Popon Haryeti, Reza Palevi	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Indonesia	Hypertension self care of the elderly hypertension during the pandemic covid-19
33	15.40-15.50	ROOM 1E	Ira Kusumawaty , Yunike, Devi Mediarti , Yeni Elviani	POLTEKKES KEMENKES PALEMBANG	Indonesia	Unlocking the facts behind nursing student clinical practices: challenges during the covid-19 outbreak
34	15.50-16.00	ROOM 1E	Sudirman Efendi, Elly L.Sjattar, Yuliana Syam.	Universitas Megaresky	Indonesia	Health counseling support medication adherence to regular pulmonary tuberculosis patients : a systematic review
35	16.00-16.10	ROOM 1E	Rice Mandowa , Kadek Ayu Erika, Syahrul Syahrul	Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Pregnant supplement intervention in stunting prevention : a literature review
36	16.10-16.20	ROOM 1E	Asmat Burhan, Fitri Arofiati , Vanessa Abreu Da silva , Kun Ika Nur Rahayu , Septian Mixrova Sebayang	Universitas Harapan Bangsa	Indonesia	The effect of ankle brachial index (abi) and compression therapy on the healing process diabetic foot ulcers
37	16.20-16.30	ROOM 1E	Fransisca Lio, Ariyanti Saleh, Andriani	UNHAS	Indonesia	Description of elderly mental status during the covid-19 pandemic in the onekore public health center area of ende regency
38	16.30-16.40	ROOM 1E	Edhy Rustan and Hasriani	Puskesmas Masalle	Indonesia	Psychospiritual therapy in stroke patients through neurolinguistic programming approach

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
39	16.40-16.50	ROOM 1E	Rijal , Tirton Harinata Simanjuntak , Yudi Hardianto , Rabia	UNHAS	Indonesia	Associations of physical activity and nutritional status with fatigue among adolescents in south sulawesi: a cross-sectional study
40	15.30-15.40	ROOM 1F	Riskah Nurámalia , Djohan Aras , Miftahul Khaerah Dzakirah	UNHAS	Indonesia	Balance strategy exercise and gaze stability exercise improves postural balance in the elderly
41	15.40-15.50	ROOM 1F	Andi Fajrin Permana, Lyn Rosen , Dilla Davis	UNHAS	Indonesia	Comparison of virtual versus traditional journal club for promoting evidence-based practice in nursing: a systematised review
42	15.50-16.00	ROOM 1F	Hijrah, Ariyanti Saleh, Rini Rachmawaty	HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY	Indonesia	Evaluation of the quality of health services based on length of stay (los), hospital cost, and readmission on bpjs patients at anutapura palu rsu
43	16.00-16.10	ROOM 1F	Syalmiati, Saldy Yusuf, Kusrini S. Kadar	Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	What are the barriers of implementation of dfu care? A scoping review
44	16.10-16.20	ROOM 1F	Rosyidah Arafat, Rizalinda Sjahril	Unhas	Indonesia	Barriers of oral hygiene among critical care nurses : a scoping review
45	16.20-16.30	ROOM 1F	Irma Afyah Nur Hakim , Meida Laely Ramdani	UMP	Indonesia	Knowledge and covid-19 prevention behavior in the community
46	16.30-16.40	ROOM 1F	Rudi Salam, Ariyanti Saleh, Takdir Tahir	Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Evaluation of implementation details of clinical authority based on nurse career level in makassar, gowa and maros regional hospitals

SCHEDULE OF ORAL PRESENTATION: DAY 2, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2021

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
1	13.00-13.10	ROOM 2A	Alfi Irtiyah Andini, Rosyidah Arafat, Muhammad Hidayat, Adi Indra Wahyudi Bahtiar, Wafiq Aulia Ramadhani, Andi Fitria Idham	Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Determinants of covid-19 quarantine misconceptions in vulnerable communities in rappocini district
2	13.10-13.20	ROOM 2A	Totok Harjanto, Sefa Eka Ningrum, Paulina Taninas, Made Satya Nugraha Gautama, Dimas S.E.W Sumunar	Master of Nursing Program Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indonesia	Effect of online case-based learning during covid-19 pandemic on clinical nursing students self-confidence
3	13.20-13.30	ROOM 2A	Ani Auli Ilmi, Wiwin Wiarsih, Poppy Fitriyani, Andi Baso Tombong	UIN Alauddin Makassar	Indonesia	Spiritual care intervention: murattal and music reduces elderly depression status
4	13.30-13.40	ROOM 2A	Autry Alvian Mandagi , Jolie Febrian Ponamon , Na-Ying Ko	Universitas Sari Putra Indonesia Tomohon	Indonesia	Knowledge, attitude, and practice of antimicrobial stewardship questionnaire indonesian version: translation, validity, and reliability test
5	13.40-13.50	ROOM 2A	Yurike Septianingrum, Lono Wijayanti, Sulistyorini, Aulia Ineke Rahmawati, Nyoto, Singgih	Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya	Indonesia	Vital sign after prone positioning in covid-19 patients with high flow nasal cannula
6	13.50-14.00	ROOM 2A	Eny Sutria, Ani Auli Ilmi, Rasdianah, Aidah Fitriani, Rasmawati, Saleh Ridwan	UIN Alauddin Makassar	Indonesia	Implementation of supporting family in hypertension management on changes blood pressure in the elderly
7	14.00-14.10	ROOM 2A	Emil Huriani, Widyarti Yerika, Esi Afriyanti	Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas	Indonesia	Comparisons of effect of pursed lip breathing and diaphragmatic breathing on peak expiration flow and respiratory rate in copd patients

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
8	14.10-14.20	ROOM 2A	Habiah Basri, Erfina, Arnis Puspita	Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Experiences of nurses as breastfeeding mother during the covid-19 pandemic at universitas hasanuddin hospital
9	13.00-13.10	ROOM 2B	Evin Novianti, Duma Lumban Tobing	Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Jakarta	Indonesia	The effectiveness of assertiveness training for parents in managing school age children's emotions
10	13.10-13.20	ROOM 2B	Musakkir A, Tahir T, Arafat R	Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	The effectiveness of balloon blowing exercise to increase oxygen saturation in patients with pulmonary disease: a systematic review
11	13.20-13.30	ROOM 2B	Grace Carol Sipasulta, Rus Andraini, Rasmun	Politehnik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Kalimantan Timur	Indonesia	The effectiveness of the implementation of maternal health education in improving the care of pregnant women for healthy births and newborns in balikpapan city
12	13.30-13.40	ROOM 2B	Haris, Muhammad Aris	Politeknik Kaltara Kalimantan Utara	Indonesia	The effect of community-based education on knowledge attitudes and practices of people who have a risk of non-communicable diseases
13	13.40-13.50	ROOM 2B	Mareyke Sepang , Wahyuni Langelo , Pricilia Rares	STIKES GUNUNG MARIA TOMOHON	Indonesia	Family-based education videos on the medication adherence of hypertension patients in kakaskasen satu tomohon
14	13.50-14.00	ROOM 2B	Arbianingsih , Huriati , Eka Hadrayani , Nurul Hidayah , Nur Hidayah	UIN Alauddin Makassar	Indonesia	How effective is tepid sponge in reducing fever? A literature review in Indonesian children

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
15	14.00-14.10	ROOM 2B	Wiwin Winarti, Laksita Barbara	Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta	Indonesia	Job position and disaster simulation: positive determinants of nurse's preparedness in disaster
16	14.10-14.20	ROOM 2B	Suni Hariati , Almaidah , & Wa Ode Nur Isnah	Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Association of parents' characteristics with knowledge, attitude and practice of child sexual abuse prevention among elementary school parents in makassar city, indonesia
17	13.00-13.10	ROOM 2C	Dora Samaria, Lina Ayu Marcelina, Lima Florensia, Anisa Nurhazyima	Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta	Indonesia	Analysis factors affecting breastfeeding self-efficacy during the covid-19 pandemic
18	13.10-13.20	ROOM 2C	Rini Anggraeni, Noer Bahry Noor, Adelia U. Ady Mangilep, A. Jamala Indira Ridha Reseki, Irviyanti Putri, Dwiyantri Vitaloka Hassani	universitas hasanuddin	Indonesia	Workplace spirituality and nurses performance at stella maris hospital
19	13.20-13.30	ROOM 2C	Andi Muhammad Fiqri, Elly L. Sjattar, Andi Masyitha Irwan	Hasanuddin University	Indonesia	Evaluation of psychological interventions on self- efficacy in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients: systematic review
20	13.30-13.40	ROOM 2C	Immawanti, Ika Muzdalia, SriWenty Banne	STIKes Marendeng Majene	Indonesia	Factors that influence the behavior of pregnant women during the covid-19 pandemic
21	13.40-13.50	ROOM 2C	Muh. Yusuf Tahir, Firdaus Hamid, Risna Halim, Kusri Kadar	UNHAS	Indonesia	Palliative care of people with hiv/aids (plwha)
22	13.50-14.00	ROOM 2C	Vina P. Patandung , Kusri S. Kadar , Kadek Ayu Erika	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Gunung Maria Tomohon	Indonesia	The effect of structured education with telephone health coaching on health literacy and hba1c level in patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
23	14.00-14.10	ROOM 2C	Muhammad Adjiz Zuhri, Ariyanti Saleh , Takdir Tahir	Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Implementation of a grade referral system in Indonesian health facilities : a scoping review
24	14.10-14.20	ROOM 2C	Rabia	Fakultas Keperawatan UNHAS	Indonesia	Anthropometric and anxiety among overweight/ obese and normal-weight adolescents: a cross-sectional study
25	13.00-13.10	ROOM 2D	Rosiana Eva Rayanti and Rowena M. Turtal	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana	Indonesia	Diet and medication adherence among type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in negros oriental, Philippines
26	13.10-13.20	ROOM 2D	Wahyuni Arni , Yuliana Syam , Syahrul Said	Nursing Faculty of Hasanuddin University	Indonesia	Telerehabilitation and monitoring clinical outcomes in cardiac disease: a literature review
27	13.20-13.30	ROOM 2D	Satrianda Sukri, Takdir Tahir, Kusrini S.Kadar	Master of Nursing, Nursing College, Hasanuddin University	Indonesia	The effectiveness of active warming in preventing hypothermia after urinary tract surgery in the elderly: a systematic review
28	13.30-13.40	ROOM 2D	Qoulam Mir Robbir Rohiim, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni	UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA	Indonesia	The factor of using pesticide in blood pressure for rice farmers (literature review)
29	13.40-13.50	ROOM 2D	Adelia Undang Sari Ady Mangilep, Noer Bahry Noor, Rini Anggraeni, Ismi Sultan, Dwiyanti Vitaloka Hassani, Irviyanti Putri	universitas hasanuddin	Indonesia	Quality of work life and its relation to nurses performance at stella maris hospital
30	13.50-14.00	ROOM 2D	Djohan Aras, Meutiah Mutmainnah Abdullah, Andi Tenri Pratama Indah Sari	Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University	Indonesia	The comparison between short movement run technique and hold-relax proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation for the pain and activity of daily living of patients with knee osteoarthritis

NO.	TIME	ROOM	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE
31	14.00-14.10	ROOM 2D	Andi Mappanganro , Ariyanti Saleh , Muhammad Hatta , Kusrini S. Kadar	Doctoral Student Of The Faculty Of Medicine Universitas Hasanuddin	Indonesia	Analysis of nurse service quality, vitamin d levels, interleukin 6 against haiz (nosocomial infection) prevention efforts in patients with infusions
32	13.10-13.20	ROOM 2E	Halijah Bauw, Ariyanti Saleh, Kusrini Kadar	universitas hasanuddin	Indonesia	Use of instruments to measure patient perceptions of nurse caring behavior in hospitals : a scoping review
33	13.20-13.30	ROOM 2E	Farahdina Bachtiar, Condrowati, Purnamadyawati	Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta	Indonesia	Evidence-based practice: attitude, knowledge, and practice of physiotherapist in indonesia
34	13.30-13.40	ROOM 2E	Sri Bintari Rahayu, Takdir Tahir, Kadek Ayu Erika	HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY	Indonesia	Effectiveness of complementary therapy: manipulative and body based practice to increase the value in ankle brachial index of DM type II patients: a literature review
35	13.40-13.50	ROOM 2E	Nurpadila , Herlina Masak , Sitti Nurjannah, Takdir Tahir, Syahrul Syahrul, Maemunarti	STIKes Marendeng Majene	Indonesia	Inter rater reliability braden scale and waterlow scale in early risk detection of the pressure ulcer happens in orthopedi room of the rsup. Dr. Wahidin sudirohusodo makassar
36	13.50-14.00	ROOM 2E	Rini Rachmawaty, Andi Wardihan Sinrang, Elly Wahyudin, Agussalim Bukhari	HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY	Indonesia	Health care quality among insured patients in indonesian psychiatric hospital: a secondary data analysis
37	14.00- 14.10	ROOM 2E	Nurfadillah, Kadek Ayu Erika, Andi Fajrin Permana	HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY	Indonesia	Parent's reasons of hesitancy for childhood measles rubella vaccinatio : a qualitative study

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPENING REMARKS FROM CHAIRPERSON OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.....	v
OPENING REMARKS FROM DEAN OF FACULTY OF NURSING UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN	vii
OPENING REMARKS FROM DEPUTY RECTOR IV OF UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN....	ix
PREFACE.....	xi
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE.....	xii
CONCURRENT SESSION SCHEDULE.....	xv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xxvi

Abstracts of Seminar Keynote Speakers

NEW PRESSURE ULCER ASSESSMENT USING BIOENGINEERING NURSING TECHNOLOGIES.....	1
Junko Sugama, RN, PhD.....	1
SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS IN HEALTHCARE RESEARCH: LARGE DATA, DEEP INVESTIGATION, AND WIDE PERSPECTIVE	2
Heejung Kim, RN, PhD, GNP.....	2

Abstracts of Workshop Keynote Speakers

MIXED METHOD ANALYSIS	3
Pat Bazeley, PhD.....	3
DELPHI TECHNIQUE	4
Saldy Yusuf, RN, PhD, ETN.....	4
TRANSLATION, ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE INSTRUMENT OR SCALE...5	
Dr. Suni Hariati, BSN, MN.....	5

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Specialty in Nursing

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION OF HYPOTHERMIA AND SHIVERING IN PREGNANT WOMEN DURING PERIOPERATIVE SECTIO CAESAREA: A SCOPING REVIEW	6
Mustakim, S. Kep., Ns., M. MKes. ¹ , Dr. Ika Yuni Widyawati, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Sp.Kep.MB. ² , Drs. Ns. Achmad Sigit Sugiharto, M. Kep. ³	6
EVALUATION OF EARLY WARNING SCORE (EWS) IMPLEMENTATION FOR ADULT AT DR. SOETARTO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA: SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATORY MIXED METHOD	7
Saharuddin ¹ , Djayanti Sari ² , Sri Setiyarini ³	7
EFFECT OF ONLINE CASE-BASED LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CLINICAL NURSING STUDENTS SELF-CONFIDENCE	8
Totok Harjanto ¹ , Sefa Eka Ningrum ² , Paulina Taninas ² , Made Satya Nugraha Gautama ³ , Dimas S.E.W Sumunar ⁴	8
THE EFFECT OF ACUPRESSURE APPLICATION ON NAUSEA – VOMITING IN CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY	9
Wahyu Dewi Sulistyarini ¹ , Desy Ayu Wardani ² , Efrida Mia Siska ³	9

COMPARISONS OF EFFECT OF PURSED LIP BREATHING AND DIAPHRAGMATIC BREATHING ON PEAK EXPIRATION FLOW AND RESPIRATORY RATE IN COPD PATIENTS.....	10
Emil Huriani ¹ , Widyarti Yerika ^{1,2} , Esi Afriyanti ¹	10
THE EFFECT OF ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX (ABI) AND COMPRESSION THERAPY ON THE HEALING PROCESS DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS.....	11
Asmat Burhan ¹ , FitriArofiati ² , Vanessa Abreu Da silva ³ , Kunika Nur Rahayu ⁴ , Septian Mixrova Sebayang ⁵	11
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALLOON BLOWING EXERCISE TO INCREASE OXYGEN SATURATION IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	12
Musakkir A ¹ , Tahir T ² , Arafat R ³	12
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING FOR PARENTS IN MANAGING SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN’S EMOTIONS	13
Evin Novianti ¹ , Duma Lumban Tobing ²	13
DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENSTRUAL HYGIENE IN ADOLESCENTS WITH DISABILITIES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS IN MAKASSAR CITY.....	14
Anisa Susianti ¹ , Arnis Puspitha R ² , Mulhaeriah Mulhaeriah ³	14
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND QUALITY OF LIVING POST-STROKE ELDERLY IN MAKASSAR	15
Hardiyanti Yunus ¹ , Andi Masyitha Irwan ² , Silvia Malasari ³	15
WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DFU CARE? : A SCOPING REVIEW	16
Syalmiati ¹ , Saldy Yusuf ² , Kusri S. Kadar ³	16
IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE IN HYPERTENSION MANAGEMENT ON CHANGES BLOOD PRESSURE IN ELDERLY	17
Eny Sutria ¹ , Ani Auli Ilmi ² , Rasdiyanah ³ , Aidah Fitriani ⁴ , Rasmawati ⁵ , Saleh Ridwan ⁶	17
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVE WARMING IN PREVENTING HYPOTHERMIA AFTER URINARY TRACT SURGERY IN THE ELDERLY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	18
Satrianda Sukri ¹ , Takdir Tahir ² , Kusri S. Kadar ³	18
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALLOON BLOWING EXERCISE TO INCREASE OXYGEN SATURATION IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	19
Musakkir A ¹ , Tahir T ² , Arafat R ³	19
EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS ON SELF- EFFICACY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	20
Andi Muhammad Fiqri ¹ , Elly L. Sjattar ² , Andi Masyitha Irwan ³	20
DIET AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN NEGROS ORIENTAL, PHILIPPINES	21
Rosiana Eva Rayanti ¹ , Rowena M. Turtal ²	21
RESPIRATORY STATUS AND BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE OF PREMATURE INFANT WITH NESTING MODEL CARE APPROACH IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	22
Tuti Seniwati ¹ , Nurmaulid ² , Abdul Kadir ³ , Irmayanti ⁴	22
IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORTING FAMILY IN HYPERTENSION MANAGEMENT ON CHANGES BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE ELDERLY	23

Eny Sutria ¹ , Ani Auli Ilmi ² , Rasdiyanah ³ , Aidah Fitriani ⁴ , Rasmawati ⁵ , Saleh Ridwan ⁶	23
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MATERNAL HEALTH EDUCATION IN IMPROVING THE CARE OF PREGNANT WOMEN FOR HEALTHY BIRTHS AND NEWBORNS IN BALIKPAPAN CITY	24
Grace Carol Sipasulta ¹ , Rus Andraini ² , Rasmun ³	24
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE BEHAVIOR OF PREGNANT WOMEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	25
Immawanti ¹ , Ika Muzdalia ² , SriWenty Banne A ³	25
ANALYSIS FACTORS AFFECTING BREASTFEEDING SELF-EFFICACY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	26
Dora Samaria ¹ , Lina Ayu Marcelina ² , Lima Florensia ³ , Anisa Nurhazyima ⁴	26
EARLY DETECTION OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY BY HELILI METHOD FOR STUNTING PREVENTION	27
Sri Utami ¹ , Rismadefi ² , Arneliwati ³	27
<hr/> Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention <hr/>	
ASSOCIATION OF PARENTS' CHARACTERISTICS WITH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PARENTS IN MAKASSAR CITY, INDONESIA	28
Suni Hariati ¹ , Almaidah ² , Wa Ode Nur Isnah ³	28
DESCRIPTION OF ELDERLY MENTAL STATUS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE ONEKORE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA OF ENDE REGENCY	29
Fransisca Lio ¹ , Ariyanti Saleh ² , Andriani ³	29
THE FACTOR OF USING PESTICIDE IN BLOOD PRESSURE FOR RICE FARMERS: A LITERATURE REVIEW	30
Qoulam Mir Robbir Rohiim ¹ , Ika Yuni Widyawati ² , Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni ³	30
HEALTH COUNSELING SUPPORT MEDICATION ADHERENCE TO REGULAR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	31
Sudirman Efendi ¹ , Elly L.Sjattar ² , Yuliana Syam ³	31
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SATISFACTION WITH LIFE SUPPORT AND SPIRITUALITY OF COMMUNITY-DWELLING ELDERLY IN A RURAL AREA, SULAWESI UTARA	32
Priscilla Kalalo ¹ , Baithesda ² , Reynaldo Aotama ³	32
DETERMINANTS OF COVID-19 QUARANTINE MISCONCEPTIONS IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN RAPPOCINI DISTRICT	33
Alfi Irtiyah Andini ¹ , Rosyidah Arafat ² , Muhammad Hidayat ³ , Adi Indra Wahyudi Bahtiar ⁴ , Wafiq Aulia Ramadhani ⁵ , Andi Fitria Idham ⁶	33
HEALTH PROMOTION TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF ADOLESCENTS AGAINST SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STDs)	34
Ni Ketut Alit Armini ¹ , Mathilda Margaretha Siga ² , Retnayu Pradanie ³	34
THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE A RISK OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	35
Haris ¹ , Muhammad Aris ²	35
FACTORS RELATED TO PARENTAL PARTICIPATION IN THE PREVENTION OF	

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN EAST JAVA	36
Ilya Krisnana ¹ , Praba Diyan Rachmawati ² , Iqlima Dwi Kurnia ³	36
ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY FROM THE COMMUNITY URBAN IN INDONESIA	37
Fithri NK ¹ , Amalia R ² , Anggraeni D T ³	37
HEALTH PROMOTION THROUGH ANALYSIS OF MASK USE TO STUDENTS AS A COVID-19 PREVENTION EFFORT.....	38
Risnah ¹ , Arbianingsih ² , Nur Hidayah ³ , Huriati ⁴ , Syamsiah Rauf ⁵ , Andi Adriana Amal ⁶ , Nurul Fadhillah Gani ⁷ , Nurhidayah ⁸ , Eka hadrayani ⁹ , Mia Mauludya ¹⁰	38
PREGNANT SUPPLEMENT INTERVENTION IN STUNTING PREVENTION : A LITERATURE REVIEW	39
Rice Mandowa ¹ , Kadek Ayu Erika ² , Syahrul Syahrul ³	39
SELF-MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION TO REDUCE BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION: LITERATURE REVIEW	40
Hardianti ¹ , Andi Masyitha Irwan ² , Ariyanti Saleh ³	40
HEALTH PROMOTION REGARDING COVID-19 IN PUSKESMAS RAPPOKALLING IN MAKASSAR AND PUSKESMAS PUDAKPAYUNG IN SEMARANG, INDONESIA	41
Lysbeth Hofstra ¹ , Melanie Steentjes ² , Sanne Heinen ³ , Ieneke van der Veen-Strijk ⁴ , Hyllan Weijer ⁵ , Silvia Malasari ⁶ , Nurhaya Nurdin ⁷ , Kusri Kadar ⁸ , Andi Fajrin Permana ⁹ , Artika Nurrahima ¹⁰ , Asih Nurakhir ¹¹	41
THE OVERVIEW OF THE BIRTH PREPAREDNESS AND COMPLICATIONS READINESS (BPCR) OF PREGNANT WOMEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	42
Riskah Rofiqah ¹ , Nurmaulid ² , Indra Gaffar ³	42
ASSOCIATIONS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS WITH FATIGUE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SOUTH SULAWESI: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY	43
Rijal ¹ , Tirton Harinata Simanjuntak ² , Yudi Hardianto ³ , Rabia ⁴	43
PARENT'S REASONS OF HESITANCY FOR CHILDHOOD MEASLES-RUBELLA (MR) VACCINATION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	44
Nur Fadilah ¹ , Kadek Ayu Erika ² , Andi Fajrin Permana ³	44
ANTHROPOMETRIC AND ANXIETY AMONG OVERWEIGHT/ OBESE AND NORMAL-WEIGHT ADOLESCENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.....	45
Rabia ¹ , Nur Faidar Khusnul Khatimah ² , Yery Mustari ¹ , Rijal ^{1,3}	45
<hr/> Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Health Service During a Pandemic <hr/>	
HYPERTENSION SELF CARE OF THE ELDERLY HYPERTENSION DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19.....	45
Popi Sopia ¹ , Nunung Siti Sukaesih ² , Reni Nuryani ³ , Popon Haryeti ⁴ , Reza Palevi ⁵	46
ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY FROM THE COMMUNITY URBAN IN INDONESIA	47
Fithri, Nayla K ¹ ; Amalia, Rizki ² ; Anggraeni, Dlah T ³	47
EXPERIENCES OF NURSES AS BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN HOSPITAL	48
Hasbiah Basri ¹ , Erfina ² , Arnis Pusphita ³	48

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Management of Covid-19 Patients

VITAL SIGN AFTER PRONE POSITIONING IN COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH HIGH FLOW NASAL CANNULA 49
 Yurike Septianingrum¹, Lono Wijayanti², Sulistyorini³, Aulia Ineke Rahmawati⁴, Nyoto⁵, Singgih⁶
 49

WHAT MOTIVATES AND READINESS OF NURSING STUDENTS TO ENGAGE IN VOLUNTEER OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK? 50
 Suci Tuty Putri¹, Septian Andriyani², Sri Sumartini³, Tirta Adikusuma⁴ 50

KNOWLEDGE AND COVID-19 PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN THE COMMUNITY 51
 Irma Afyah Nur Hakim¹, Meida Laely Ramdani² 51

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Global Health Nursing

GUIDANCE OF BACHELOR OF NURSING STUDENTS WITH PROBLEMS DURING INTERNSHIP..... 52
 Hyllan Weijer, MEd., RN¹ 52

THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED EDUCATION WITH TELEPHONE HEALTH COACHING ON HEALTH LITERACY AND HBA1C LEVEL IN PATIENT WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS 53
 Vina P. Patandung¹, Kusri S. Kadar², Kadek Ayu Erika³ 53

FAMILY-BASED EDUCATION VIDEOS ON THE MEDICATION ADHERENCE OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN KAKASKASEN SATU TOMOHON 54
 Mareyke Sepang¹, Wahyuni Langelo², Pricilia Rares³ 54

JOB POSITION AND DISASTER SIMULATION: POSITIVE DETERMINANTS OF NURSES PREPAREDNESS IN DISASTER..... 55
 Wiwin Winarti¹, Laksita Barbara² 55

TRY OUT EVALUATION RESULT FOR THE NURSE COMPETENCY TEST BASED ON REVIEW OF BLUEPRINT AS A PREDICTION OF PARTICIPANT’S COMPETENCY TEST PASSING IN THE REGION OF SULAWESI 56
 Ima Mustika Tri Lestari¹ 56

COMPARISON OF VIRTUAL VERSUS TRADITIONAL JOURNAL CLUB FOR PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN NURSING: A SYSTEMATISED REVIEW 57
 Andi Fajrin Permana¹, Lyn Rosen², Dilla Davis³ 57

DEVELOPMENT OF PATIENT TRACKING INFORMATION SYSTEMS BASED ON RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID) MOBILE TO IMPROVE CANCER PATIENTS SURVEILLANCE AND SAFETY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 58
 Ida Ayu Made Ari Santi Tisnasari¹, La Ode Abdul Rahman², Yati Afiyanti³ 58

TELEREHABILITATION AND MONITORING CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN CARDIAC DISEASE: A LITERATURE REVIEW 59
 Wahyuni Arni¹, Yuliana Syam², Syahrul Said³ 59

UNLOCKING THE FACTS BEHIND NURSING STUDENT CLINICAL PRACTICES: CHALLENGES DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK..... 60
 Ira Kusumawaty¹, Yunike², Devi Mediarti³, Yeni Elviani⁴ 60

GUIDED IMAGERY TO REDUCED MENTAL HEALTH STATUS (ANXIETY AND

DEPRESSION) IN CANCER PATIENTS WITH CHEMOTHERAPY: LITERATURE REVIEW 61
 61
 Nirmala amir¹, Ariyanti saleh², Syahrul said³ 61
 THE EFFECT OF WHATSAPP BASED EDUCATION AND INTERACTIVE NURSING
 REMINDER WITH SELF MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO DRUG COMPLIANCE AND
 QUALITY OF LIFE OF PULMONARY TB 62
 Faisal¹, RiniRachmawat², Elly L Sjattar³ 62

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Complementary & Alternative Medicine (CAM)

THE EFFECT OF NEW AGE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC THERAPY ON INSOMNIA AT
 MANADO ELDERLY SUPPORT CENTER..... 63
 Mega Dwi Rombe¹, James Richard Maramis² 63
 PALLIATIVE CARE OF PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) 64
 Muh. Yusuf Tahir¹, Firdaus Hamid², Risna Halim³, Kusri Kadar⁴ 64
 HOW EFFECTIVE IS TEPID SPONGE IN REDUCING FEVER? A LITERATURE REVIEW
 IN INDONESIAN CHILDREN 65
 Arbianingsih Arbianingsih¹, Huriati Huriati², Eka Hadrayani³, Nurul Hidayah⁴, Nur Hidayah⁵ 65
 EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE SELF-EFFICACY
 IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 66
 Andi Muhammad Fiqri¹, Elly L. Sjattar², Andi Masyitha Irwan³ 66
 EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY: MANIPULATIVE AND BODY
 BASED PRACTICE TO INCREASE THE VALUE IN ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX OF DM
 TYPE II PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW 67
 Sri Bintari Rahayu¹, Takdir Tahir², Kadek Ayu Erika³ 67
 SPIRITUAL CARE INTERVENTION: MURATTAL AND MUSIC REDUCES ELDERLY
 DEPRESSION STATUS 68
 Ani Auli Ilmi¹, Wiwin Wiarsih², Poppy Fitriyani³, Andi Baso Tombong⁴ 68
 PSYCHOSPIRITUAL THERAPY IN STROKE PATIENTS THROUGH NEUROLINGUISTIC
 PROGRAMMING APPROACH 69
 Edhy Rustan¹, Hasriani² 69

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Transcultural Nursing

EMPOWERING HEALTH VOLUNTEERS IN PROVIDING CULTURAL-BASED DIABETES
 SELF-CARE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION TO PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES IN
 MAKASSAR CITY 70
 Kusri S. Kadar¹, A. Saputri Mulyana², Indargairi³, Muh. Zukri Malik⁴, Framita Rahman⁵, Dian
 Ekawaty⁶, Rosnia⁷, Hamdayani⁸, Wahyuni⁹, Nur Anna AS¹⁰, Apriyadno Jose Al Freadman Koa¹¹ .. 70

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN SHORT MOVEMENT RUN TECHNIQUE AND HOLD-
 RELAX PROPRIOCEPTIVE NEUROMUSCULAR FACILITATION FOR THE PAIN AND
 ACTIVITY OF DAILY LIVING OF PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS 71
 Djohan Aras¹, Meutiah Mutmainnah Abdullah², Andi Tenri Pratama Indah Sari³ 71
 EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE: ATTITUDE, KNOWLEDGE, AND PRACTICE OF
 PHYSIOTHERAPIST IN INDONESIA 72
 Farahdina Bachtiar¹, Condrowati, Purnamadyawati² 72

BALANCE STRATEGY EXERCISE AND GAZE STABILITY EXERCISE IMPROVES POSTURAL BALANCE IN THE ELDERLY 73
 Riskah Nuramalia¹, Djohan Aras², Miftahul Khaerah Dzakhirah³..... 73

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Patient Safety/Patient-Centered Care

THE IMPLEMENTATION RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATIENT SAFETY GOAL WITH PATIENT SAFETY INCIDENT ON INPATIENT ROOM OF POLICE HOSPITAL 74
 Desak Nyoman Sithi¹..... 74

ANALYSIS OF NURSE SERVICE QUALITY, VITAMIN D LEVELS, INTERLEUKIN 6 AGAINST HAIZ (NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION) PREVENTION EFFORTS IN PATIENTS WITH INFUSIONS 75
 Andi Mappanganro¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Muhammad Hatta³, Kusri S. Kadar⁴ 75

NURSE-CHAPLAINS COLLABORATION IN THE APPLICATION OF SPIRITUAL NURSING IN HOSPITALS: A SCOPING REVIEW 76
 Abdullah¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Syahrul Said³ 76

Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Health Care System and Policy

THE INTERVENTION TO ENHANCE THE COPING OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM 77
 Fanny Nayluzzuharo N¹, Ika Yuni Widayawati², Elida Ulfiana³ 77

PERCEPTIONS AND BARRIERS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED CLINICAL PATHWAYS: A LITERATURE REVIEW 78
 Hana Muhammad¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Rini Rachmawaty³..... 78

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE RETENTION OF NURSES WORKING IN REMOTE AREA: A LITERATURE REVIEW 79
 Josafat Musa Laka¹, Kusri Kadar², Syahrul Syahrul³ 79

IMPLEMENTATION OF A GRADE REFERRAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIAN HEALTH FACILITIES: A SCOPING REVIEW 80
 Muhammad Adjiz Zuhri¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Takdir Tahir³ 80

EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES BASED ON LENGTH OF STAY (LOS), HOSPITAL COST, and READMISSION ON BPJS PATIENTS AT ANUTAPURA PALU RSU 81
 Hijrah¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Rini Rachmawaty³..... 81

THE RELATION OF LEADER MEMBER EXCHANGE WITH NURSES PERFORMANCE AT HAJI HOSPITAL MAKASSAR 82
 Noer Bahry Noor¹, Adelia U. Ady Mangilep², Rini Anggraeni³, Anugerah Yanuar Azis⁴, Dwiyantri Vitaloka Hassani⁵, Irviyanti Putri⁶..... 82

SATISFACTION WITH THE AGE-FRIENDLY PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER : A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY AMONG INDONESIAN ELDERLY 83
 Baithesda¹, Chen, Ching-Min² 83

BARRIERS OF ORAL HYGIENE AMONG CRITICAL CARE NURSES: A SCOPING REVIEW 84
 Rosyidah Arafat¹, Rizalinda Sjahril² 84

QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AND ITS RELATION TO NURSES PERFORMANCE AT STELLA MARIS HOSPITAL 85

Adelia Undang Sari Ady Mangilep ¹ , Noer Bahry Noor ² , Rini Anggraeni ³ , Ismi Sultan ⁴ , Dwiyantri Vitaloka Hassani ⁵ , Irviyanti Putri ⁶	85
WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY AND NURSES PERFORMANCE AT STELLA MARIS HOSPITAL	86
Rini Anggraeni ¹ , Noer Bahry Noor ² , Adelia U. Ady Mangilep ³ , A. Jamala Indira Ridha Reseki ⁴ , Irviyanti Putri ⁵ , Dwiyantri Vitaloka Hassani ⁶	86
EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS OF CLINICAL AUTHORITY BASED ON NURSE CAREER LEVEL IN MAKASSAR, GOWA, AND MAROS REGIONAL	87
Rudi Salam ¹ , Ariyanti Saleh ² , Takdir Tahir ³	87
USE OF INSTRUMENTS TO MEASURE PATIENT PERCEPTIONS OF NURSE CARING BEHAVIOR IN HOSPITALS: A SCOPING REVIEW	88
Halijah Bauw ¹ , Ariyanti Saleh ² , Kusri Kadar ³	88
HEALTH CARE QUALITY AMONG INSURED PATIENTS IN INDONESIAN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL: A SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS	89
Rini Rachmawaty ¹ , Andi Wardihan Sinrang ² , Elly Wahyudin ³ , Agussalim Bukhari ⁴	89
<hr/>	
Oral Presentation Abstracts - Topic: Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing and Health Science	
<hr/>	
THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF PRECORDIAL LEADS ECG SAFONE FOR ELECTROCARDIOGRAM RECORDING	90
Wan Nishfa Dewi ¹ , Safri ² , Iswadi Hasyim ³ , Hellena Deli ⁴ , Yulia Rizka ⁵	90
INTER RATER RELIABILITY BRADEN SCALE AND WATERLOW SCALE IN EARLY RISK DETECTION OF THE PRESSURE ULCER HAPPENS IN ORTHOPEDI ROOM OF THE RSUP. DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO MAKASSAR.....	91
Nurpadila ¹ , Herlina Masak ² , Sitti Nurjannah ³ , Takdir Tahir ⁴ , Syahrul ⁵ , Maemunarti ⁶	91
SELF HEALTH STATUS CONSCIOUSNESS: NEWMAN’S THEORY FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC COMPLICATIONS	92
Dikha Ayu Kurnia ¹ , Pradana Soewondo ² , Dewi Irawaty ³ , Jahja Umar ⁴	92
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE INDONESIAN VERSION: TRANSLATION, VALIDITY, AND RELIABILITY TEST	93
Autry Alvian Mandagi ¹ , Jolie Febrian Ponamon ² , Na-Ying Ko ³	93

NEW PRESSURE ULCER ASSESSMENT USING BIOENGINEERING NURSING TECHNOLOGIES

Junko Sugama, RN, PhD

Research Center for Implementation Nursing Science Initiative, School of Health Sciences, Fujita
Health University

Correspondence email: junko.sugama@fujita-hu.ac.jp

ABSTRACT

According to the 2020 White Paper on Aging Society released by the Japanese government, the aging rate in Japan is currently at 28.4 %, and the population aged 75 and over has been estimated to be 18.49 million, accounting for 14.2 % of the country's total population. These proportions are higher compared to other countries, making Japan the number one super-aging society in the world.

Most elderly people cannot live on their own for several years before their death, thus needing support and long-term care. In particular, the number of elderly people who are forced to live in bedridden state is increasing year by year, and it has become a significant problem how to prevent the worsening quality of life and health disorders among this specific population. One of the health issues in bedridden elderly is pressure ulcer.

In this session, the strategy for pressure ulcer prevention and management is introduced, which has been established by the Japanese Society of Pressure Ulcers. Moreover, new bioengineering nursing technologies for assessment wound status is presented.

Keywords: *New pressure ulcer assessment, bioengineering, nursing technologies*

Topic: Patient safety/Patient-Centered Care

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS IN HEALTHCARE RESEARCH: LARGE DATA, DEEP INVESTIGATION, AND WIDE PERSPECTIVE

Heejung Kim, RN, PhD, GNP

Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

Correspondence email: HKIM80@yuhs.ac

ABSTRACT

Secondary analyses of big and diverse data provide promising opportunity for healthcare researchers to answer important research questions, that that require extensive efforts with primary data collection. This presentation will provide fundamental information about (a) what kinds of pros and cons the secondary data analysis has, (b) which strategies nursing research should use for successful secondary data analysis, and (c) what we need to discuss ethical concern. A real-world case description illustrates key lesson learned and useful methodology.

Keywords: *Secondary data analysis, healthcare research*

Topic: Health Informatics

MIXED METHOD ANALYSIS

Pat Bazeley, PhD

Adjunct (Honorary) Professor, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Western Sydney University,
Centre for Organisational Change and Agility at Torrens University,
Editorial Boards of the Journal of Mixed Methods Research and Qualitative Health Research.

Correspondence email: pat@researchsupport.com.au

ABSTRACT

The approach taken to integration of diverse data sources and analytical approaches in mixed methods studies is a crucial feature of those studies. An overcautious approach to integration can generate invalid or weakened conclusions through a failure to consider all available information together. The webinar will review strategies for integration in analysis, including separately analysing before combining; using one method to inform, expand and/or confirm another; building complementary combinations of data from different components; linking matched data sets for comparative and complementary purposes; and conversion of data types to build a blended set of results – all designed to make the most of opportunities to integrate process and variable data in analysis in order to build strong and useful conclusions.

Keywords: *Mixed method*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

DELPHI TECHNIQUE

Saldy Yusuf, RN, PhD, ETN

Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University

Correspondence email: saldy_yusuf@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

PubMed define delphi technique as an iterative questionnaire designed to measure consensus among individual responses. Delphi technique invite expert opinion, despite consider as lowest level of evidence it is a fundamental study for higher evidence study. Today, Delphi technique become favourable approach as evidence by some golden guideline developed by Delphi technique, such as: PRISMA-SCR, PRISMA DTA, and CHEERS. Various types of Delphi technique are available which require at least investigator, media, and experts. The advantages of Delphi technique due to the flexibility in media. Thus, it can be run both offline and online which suitable to conduct during Covid-19 pandemic. Usually, Delphi technique consist of three round (open-ended question, clarifying the statement, and rating the statement). Some debates remain exist, including definition of expert, time of data collection, analysis technique, how to handle feed-back and how many round to be run.

Keywords: *Delphi Technique*

Topic: Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing & Health Science

TRANSLATION, ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE INSTRUMENT OR SCALE

Dr. Suni Hariati, BSN, MN

Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University

Correspondence email: sunihariati@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

It is suggested that the diversity of the population worldwide requires cross-culturally validated scales that allow researchers and clinicians to access valid and reliable instruments previously used in other cultures and languages. This paper aimed to describe the process of translate, cross-culturally adapt, and conduct initial psychometric testing of instrument or scale. The cross-cultural instrument adaptation was comprised of various steps, which contain at least translation, validity and reliability. There are several categories that can be used by researcher for instruments translation. They are forward only translation, forward on translation with testing, back translating, back translation with monolingual test, back translation with bilingual test, and back translation monolingual and bilingual test. The next step for instrument adaptation is validity. The validity can be conduct by face validity, content validity, criterion validity and construct validity. The last step is reliability, which conduct by test-retest reliability or internal consistency reliability etc. Cross-cultural instrument adaptation is main step before the researcher or clinician use instrument for measurement. This process enabled adapting the semantically equivalent for target language and source language.

Keyword: *Instrument adaptation, cross-cultural adaptation, translation, validity, reliability*

Topic: Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing & Health Science

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION OF HYPOTHERMIA AND SHIVERING IN PREGNANT WOMEN DURING PERIOPERATIVE SECTIO CAESAREA: A SCOPING REVIEW

Mustakim, S. Kep., Ns., M. MKes.¹, Dr. Ika Yuni Widyawati, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Sp.Kep.MB.², Drs. Ns. Achmad Sigit Sugiharto, M. Kep.³

^{1,2}Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

³Regional General Hospital dr. Soebandi, Jember, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: mustakim-2020@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cesarean delivery is often followed by hypothermia and shivering causing patient discomfort and impaired healing process. This scoping review is to analyze interventions or therapeutic actions that can be carried out to prevent hypothermia and shivering during Cesarean delivery. **Method:** The scoping review was conducted based on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (PRISMA-P) from 6 reputable international scientific databases. They were Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, PubMed, JStor, and SAGE. We searched in the literature using keywords intervention, treatment, sectio cesarean, cesarean, c-section, hypothermia, and shivering. The inclusion criteria of the manuscript are full text in English, in-press stage, and or at published status in the year 2016 to 2021. The analysis was carried out using a meta-narrative and the critical appraisal using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) checklist to prevent the bias risk. **Result:** From the 1,065 titles of articles obtained, 14 of them were analyzed. There were two intervention themes, namely pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. Pharmacological interventions include intrathecal administration of Fentanyl, Nalbuphine, Dexmedetomidine, Tramadol, Meperidine, and Ondansterone via intravenous injection. Meanwhile, non-pharmacological interventions consist of active and passive warming methods. Forced Air Warming (FAW), warm intravenous fluids, thermal gowns, warm mattresses, and disinfection with warm Povidone-Iodine were considered as active warming methods. There was also a non-pharmacological intervention in the form of passive warming using a cotton blanket. **Conclusion:** Pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions are effective for preventing and treating hypothermia and shivering during perioperative cesarean delivery.

Keywords: *Caesarean Delivery- Health Risk- Hypothermia- Shivering- Pharmacology Intervention- Non-Pharmacology Intervention*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

EVALUATION OF EARLY WARNING SCORE (EWS) IMPLEMENTATION FOR ADULT AT DR. SOETARTO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA: SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATORY MIXED METHOD

Saharuddin¹, Djayanti Sari², Sri Setiyarini³

^{1,2,3}Stikes Graha Edukasi, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: sahar.andhika@ymail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Early Warning Score (EWS) system is developed to detect clinical deterioration in patients in the hospital. EWS is a combination of physiological parameters such as systolic blood pressure, temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, use of oxygen supplementation, awareness, and oxygen saturation. Evaluation of the implementation of the EWS is a need to improve the quality of care services for patients at Dr. Soetarto Yogyakarta. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the implementation of an EWS in the inpatient ward at Dr. Soetarto Hospital Yogyakarta. **Method:** This study was a mixed-method study with an explanatory sequential design. This study used secondary data and FGD which was held on April 10 - July 28, 2020, at Dr. Soetarto Hospital Yogyakarta. Data were collected using checklists and interviews and analyzed using joint displays. **Result:** The results of the implementation of the application of EWS for the completeness variable of 7 items more than 50%. The results of the qualitative research obtained 2 themes, namely proper assessment as a strong indication of using minimal facilities while continuing to collaborate and take independent actions- and Evaluation of implementation to improve improvements by setting standard guidelines and periodic provisioning so that they will be more competent in using EWS. **Conclusion:** Evaluation of the application of the EWS by more than 50% of medical records with 7 items filled in completely and the response accordingly is reinforced by the participant's statement.

Keywords: *Early Warning Score (EWS), Implementation, Evaluation, Adult Patient.*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

EFFECT OF ONLINE CASE-BASED LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CLINICAL NURSING STUDENTS SELF-CONFIDENCE

Totok Harjanto¹, Sefa Eka Ningrum², Paulina Taninas², Made Satya Nugraha Gautama³,
Dimas S.E.W Sumunar⁴

¹Basic and Emergency Nursing Department, School of Nursing Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta - Indonesia

²Undergraduate of Nursing Program Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta - Indonesia

³Master of Nursing Program Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta - Indonesia

⁴Master of Health Informatics Program, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Correspondence Email: toharjanto506@ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Educational transformations occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic from face-to-face learning to online, including clinical practice for clinical nursing students in hospitals. One of the clinical learning methods is case-based learning (CBL) which is adapted online. The application of online case based-learning (o-CBL) expected to encourage students self-confidence to face clinical settings. This study aim to know the effect of o- CBL on clinical nursing students self-confidence. A total of 45 clinical nursing students were involved in this study. **Method:** This quantitative study used a quasi-experimental design with one group pre-post-test. The self-confidence instrument consists of 15 Likert-type statements with cognitive, affective, and psychomotor subscales. The o-CBL intervention was carried out once with a case presentation process, individual case analysis, small group discussion, and problem-solving. **Result:** Descriptively, there is a difference in the average self-confidence of students with the results of the pre-test (57.84) < post-test (60.62). The Shapiro-Wilk normality test obtained pre (Sig. = 0.651) and post-test (Sig. = 0.074) data which showed that the data were normally distributed (Sig. > 0.05). In the analysis of paired t-test data, obtained $p = 0.006$ ($p < 0.05$). These results indicate that there is an effect of O-CBL intervention in increasing the self- confidence of clinical nursing students. Specifically, significant results were obtained ($p < 0.05$) on the cognitive ($p = 0.01$) and psychomotor ($p = 0.004$) subscales. While the affective subscale did not show significant results ($p = 0.089 > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** This result indicated o-CBL influences increasing self-confidence, especially in the cognitive and psychomotor aspects of clinical nursing students.

Keywords: *Online case-based learning, self-confidence, clinical Nursing Student*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

THE EFFECT OF ACUPRESSURE APPLICATION ON NAUSEA – VOMITING IN CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY

Wahyu Dewi Sulistyarini¹, Desy Ayu Wardani², Efrida Mia Siska³

^{1,2,3}Department of nursing, Institute of Health Technology and Sciences Wiyata Husada
Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: wahyudewis@itkeswhs.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nausea and vomiting are prevalent symptoms of antineoplastic chemotherapy. More than 50% of patients with cancer have reported that chemotherapy-induced nausea-vomiting (CINV). Nausea and vomiting that are not managed properly can cause fluid and electrolyte balance disorders and will disrupt the next cycle of chemotherapy. Acupressure therapy is one of the complementary therapies to reduce nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy. The objective of this study is to determine whether acupressure can help in reducing nausea and vomiting suffered by cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. **Methods:** this was time series design conducted on cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Acupressure was applied four times with the use of finger pressure on point P6 and ST36. A total 11 participants were collected data by using Rhodes Index of Nausea Vomiting and Retching (RINVR). The data analysis used Repeated ANOVA test. **Results:** the therapeutic approach was well accepted by the overall participants. The results showed a significant average decrease in the level of nausea and vomiting each time when it was given with p-value <0.05. The pretest mean score was 18.91 then posttest 4 was 5.09. **Conclusion:** Acupressure significantly decreased the severity of nausea and vomiting in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Suggestions For further researchers, it can be added take more samples and provide control group in the study. We recommend that health providers provide acupressure as an intervention to relieve nausea and vomiting in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy.

Keywords: *Acupressure, Nausea, Vomiting, Chemotherapy, Cancer*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

COMPARISONS OF EFFECT OF PURSED LIP BREATHING AND DIAPHRAGMATIC BREATHING ON PEAK EXPIRATION FLOW AND RESPIRATORY RATE IN COPD PATIENTS

Emil Huriani¹, Widyarti Yerika^{1,2}, Esi Afriyanti¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia

²M Djamil Hospital Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: emilhuriani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The main problem experienced by COPD patients is air flow resistance and the occurrence of congestion due to airway obstruction due to inflammatory process. To overcome this problem one of them can be done pulmonary rehabilitation which consists of breathing exercises. The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of pursed lip breathing and diaphragmatic breathing on peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) and respiratory rate (RR) in COPD patients. **Method:** This study used a quasi-experimental research design with a pre-test and post-test with control group approach. The sample of this study was COPD patients with 28 people divided into 2 groups. Exercise was carried out once a day for 10 minute. **Result:** The results of this study showed that pursed lip breathing (PLB) and diaphragmatic breathing (DB) were equally effective at increasing PEFR and decreasing RR but there were no significant differences between the effects of PLB and DB on PEFR ($p=0.301$) and RR ($p=0.473$). **Conclusion:** Nurses will benefit from the use of PLB and DB to increase PEFR and decrease RR.

Keywords: *COPD- pursed lip breathing- diaphragmatic breathing*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

THE EFFECT OF ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX (ABI) AND COMPRESSION THERAPY ON THE HEALING PROCESS DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS

Asmat Burhan¹, FitriArofiati², Vanessa Abreu Da silva³, Kunika Nur Rahayu⁴, Septian Mixrova Sebayang⁵

Universitas Harapan Bangsa
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
University Campinas San Paulo
Universitas Kadiri

Correspondence email: asmatburhan1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Compression therapy (CT) is a non-invasive application in the treatment of lower leg wounds. CT that is not performed on Diabetic Foot Ulcer (DFU) patients will cause lower leg edema if the swollen exudate is retained on the wound surface which will result in maceration of the skin around the wound, in the case of veins there is a high risk of plasma leakage and venous thrombosis and cross infection factor. externally to prolong the healing of DFU. Ankle brachial index (ABI) examination is applied to determine the degree of severity of Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD). ABI and compression therapy improves the healing process of wounds which can stabilize venous pressure in the legs, accelerate the circulation of blood vessels so that the healing process of DFU increases. Objectives to determine the effect of pressure bandage therapy on the healing process of DFU. **Method:** Quasi experiment with a pretest-posttest form with control group design with purposive sampling and nonequivalent control group for 8 weeks treatments. Participants at the wound care from 3 clinics in province East Java Indonesia from December 2020 to February 2021. Inclusion criteria were patients diagnosed with diabetic foot ulcers with PAD problems, diabetic foot ulcer patients aged >18 years, the patient underwent wound care every 3 days, the ABI examination value was 0.6 - 1.3 mmHg, the intervention group received CT and the control group was applied gauze for 8x treatments with statistical analysis Mann Whitney U. **Result:** The ABI program and the application of CT proved to reduce the BJWAT wound score of DFU in the third week compared to the control group which decreased in the fifth week. **Conclusion:** CT is adjusted to the patient's needs and according to standard operating procedures (SOP).

Keywords: *Compression Therapy, Diabetic Foot Ulcers, Ankle Brachial Index*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALLOON BLOWING EXERCISE TO INCREASE OXYGEN SATURATION IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Musakkir A¹, Tahir T², Arafat R³

^{1,2,3} Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email: aswarmusakkir@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Oxygen saturation in patients with pulmonary disease can be improved with simple non-pharmacological therapy but can provide great benefits, one of which is breathing relaxation techniques like balloon blowing exercise. Blowing balloons can be an effective, possibly inexpensive exercise, and performed easily to improve respiratory status. The aim of this review was to determine the effectiveness of balloon blowing exercise to increase oxygen saturation in patients with pulmonary disease. **Methods:** The design was a systematic review using five electronic databases, which were Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct, DOAJ, and Pro Quest with the keywords Balloon Blowing, Pulmonary Disease, and Oxygen Saturation. The criteria for the selected articles were published in 2016-2021 with full text, in Indonesian or English with experimental article types, focusing on balloon blowing exercise, the study sample was adult patients with pulmonary disease, and affecting on oxygen saturation. Articles search were conducted in June to August 2021. This systematic review used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA) checklist guidelines and article quality assessment using the Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP). **Results:** Five articles met the criteria with a total of 200 participants. The types of included studies were 2 Quasi Experimental study articles, 2 Pre Experimental study articles, and 1 Randomized Controlled Trial article. All articles showed that there was a significant difference in the patient's oxygen saturation before and after the balloon blowing exercise intervention with $p < 0.05$. **Conclusion:** Balloon blowing exercise was significantly effective to increase oxygen saturation in patients with pulmonary disease so that balloon blowing exercise is considered feasible to be used by medical personnel as one of the non-pharmacological interventions to be given to patients with pulmonary disease.

Keywords: *balloon blowing, oxygen saturation, pulmonary disease*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING FOR PARENTS IN MANAGING SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN'S EMOTIONS

Evin Novianti¹, Duma Lumban Tobing²

^{1,2} University of Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta

Correspondence email: e_nov78@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Children have not been able to process the problem solving, children are vulnerable to emotional behavior. The aimed of the study was to obtain an overview of the effect of assertiveness therapy on the parents group to improve communication skills in managing children's emotions. **Methods:** The samples in the intervention and control groups were 32 people each. The result of therapy is to help mothers manage their children's emotions through assertive communication, conducted in 6 sessions. **Result:** the results showed an increase in the assertive communication ability of mothers in the group that received AT increased significantly ($p\text{-value}<0,05$) in the group of parents who did not receive AT, the parent's communication ability decreased significantly ($p\text{-value}<0,05$). Children's ability to manage emotions increased significantly ($p\text{-value}<0,05$) whose parents took AT, while in the group whose mothers did not receive AT decreased significantly ($p\text{-value}<0,05$). **Conclusion:** This therapy is recommended for health services in the community, especially school age children.

Keywords: *assertiveness training, parent's communication, managing school age children's emotion*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENSTRUAL HYGIENE IN ADOLESCENTS WITH DISABILITIES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS IN MAKASSAR CITY

Anisa Susianti¹, Arnis Puspitha R², Mulhaeriah Mulhaeriah³

¹Nursing Student, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

^{2,3}Nursing Lecture, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

Correspondence email: anisasusianti26@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Knowledge about menstrual hygiene in adolescents with disabilities is equally important to know, not only for normal adolescents. But in reality, the knowledge of adolescents with disabilities about menstrual hygiene is still lacking. Whereas knowledge about menstrual hygiene is important because it is positively correlated with efforts to prevent lower reproductive. **Methods:** This research is quantitative descriptive research. The instrument used to measure knowledge was a menstrual hygiene questionnaire consisting of 38 questions. Sampling was carried out by total sampling. The sample in this study amounted to 83 people. **Results:** The results showed that adolescents with disabilities in Makassar City Special Schools had poor knowledge of menstrual hygiene (50.6%), sufficient (41%), and good (8.4%). Based on the characteristics of adolescents with disabilities, they are dominated by age 20 years, have sensory disabilities, age at menarche is 12 years, menstrual period is 7 days, the menstrual cycle is 30 days, has been exposed to information with the majority of information sources from parents/family, had high school's mother education, Buginese/Buginese Makassar ethnicity, and generally, adolescents with disabilities with these characteristics have less knowledge about menstrual hygiene. **Conclusion:** The majority of adolescents with disabilities in Makassar City Special Schools have less knowledge about menstrual hygiene. The results of this study are expected to be used as input for making appropriate interventions to increase the knowledge of adolescents with disabilities about menstrual hygiene and also become study material for future researchers who want to research similar topics.

Keywords: *knowledge, adolescents with disabilities, menstrual hygiene*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND QUALITY OF LIVING POST-STROKE ELDERLY IN MAKASSAR

Hardiyanti Yunus¹, Andi Masyitha Irwan², Silvia Malasari³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University

Correspondence email: hardiyanti.yunus1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stroke mostly affects the elderly in Indonesia. Elderly post-stroke that must be returned to the functionality will increase the decrease in activity in the elderly, post elderly need to get help and support from families related to post-stroke such as paralysis and disability that will make it difficult for the elderly in carrying out activities that will improve the quality of the elderly. **Methods:** This study uses a quantitative design with a cross-sectional method. The instrument used was the family support questionnaire and BREF World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-BREF). The sample in this study approved 90 post-stroke elderly people who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Results:** This study shows that the family support obtained by the post-stroke is high (63.3%) and the majority of respondents have a poor quality of life (94.4%), the relationship between family support and the quality of life of the elderly after stroke shows no significant relationship. Likewise, the quality of life in the physical, psychological and social relations domains did not have a significant relationship with family support. But the environmental domain is the only domain related to family support. **Conclusions:** The majority of the elderly have received good family support. However, other factors that can improve the quality of the elderly need to be considered, such as physical, psychological, and social health.

Keywords: *Family support, quality of life, elderly, post-stroke*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DFU CARE? : A SCOPING REVIEW

Syalmiati¹, Saldy Yusuf², Kusrini S. Kadar³

¹Master of Nursing Programme, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Surgical Nurse
Pelamonia Hospital, Indonesia

^{2,3}Lecturer in Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence email: syalmiati777@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Implementation of evidence-based practice in diabetic foot ulcers is one of the most cost-effective forms of health care as far as treatment outcomes are concerned. Preventing the occurrence of obstacles can assist in implementing intervention and determining policies aimed at improving services in practice. This study aimed to identify barriers in the process of implementing evidence-based practice in the treatment of diabetic foot ulcers. **Method:** This review used a scoping review following The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) guidelines. Ten articles were identified from several databases include (PubMed, ProQuest, EBSCOhost, Clinical-key Nursing, Science Direct, Cochrane Library) published between 2016-2021. The study and review selection were carried out by three reviewers. The keywords in the title/abstract term are (intervention OR practice OR care) AND (diabetic foot OR foot ulcers OR leg ulcer) AND (barriers). Inclusion criteria included a primary research study on participants with diabetic foot ulcers, using the concept of implementing evidence-based practice and using the context of nursing services in health facilities. **Result:** The first obstacles found in implementing evidence-based practice in DFU care are from practitioners because of human resources deficiency. The second obstacle was from the patients who sometimes refused the intervention and the obstacle from management who does not provide sufficient support in decision making. **Conclusion:** Findings from this review indicate there are still some obstacles in implementing evidence-based practice in DFU care. Practitioners, patients, and management are factors that hinder the optimal implementation of evidence-based practice in diabetic foot ulcer care.

Keywords: *Barriers, Diabetic Foot, Evidence-based*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE IN HYPERTENSION MANAGEMENT ON CHANGES BLOOD PRESSURE IN ELDERLY

Eny Sutria¹, Ani Auli Ilmi², Rasdiyanah³, Aidah Fitriani⁴, Rasmawati⁵, Saleh Ridwan⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Alauddin, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

Correspondence email: enysutria@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Increasing health problems in the elderly such as hypertension that might be one of untreatable cases quickly can affect the elderly's quality of life. One of the interventions of hypertension within family is self-management. The aim of this study was to explore the effect of the implementation of family assistance in the self-management of hypertension on changes in the blood pressure of the elderly. **Methods:** Quasy-experiment research method using one group pretest and posttest design. This research was conducted from August to September 2020. The sampling technique used the purposive sampling method with a sample of 30 families. The intervention was conducted by empowering the health care in providing knowledge and skill regarding self-management hypertension in 27 days to families selected. The intervention provided was using the module of hypertension care management assisted by family. The module was modified from previous module. Analysis of the data using the paired t-test. **Result:** The results showed that there was a significant effect between assistance by family and management of hypertension care on changes in blood pressure in the elderly (p 0.05). **Conclusion:** Family involvement in assisting the elderly through medication adherence, stress management, physical exercise, and dietary regulation provides optimal results for changes in the elderly's blood pressure. Therefore, it is necessary to have assistance from health workers in the family to support the health of the elderly.

Keywords: Family assistance, hypertension management, blood pressure, elderly

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVE WARMING IN PREVENTING HYPOTHERMIA AFTER URINARY TRACT SURGERY IN THE ELDERLY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Satrianda Sukri¹, Takdir Tahir², Kusri S. Kadar³

^{1,3}Nursing College, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

²Hasanuddin University Hospital, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence email: satriandaskr@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Postoperative Hypothermia (PH) is a condition of body temperature below 36°C, which can be caused by the type of surgery, duration of operation, and type of anesthesia, as well as operating room temperature. This specifically often occurs to the elderly which can cause hypertension and tachycardia and trigger myocardial ischemia. PH prevention measures have been carried out such as intensive active warming, but unfortunately there are still limited studies that identify the effectiveness of intensive active warming in preventing PH. The aim of the research is to evaluate the effectiveness of active warming in preventing PH with various appropriate studies. **Method:** Systematic review method was conducted by using five databases including Pubmed, Proquest, Scimedirect, EBSCO, and Garuda. P: urinary tract surgery, I: active warming, C: standard care, O: postoperative hypothermia. The article criteria focus on active warming to prevent hypothermia after urinary tract surgery in the elderly, publication between 2010 - 2020, full text in English or Indonesian. **Result:** Eight articles were selected based on the criteria. Preoperative Forced Air Warming (FAW) and intraoperative Warmed Irrigation Fluid (WIF) were effective in preventing PH. Intraoperative warm CO₂ has a clinical effect of increasing body temperature. The combination of FAW with an intraoperative electric blanket (EB) is also effective in maintaining body temperature. **Conclusion:** WIF and warm CO₂ are effective in preventing PH, but their implementation must be approved by a surgeon, because it is an invasive procedure. It is different with FAW and with a combination of EB can be done based on the needs of the patient. Further research needs to be done by evaluating the timing and duration of the intervention.

Keywords: *Forced Air Warming, Warmed Irrigation Fluid, Active Warming, Postoperative Hypothermia*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALLOON BLOWING EXERCISE TO INCREASE OXYGEN SATURATION IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Musakkir A¹, Tahir T², Arafat R³

^{1,2,3}Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email: aswarmusakkir@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Oxygen saturation in patients with the pulmonary disease can be improved with simple non-pharmacological therapy but can provide great benefits, one of which is breathing relaxation techniques like a balloon blowing exercise. Blowing balloons can be an effective, possibly inexpensive exercise, and performed easily to improve respiratory status. This review aimed to determine the effectiveness of balloon blowing exercise to increase oxygen saturation in patients with pulmonary disease. **Methods:** The design was a systematic review using five electronic databases, which were Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct, DOAJ, and ProQuest with the keywords Balloon Blowing, Pulmonary Disease, and Oxygen Saturation. The criteria for the selected articles were published in 2016-2021 with full text, in Indonesian or English with experimental article types, focusing on balloon blowing exercise, the study sample was adult patients with pulmonary disease, and affecting on oxygen saturation. Articles search were conducted in June-August 2021. This systematic review used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist guidelines and article quality assessment using the Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP). **Results:** Five articles met the criteria with a total of 200 participants. The types of included studies were 2 Quasi-Experimental study articles, 2 Pre-Experimental study articles, and 1 Randomized Controlled Trial article. All articles showed that there was a significant difference in the patient's oxygen saturation before and after the balloon blowing exercise intervention with $p < 0.05$. **Conclusion:** Balloon blowing exercise was significantly effective to increase oxygen saturation in patients with pulmonary disease so that balloon blowing exercise is considered feasible to be used by medical personnel as one of the non-pharmacological interventions to be given to patients with pulmonary disease.

Keywords: *Balloon Blowing, Oxygen Saturation, Pulmonary Disease*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS ON SELF-EFFICACY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Andi Muhammad Fiqri¹, Elly L. Sjattar², Andi Masyitha Irwan³

¹Master of Nursing Programme, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

^{2,3}Lecturer in Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email: fiqriandimuhammad@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus is characterized by an increase in glucose levels both in the blood vessels and in the arteries. Depression can occur twice as much in Diabetes Mellitus compared with someone who does not have the disease. Therefore, Psychological Intervention is expected to be the therapy of choice in changing self-efficacy to be more. The aim of this study was evaluate the Psychological Interventions on self-efficacy in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. **Methods:** This Systematic Review was designed by following the PRISMA checklist. Six articles with a Randomized Controlled Trial method were identified from databases including Scopus, PubMed, Ebsco Host, DOAJ, and Gray Literature with criteria for articles published in 2016-2021. Research questions were compiled using the PICO method. Assessment of article quality using the Critical Appraisal Skill Programme. The Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool was used for risk assessment of bias. **Results:** The main analysis showed that a Self-efficacy-focused structured education program provided sustainable benefits in diabetes self-efficacy ($p < 0.001$). SANAD System increased significantly ($p = 0.000$). Self-efficacy increased and sustained for 6 months post family action board ($p = 0.010$). Motivational Interview increased self-efficacy ($p < 0.05$), Psychosocial self-efficacy increased and sustained 3 months post Problem-Solving Therapy ($p = 0.000$). Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Increased Sleep Self-efficacy ($p = 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The findings indicate that Psychological Interventions are effective for improving self-efficacy in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The results of the subgroup analysis suggest that it is necessary to adopt types and technical components of Psychological Interventions according to the population and purpose of the treatment in clinical practice.

Keywords: *Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Psychological Interventions, Self-Efficacy*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

DIET AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN NEGROS ORIENTAL, PHILIPPINES

Rosiana Eva Rayanti¹, Rowena M. Turtal²

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia

²Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Philippines

Correspondence Email: rosiana.evarayanti@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The rates of type 2 diabetes mellitus clients have risen dramatically over the decades and are projected to increase worldwide by 2030 without intervention. Diabetes management helps diabetic clients deal with the disease. This descriptive correlational research determined the relationship between diet and medication adherence among type 2 diabetes clients in Negros Oriental, the Philippines. **Method:** This study utilized a descriptive and correlational research design. This study was conducted in three hospitals in Dumaguete City, the capital of Negros Oriental, namely: Negros Oriental Provincial Hospital, Silliman University Medical Center, and Holy Child Hospital. The respondents of this study were 100 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus from outpatient clinics of the three hospitals. Convenience sampling was used to gather the samples. This study used two self-administered questionnaires to identify diet and medication adherence, the 24-hour dietary recall, and the Adherence to Refills and Medications Scale (ARMS). **Results:** Mean age of respondents was 60.21 years old, mostly females (60%), had college-level education (62%), had a monthly income of less than Php. 10,000 (41%), and had been diabetic for 5-9 years (24%). Majority of the respondents had good actual dietary intake of energy (mean=98.54%), protein (mean=93.33%), fat (mean=114.27%), and carbohydrate (mean=95.51%)- and fair level of medication adherence (mean=17.43%). Chi-square and Spearman rho revealed that there is a significant relationship between medication adherence and actual energy intake ($p=0.004$), medication adherence and actual protein intake ($p=0.014$), and medication adherence and actual carbohydrate intake ($p=0.025$). **Conclusion:** there was a significant relationship between respondents actual energy, protein, and carbohydrate intake and medication adherence.

Keywords: *Diet, Medication Adherence, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

RESPIRATORY STATUS AND BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE OF PREMATURE INFANT WITH NESTING MODEL CARE APPROACH IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Tuti Seniwati¹, Nurmaulid², Abdul Kadir³, Irmayanti⁴

^{1,2}Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^{3,4}Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: tutiseniwati@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increase in mortality of newborns, especially in premature birth is caused by incomplete lung development where surfactant production was still lacking, causing lung collapse and occurred in compliance with lung or lung stiffness. As a result, premature's respiration will be distress, agitation, crying, and sleep disturbance. One of the interventions that can be practiced to deal with these problems is covering the baby using a nesting device. This study aimed to analyze the effect of nesting model care on respiratory status and behavior response in a premature infant treated in the neonatal intensive care unit. **Method:** This study is a quasi-experimental design with a pre-post-test group design. The samples were premature infants admitted in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), with as many as 40 respondents. The inclusion criteria were premature babies who are treated on the first day and cared for in an incubator. While exclusion criteria were premature babies using a mechanical ventilator. **Result:** The results showed that there was an effect in respiratory status before and after nesting in the modern nesting group where the significance $P = 0.001$ and there was no effect in the conventional nesting group with $P = 0.066$. Regarding behavioral responses, there was a significant value in two of the group before and after nesting where the value significance respectively $P = 0.009$ and $P = 0.025$. **Conclusion:** Modern nesting influences reducing score down and behavioral responses in premature infants while conventional nesting only affects in reducing score of behavioral responses.

Keywords: *Respiratory Status, Behavioral Response, Nesting, Premature*

Topic: Specialty in nursing

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPORTING FAMILY IN HYPERTENSION MANAGEMENT ON CHANGES BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE ELDERLY

Eny Sutria¹, Ani Auli Ilmi², Rasdiyanah³, Aidah Fitriani⁴, Rasmawati⁵, Saleh Ridwan⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Alauddin Makassar Sulawesi Selatan

Correspondence email: enysutria@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Increasing health problems in the elderly such as hypertension might be one of the untreatable cases quickly so that it can affect the elderly quality of life. One of the interventions of hypertension in the family is self-management. This study aimed to explore the effect of the implementation of family assistance in the self-management of hypertension on changes in the blood pressure of the elderly. **Methods:** Quasi-experiment research method using one group pretest and posttest design. This research was conducted from August to September 2020. The sampling technique used the purposive sampling method with a sample of 30 families. The intervention provided was using a module of hypertension care management assisted by family. Analysis of the data using the paired t-test. **Results:** The results showed that there was a significant effect between assistance by family and management of hypertension care on changes in blood pressure in the elderly (p 0.05). **Conclusion:** Family involvement in assisting the elderly through medication adherence, stress management, physical exercise, and dietary regulation provides optimal results for changes in the elderly blood pressure. Therefore, it is necessary to have assistance from health workers in the family to support the health of the elderly.

Keywords: *Self-Management, Hypertension, Family Support, Elderly*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MATERNAL HEALTH EDUCATION IN IMPROVING THE CARE OF PREGNANT WOMEN FOR HEALTHY BIRTHS AND NEWBORNS IN BALIKPAPAN CITY

Grace Carol Sipasulta¹, Rus Andraini², Rasmun³

^{1,2,3}Politeknik Kesehatan Kalimantan Timur, Balikpapan

Correspondence email: gracecst63@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pregnant women really need maternal health education, especially during this Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that pregnant women had not utilized maternal health services at the Puskesmas, receive maternal health education during pregnancy check-ups. Pregnant women already have MCH handbooks, do not understand the information, have more than one child. The aim of the research is to clarify the effectiveness of the implementation of Maternal Health Education in improving the care of pregnant women so that they give birth and their babies are healthy. **Method:** The research design used a quasi-experimental- Pre-test and post-test design of Non-Equivalent Control Group- Independent Variable Implementation of Maternal Health Education, Dependent Variable Mother gives birth and her baby is healthy. Analysis between Variables Hypothesis Testing Independent t-test tested the difference in population mean of 2 groups of pregnant women in the second and third trimesters at the Muara Rapak Health Center. Consecutive August-November 2020- intervention in 16 mothers and 16 controls, Maternal Health Education using the MCH handbook- five virtual times, about 120 minutes home visits, wearing level two PPE, for 45 -60 minutes. Control reads his MCH book, asks during ANC. **Result:** The data for each group is normally distributed. The p-value of the online Shapiro Wilk test group was $0.038 < 0.05$ and the control group was $0.311 > 0.05$. Levene Mean 1.689, $p(\text{sig}) 0.979 > 0.05$. Paired t test Intervention and Control $\text{sig} < 0.05$, there is a relationship between the two paired sample variables. The t p test of $0.008 < 0.05$ was effective in improving the care of pregnant women until delivery and healthy babies. The process of two-way online maternal health education, asking questions to understand the contents of the MCH Handbook, caring for herself during childbirth. **Conclusion:** The effectiveness of the implementation of Maternal Health Education is achieved.

Keywords: *Pregnant Women, Effectiveness, Maternal Health Education, KIA Handbook*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE BEHAVIOR OF PREGNANT WOMEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Immawanti¹, Ika Muzdalia², SriWenty Banne A³

¹STIKes Marendeng Majene, Marendeng Majene, West Sulawesi, Indonesia

^{2,3}Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of West Sulawesi

Correspondence email: immawanti.cv@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Factors that influence the behavior of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic Routine antenatal care checks can prevent Factors that influence the behavior of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic Routine antenatal care checks can prevent complications that occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum. Pregnant women who do not routinely carry out prenatal care can cause problems for both mother and baby. During the Covid-19 Pandemic, a lot happened in all community services, there was no maternal and child health services. This makes pregnant women worry about having regular check-ups and delaying pregnancy checks. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the behavior of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Banggae 1 Public Health Center, Majene Regency in 2021. **Method:** The type of research used was an analytical survey with a cross sectional study approach. The sample in the study was 53 third-trimester pregnant women with the sampling technique of total sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire about knowledge of pregnant women, husband's support and health facilities. **Result:** The results showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge ($P=0.01$), husband's support ($P=0.00$) and health facilities ($P=0.02$), with the behavior of pregnant women doing examinations.

Keywords: *Antenatal Care, Behavior of Pregnant Women*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

ANALYSIS FACTORS AFFECTING BREASTFEEDING SELF-EFFICACY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Dora Samaria¹, Lina Ayu Marcelina², Lima Florensia³, Anisa Nurhazyima⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Indonesia.

Correspondence email: dora.samaria@upnvj.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many studies reported exclusive breastfeeding is influenced by breastfeeding self-efficacy. However, the Covid-19 pandemic affected several factors related to breastfeeding self-efficacy. Purpose: To measure the direct and indirect effects of factors affecting breastfeeding self-efficacy, specifically, anxiety, social support, and bonding attachment during the pandemic. **Method:** This study implemented a cross-sectional design and consecutive sampling method on mothers who gave birth from June to July 2021 in Bekasi, Indonesia. This study utilized the Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form, Postpartum Bonding Attachment, Zung Self-rating Anxiety Scale, and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Path analysis was performed to measure the effects of factors affecting breastfeeding self-efficacy during the pandemic. **Result:** 118 respondents were included in this study. The results revealed that anxiety had a negative effect, while both bonding attachment and social support had a positive effect on breastfeeding self-efficacy. The level of anxiety had a more direct effect (946- -0.239- p 0.00) than the indirect effect (946- - 0.076- p 0.04). Social supports also had a more direct (946- 0.248- p 0.00) than the indirect effect (946- -0.118- p 0.046). Bonding attachment also had a significant impact on breastfeeding self-efficacy (946- 0.235- p 0.039). However, the effect of anxiety and social support indirectly on breastfeeding self-efficacy via bonding attachment was not more significant than their direct impact. **Conclusion:** Anxiety, bonding attachment, and social support factors affected breastfeeding self-efficacy during the pandemic. It is recommended to raise relevant interventions that modify the level of anxiety and social supports during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy, Bonding Attachment, Anxiety, Social Supports, Covid-19 Pandemic.*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

EARLY DETECTION OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY BY HELILI METHOD FOR STUNTING PREVENTION

Sri Utami¹, Rismadefi², Arneliwati³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Nursing, University of Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Correspondence email: t4m1_psik@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia in pregnancy is the cause of high maternal mortality during childbirth. Mothers with anemia suffer from blood deficiency that can cause various problems not only to the mother but also the baby. The health issue may also help children to develop stunting, which may result in the failure to develop normally. This study attempts to propose early detection of anemia in pregnancy by using HELILI method in order to prevent stunting. **Method:** It employed observational analytics with cross-sectional survey design. Using total sampling technique, the research was conducted in the Rumbai Pesisir Public Health Center with a sample of 50 respondents. **Results:** The study found some interesting results. About 35% of pregnant women were found to have mild anemia. It was also found that 35% of the samples had waist and pelvic circumference (Waist and Hip ratio) below 80 cm and 64% of the pregnant women had a normal Body Time Index. Moreover, no less than 10% of pregnant women had LILA (Upper Arm Circumference) below 23.5. Lastly, 20% of the women averaged less than 145 cm in height. **Conclusion:** pregnant women suffering from anemia showed a low waist and hip ratio, which may result in a less normal upper arm circumference (LILA). The state of anemia in pregnant women also affects the absence of less than normal height. Results of this study can be used as a reference to predict the absence of anemia in pregnancy, so anemia in pregnant women can be identified and followed up as quickly as possible. In addition, the incidence of stunting can be detected as early as possible.

Keywords: *Anemia, HELILI, Pregnant Women, Stunting*

Topic: Specialty in Nursing

ASSOCIATION OF PARENTS' CHARACTERISTICS WITH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PARENTS IN MAKASSAR CITY, INDONESIA

Suni Hariati¹, Almaidah², Wa Ode Nur Isnah³

¹Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

³Community Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email : sunihariati@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child sexual abuse (CSA) frequently occurs in the world and is sometimes under-reported. Parents play an important role in the CSA prevention. Parents' knowledge, attitude, and practice about CSA prevention are the main factors to prevent the CSA. This study aimed to explore the association of parents' characteristics with knowledge, attitude, and practice of CSA prevention among elementary school parents. **Method:** The descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach was used. A Total of 404 elementary school parents were recruited by using convenience sampling. Data were collected by using a CSA prevention questionnaire provided online from June-August 2021 in five elementary schools in Makassar. Data were analyzed with significant value ≤ 0.05 with Mann Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests. **Result:** This study found that there were associations between the knowledge of CSA prevention and parents' role, educational background, economic status, and number of school-age children, respectively ($p=0.000$, $p=0.000$, $p=0.003$, $p=0.009$). This study also found a significant relationship between the attitude of CSA prevention and parents' role, educational background, and economic status ($p=0.027$, $p=0.004$, $p=0.001$). Meanwhile, it was found that the practice of CSA prevention was significantly related to the parents' role, educational background, and the number of school-age children the parents have ($p=0.000$, $p=0.000$). **Conclusion:** The parents' role and educational background are the characteristics of parents can be associated with the CSA prevention including the knowledge, attitude, and practice especially a mother. Sexual abuse prevention education is needed to implement among Indonesian school-age parents.

Keywords: Sexual abuse, parents role, prevention, elementary school children

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

DESCRIPTION OF ELDERLY MENTAL STATUS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE ONEKORE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA OF ENDE REGENCY

Fransisca Lio¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Andriani³

^{1,2,3} Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing at Hasanuddin University Makassar

Correspondence email: siscafandelyno@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: During the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a change in the mental status of the elderly, namely anxiety disorders and depression. It is important to know the mental status of the elderly because elderly people are easily infected with Covid-19. It is necessary to do early detection in basic health care facilities. **Methods:** Non-experimental quantitative design through a descriptive survey approach. The sample size is 202 people using the quota sampling technique. Collecting data through home visits and implementing Covid-19 health protocols. The instruments used are the Geriatric Depression Scale 15 (Cronbach's alpha 0.75) and the Geriatric Anxiety Scale (Cronbach's alpha 0.93). **Results:** There were half of the respondents as much as 50.0% did not experience depression and almost half of the respondents as much as 44.6% had mild depression. Although small, there is a small percentage of respondents experiencing moderate depression as much as 4.5% and 1.0% experiencing severe depression. Most of the respondents as much as 77.2% experienced mild anxiety. There are less than half of respondents as much as 21.8% experiencing moderate anxiety. Although a small proportion, there are respondents experiencing severe anxiety as much as 1%. **Conclusion:** During the Covid-19 pandemic, most of the elderly people in the Onekore Public Health Center area of Ende Regency experienced a change in mental status. Suggestion: Health workers are expected to carry out early detection of changes in the mental status of the elderly. Future researchers are expected to conduct research related to the treatment of depression and anxiety disorders in the elderly.

Keywords: *Covid-19, mental status, elderly*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

THE FACTOR OF USING PESTICIDE IN BLOOD PRESSURE FOR RICE FARMERS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Qoulam Mir Robbir Rohiim¹, Ika Yuni Widyawati², Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: goulam.mir.robber-2017@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The use of pesticides in rice farmers did not often follow the rules that had been set and can cause health problems, one of which was an increase in blood pressure. It was an important thing to do and explain more about the factors of pesticide use on blood pressure. This study aimed to describe the factors of pesticide use on the blood pressure of rice farmers. **Method:** The literature was searched using the electronic database: Scopus, Proquest, ScienceDirect, Garuda, and Google Scholar with the use of adequate keywords. The PICOS framework was used in this study with the inclusion criteria were English and Indonesian journals with a publication range between 2016-2021. Fourteen articles were included in the analysis. **Result:** Based on this review, there are several descriptions of the factors of pesticide used and are divided into two, such as factors on pesticides, the level of pesticide exposure, pesticide dose, type of pesticide, and duration of pesticide exposure. The next factor was the factor of rice farmers, which was the length of work of rice farmers, knowledge and behavior of rice farmers, and nutritional status of rice farmers. **Conclusion:** Preventive efforts in the form of health promotion to rice farming communities which was related to pesticides need to be done to increase the awareness, concern, and knowledge of rice farmers on the use, impact, and danger of pesticides. In addition, cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health needs to be carried out for monitoring the use of pesticides.

Keywords: *Pesticides, Blood Pressure, Rice Farmer, Health Risks*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

HEALTH COUNSELING SUPPORT MEDICATION ADHERENCE TO REGULAR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Sudirman Efendi¹, Elly L.Sjattar², Yuliana Syam³

¹Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Megaresky University, Makassar, Indonesia, And Binamu Kota Public Health Centre, Jeneponto, Indonesia.

^{2,3}Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia.

Correspondence Email: sudirdg.ngalli@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The rate of tuberculosis (TB) treatment success has been relatively low due to the high rate of medication drop out which causes drug resistance and medication failure. Health counseling is a need for patients with tuberculosis to help them understand and accept their condition which eventually increases their medication adherence. This research was conducted to identify and analyze the effectiveness of health counseling on the medication adherence of patients with regular pulmonary tuberculosis. **Method:** Articles analyzed in this research were retrieved from Pubmed, Proquest, Science Direct, Cochrane library, and Gray Literature databases, resulting in 7 main articles. These articles refer to PRISMA 2009 by protocol registration number (PROSPERO) CRD42020223341. The literature search was conducted from October 23 to December 15, 2020. Articles were analyzed using the Critical Appraisal Skills Program and the risks of bias were measured based on the Cochrane Risk of Bias, while levels of evidence were determined using Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-Based Practice **Result:** From the seven articles reviewed, several models of health counseling were identified, such as psychological counseling and education based on the health belief model (HBM), the family best counseling (FBC) model through patient home visits, and 5 other articles providing structured counseling. Structured counseling is effective on treatment adherence of TB patients with the shortest duration of two weeks to six months of intervention. **Conclusion:** Thus, structured health counseling is recommended in the Regular tuberculosis treatment program which is given from the beginning of diagnosis to completion of treatment with a duration of 30 minutes every week for 6 months of intervention. Medication adherence was measured using the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS) and using counseling support media such as leaflets

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Health Counseling, Medication Adherence, Systematic Review*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SATISFACTION WITH LIFE SUPPORT AND SPIRITUALITY OF COMMUNITY-DWELLING ELDERLY IN A RURAL AREA, SULAWESI UTARA

Priscilla Kalalo¹, Baithesda², Reynaldo Aotama³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Sari Putra Indonesia, Tomohon, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: baith.ms@unsrittomohon.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The elderly are the last phase of the human life cycle, which is a part of the process of human life that every human being cannot avoid. In this phase, there will be physical, psychological, social, and spiritual changes that affect the life satisfaction of the elderly. This study aimed to determine the relationship between spirituality level and life satisfaction of the elderly. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in Tonsealama Village, Tondano Utara District, from March to April 2021. Purposive sampling was applied, with a total of 77 participants. The Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) were administered, and the researcher obtained the information through interviews at the participant's home. **Result:** Chi-squared tests were used to analyze the data, with the alpha level at 0.05. Among all participants, the study found that 89.6% had an increased life satisfaction level and 94.8% of the elderly with spirituality levels in the high category. Statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.008 (less than 0.05). **Conclusion:** It was concluded that there is a relationship between satisfaction with life support and spirituality of community-dwelling elderly in a rural area, Sulawesi Utara.

Keywords: *Elderly, Spirituality, Life Satisfaction*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

DETERMINANTS OF COVID-19 QUARANTINE MISCONCEPTIONS IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN RAPPOCINI DISTRICT

Alfi Irtiyah Andini¹, Rosyidah Arafat², Muhammad Hidayat³, Adi Indra Wahyudi Bahtiar⁴, Wafiq Aulia Ramadhani⁵, Andi Fitria Idham⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence email: alfirtiyah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The number of cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia is increasing. This requires the government to immediately take preventive actions, one of which is by deciding to implement a lockdown or quarantine. However, on the other hand, the behavior of some people who do not care about the Covid-19 quarantine is one of them caused by misconceptions in the community regarding the implementation of the Covid-19 quarantine system. The aim of this study to obtain information about the determinants of misconceptions that occur in the Rappocini District community in the application of the Covid-19 quarantine system. **Method:** The type of research used is cross sectional, namely examining the determinants and dominant factors of the Covid-19 quarantine misconception. The number of respondents in this study were 400 people in Rappocini District, Makassar City. The selection of the respondent's study area was determined by purposive sampling. In this study, quantitative data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. Statistical/quantitative management in the form of chi square test and calculation of prevalence ratio (PR) with a significance level of relationship $p < 0.05$. **Result:** The results of this study were that many people in Rappocini Subdistrict experienced a Covid-19 quarantine misconception with a total of 211 (52.8%) and all the factor variables tested in this study showed an influence on the occurrence of Covid-19 quarantine misconceptions with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The determinant factors related to the misconception of Covid-19 quarantine in Rappocini District, namely attitudes towards the presence of Covid-19, support for Covid-19 handling policies, trust in health facility services, the influence of beliefs/religions and traditions, and socio-economic conditions. With socio-economic conditions that are the most influencing factors for the misconception of the Covid-19 quarantine.

Keywords: *Quarantine, Covid-19, Misconception*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

HEALTH PROMOTION TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF ADOLESCENTS AGAINST SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STDs)

Ni Ketut Alit Armini¹, Mathilda Margaretha Siga², Retnayu Pradanie³

^{1,3}Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University, Surabaya

²S.K Lerik Hospital Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara

Correspondence email: nk.alita@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: STDs in adolescents was a global problem for which there was no definite solution, either in developing or developed countries. The purposed of this study was to explain the health promotion of STDs that have been carried out in the last five years. **Method:** Search for journals that was used the Scopus database, Science Direct, PubMed and Garuda. That was used the keywords in accordance with the research objectives and the framework used is PICOS. The search for journals started from August to November 2020 by used flow diagrams in screening journals to be taken. JBI Critical Appraisal was used to assess the quality of journals. **Result:** Found 12 journals based on research inclusion criteria. Schools and NGOs have an important role in the prevention of STDs. Schools are places for adolescents to gain knowledge and most of the time spent in the school environment with peers. NGOs carry out STDs health promotion activities inside and outside of schools that targeted for youth who feel ashamed to disclose their sexual activities to close person. The most promotion method used was the face-to-face in class and the online method. **Conclusion:** The online method gets better results for the STDs health promotion in adolescents than the face-to-face due to flexible access times, direct interaction with STDs experts, maintained privacy, and lots of information. Health promotion needs to be carried out by utilizing flexible and practical information technology according to the development of adolescents.

Keywords: *Adolescent, Health Promotion, Sexually Transmitted Disease*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE A RISK OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Haris¹, Muhammad Aris²

^{1,2}Politeknik Kaltara, Tarakan, North Kalimantan, Indonesia

Correspondence email: hariskasuhe@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Non-communicable diseases are a serious threat. The public must know the risk factors and the dangers posed through the provision of health education. Community members can participate in providing health education known as community-based education. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of community-based health education on the knowledge and attitudes, practices and indicator of risk factor non-communicable diseases. **Method:** This research was a quasi- experimental study with a control group. Inclusion criteria are community members who have one or two risks of non-communicable diseases. Exclusion criteria are community members who are undergoing treatment. Health education was carried out by Health cadres who received training and health education simulations. The questionnaire was used to measure knowledge, attitudes, and actions of non-communicable diseases using a previous research questionnaire and has been tested for validity and reliability. The number of respondents in this study was 67, they are 34 people as an intervention group who received health education and carried out a series of activities to reduce risk factors for non-communicable diseases for a week. 33 people as a control group. Both groups will be re-measured after 1 week. **Results:** This study measures pretest and posttest. The Both of groups has been tested for homogeneity which shows both groups are homogeneous. In the intervention group, based on the Wilcoxon test, knowledge showed p-value 0.007, attitude showed p-value 0.000 and actions showed p-value 0.000, based on dependent test t-test body mass index showed p-value 0.000, abdominal circumference p-value 0.000 systolic blood pressure p-value: 0.0 diastolic blood pressure p-value 0.002. the p-value of all indicators in the control group shows >0.05. **Conclusion:** Based on this research shows that there was an effect of community-based education on the knowledge, attitudes, practices and indicator of risk factor.

Keywords: *Community Based, Health Education, Non-Communicable Diseases*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

FACTORS RELATED TO PARENTAL PARTICIPATION IN THE PREVENTION OF HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN EAST JAVA

Ilya Krisnana¹, Praba Diyan Rachmawati², Iqlima Dwi Kurnia³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University

Correspondence email: ilya-k@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescent development is a period of searching for self-identity including behavioral changes. Parental participation is needed to prevent health risk behavior in adolescents. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors associated with parental participation in the prevention of risky behavior in adolescents. **Method:** Research design using cross sectional through online distribution (Zoho form). The population in this study were parents who had adolescents attending senior high school in the East Java. Based on consecutive sampling for a period of three months, 704 samples were obtained. The independent variables include demographic data (education of father and mother, gender of child, number of children, means of transportation, type of child's education, and knowledge). While the dependent variable in this study was parental participation. **Result:** Data analysis used the Spearman rank correlation with a significance level of The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the number of children ($p=0.033$), means of transportation ($p=0.000$), and parental knowledge ($p=0.04$). While the factors of father's education ($p=0.92$), mother's education ($p=0.35$), gender of the child ($p=0.64$), and the type of education of the child ($p=0.66$). **Conclusion:** Parental participation in preventing health risk behavior in adolescents can be increased through controlling the number of children, means of transportation used by children and parents knowledge about the importance of preventing health risk behaviors in adolescents.

Keywords: *health risk, behavior, parent, adolescent, participation*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY FROM THE COMMUNITY URBAN IN INDONESIA

Fithri NK¹, Amalia R², Anggraeni D T³

^{1,2,3} University of Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta

Correspondence email: naylakamiliafithri@upnvj.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Indonesia is still being hit by Covid-19 for approximately two years, this not only causes physical pain but can also cause psychological disorders. Various kinds of policies have been implemented that have caused concern and inconvenience, especially in urban communities with dense populations, with a high potential for transmission of the Covid-19 disease. Physical and psychological disorders that occur can affect the quality of life of urban communities. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of life of people living in urban areas during the Covid-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This study used cross sectional design. The population was all people in urban community (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) in Indonesia. Sample size 211 people in urban community. Data were collected using The Brief Version of World Health Organization's Quality of Life Questionnaire which consisted of 4 dimensions with google form. **Result:** The results stated that the people's quality of life in urban community in Indonesia was 143 (67.8%) respondent had good physical status, 129 (61%) respondent had good psychological status, 123 (58.3%) respondent had good social status, and 120 (56.6%) respondent have good environmental status.

Based on the total score of the three domains, the quality of life of the respondents was 50% good and 50% bad. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that physical factor, psychological factor, social factor, and environment factor had influence in Covid-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: *Quality of life, Urban/rural residence, Community Survey*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

HEALTH PROMOTION THROUGH ANALYSIS OF MASK USE TO STUDENTS AS A COVID-19 PREVENTION EFFORT

Risnah¹, Arbianingsih², Nur Hidayah³, Huriati⁴, Syamsiah Rauf⁵, Andi Adriana Amal⁶, Nurul Fadhilah Gani⁷, Nurhidayah⁸, Eka hadrayani⁹, Mia Maulydia¹⁰

¹⁻¹⁰Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, UIN Alauddin Makassar

Correspondence email: risnah@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid-19 continues to experience an increase in positive cases and deaths so that every individual is encouraged to always wear a mask. The presence of students in the community can be used as an agent of change according to their capacity. So that it is expected to be a role model in behavior including in the application of various regulations that apply during a pandemic, one of which is using masks. This study aimed to analyze the use of masks during the Covid-19 pandemic for nursing students at UIN Alauddin Makassar.

Methods: This type of research is quantitative with analytical descriptive design, the sample is 154 students with proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The instrument is a questionnaire in the form of a google form, univariate analysis using Ms. Excel and Jamovi.

Results: The results showed that nursing students (80.5%) always used masks when leaving the house, the type of mask used (75.2%) was medical masks. **Conclusion:** In general, students have implemented some appropriate behaviors in using masks, but there are still inappropriate behaviors such as rarely washing hands before, during, and after removing the mask, touching the mask when the mask is on, lowering the mask to the chin, and the frequency of using the mask for a long time. The obstacle experienced by students who rarely use masks is that they are dominated by discomfort when using masks so that even though they have masks, they are lazy to use them. Health promotion efforts are needed regarding the proper use of masks

Keywords: *Mask, Student, Covid-19*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

PREGNANT SUPPLEMENT INTERVENTION IN STUNTING PREVENTION : A LITERATURE REVIEW

Rice Mandowa¹, Kadek Ayu Erika², Syahrul Syahrul³

^{1,2,3}Nursing Faculty Hasanuddin University Makassar

Correspondence email: ricemandoa09@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Supplements for pregnant women are one of the treatment strategies that have important benefits in fulfilling nutrition for pregnant women with malnutrition in increasing fetal growth. Strategies for handling cases of stunting at an early age, one of which is with supplementary interventions that can have an effect in reducing stunting cases in children. The purpose of this study was to systematically review the intervention of pregnant women supplements and their benefits in preventing stunting. **Methods:** This systematic review was conducted using the PRISMA checklist 2009. This study used databases, namely PubMed, Cochrane Library, Springer Link, Base. The inclusion criteria for this study were English articles with a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design published in the last 10 years. **Results:** This study found that seven studies met the inclusion criteria. Supplement interventions for pregnant women are divided into three types of supplements, namely lipid-based nutrient supplements (SQ-LNSs), zinc supplements, and protein-energy food supplements that can be used as interventions in preventing stunting. SQ-LNSs interventions can promote fetal growth but need to consider the intervention procedure and dose, supplement content, and side effects of the intervention. **Conclusion:** Supplementary interventions are needed to prevent stunting in pregnant women using this holistic community approach strategy, namely supplementary interventions for pregnant women that have a positive impact on stunting prevention.

Keywords: *Pregnant Women, Supplement Intervention, Preventing Stunting*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

SELF-MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION TO REDUCE BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION: LITERATURE REVIEW

Hardianti¹, Andi Masyitha Irwan², Ariyanti Saleh³

¹Master Student Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

^{2,3}Lecture, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email: hardianti.naim@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a chronic disease that often occurs in the elderly. Uncontrolled hypertension will increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, atrial fibrillation, and kidney failure. This study aimed to determine the provision of self-management interventions on blood pressure in elderly patients with hypertension. **Method:** This descriptive analysis is a literature review. Eleven full-text articles were obtained from various databases, including CINAHL, PubMed, ProQuest, Scopus, Wiley, Cochrane Online Library, and GARUDA with criteria for articles published in 2011-2021, patients who were over 60 years old and received self-management interventions. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis based on the similarity of the intervention and the duration of time given **Result:** Analysis of all articles shows that self-management interventions have an effect on reducing systolic and diastolic blood pressure (-28.9/-12.6 mmHg- -23.59/-6.75 mmHg- -16.32/-4.88 mmHg- -13.84/-7.59 mmHg- -12.66/-5.75 mmHg- -11.4/-3.1 mmHg- -11,2/-8,5 mmHg- -8.62/0.95 mmHg- -7.6/-1.5 mmHg- -6,9/-3,1 mmHg- -1.8/-1.5 mmHg). In addition, Eight studies reported that self-management interventions could improve self-management and self-efficacy, and five studies reported that these interventions could improve monitoring, blood pressure control, social support, and medication adherence. **Conclusion:** This review shows that self-management interventions can reduce systolic and diastolic blood pressure, improve self-management behavior, self-efficacy, blood pressure control, social support, and level of medication adherence. Therefore, this intervention may be the treatment of choice for the non-pharmacologist in elderly patients with hypertension

Keywords: *Keywords: Self-management Intervention, Blood Pressure, Elderly Patient, Hypertention*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

HEALTH PROMOTION REGARDING COVID-19 IN PUSKESMAS RAPPOKALLING IN MAKASSAR AND PUSKESMAS PUDAKPAYUNG IN SEMARANG, INDONESIA

Lysbeth Hofstra¹, Melanie Steentjes², Sanne Heinen³, Ieneke van der Veen-Strijk⁴,
Hyllan Weijer⁵, Silvia Malasari⁶, Nurhaya Nurdin⁷, Kusrini Kadar⁸, Andi Fajrin Permana⁹,
Artika Nurrahima¹⁰, Asih Nurakhir¹¹

^{1,2,3,4,5}Hanze University of Applied Sciences-Groningen, The Netherlands

^{6,7,8,9}Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia

^{10,11}Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

Correspondence email: m.a.steentjes@st.hanze.nl

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In 2020 the COVID-19 virus started spreading across the globe. It affected Indonesia significantly. The government has assigned the puskesmas the crucial role of health promotion to improve the public's knowledge and attitudes regarding COVID-19 and to support their health and well-being. The aim of this research is to map and describe the current organization and execution of health promotion regarding COVID-19 in puskesmas Pudakpayung (Semarang) and in puskesmas Rappokalling (Makassar). **Method:** A qualitative research design using online semi-structured interviews with eight health workers. From puskesmas Pudakpayung two nurses and a health promoter; from puskesmas Rappokalling a nursing student, a nurse, a health promoter, the head of the puskesmas and a health volunteer were interviewed. **Results:** Puskesmas Pudakpayung and Rappokalling conduct health promotion in a hierarchical organization, according to government instructions. They have two teams, one provides health promotion inside the puskesmas and one outside in the community. Inside the puskesmas, health workers mainly give individual health promotion to the patients. The health workers from the puskesmas go out into the community to provide health promotion via car and megaphones, handing out flyers, addressing groups of people or going to their houses. In addition, information is spread via several social media platforms. Key figures in the community are involved to reach more people and spread awareness. An often mentioned barrier in providing health promotion was the attitude of the community. **Conclusion:** Both Puskesmas have a hierarchical organization structure, closely follow government instructions and have two teams carrying out health promotion. Social media is fairly often used in providing health promotion by many health workers. The negative attitude of the community towards the COVID-19 health protocols is hindering factor in carrying out health promotion. Both puskesmas should use social media to combat fake news and hoaxes and to provide health promotion to the community. Further research about the effectiveness of the current health promotion should be conducted, as well as more in-depth research about the organization and execution.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Puskesmas, Health promotion*

Topics: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

THE OVERVIEW OF THE BIRTH PREPAREDNESS AND COMPLICATIONS READINESS (BPCR) OF PREGNANT WOMEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Riskah Rofiqah¹, Nurmaulid², Indra Gaffar³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin

¹ La Temmamala Hospital, Soppeng Regency, South Sulawesi

Correspondence email: nurmauid@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Birth Preparedness and Complications Readiness (BPCR) is a strategy recommended by WHO in the safe motherhood program to increase maternal access to care by skilled personnel and timely use of health facilities to treat complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and newborns. In Indonesia, this strategy is integrated into educational activities and interviews during the antenatal visit. However, with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, antenatal services have experienced restrictions. This study aimed to explore the Birth Preparedness and Complications Readiness (BPCR) of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic in South Sulawesi. **Methods:** Descriptive survey method was used with a cross-sectional study approach, using a non-probability sampling method of convenience sampling. 58 third-trimester pregnant women participated. **Result:** Less than half of the respondents (48,3%) had a good level of Birth Preparedness, and only 12,1% were recorded as having a good level of readiness for complications. The level of birth preparedness is significantly related to having received information regarding it ($p= 0,02$ $\alpha < 0,05$). **Conclusion:** The level of readiness for delivery and readiness for complications is very low. Health workers are expected to improve health promotion regarding the components of childbirth readiness and its complications. Further studies are needed to explore various factors for a better rate of delivery preparedness and complication readiness

Keywords: *birth preparedness, complications readiness, pregnant women, Covid-19*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

ASSOCIATIONS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS WITH FATIGUE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SOUTH SULAWESI: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Rijal¹, Tirton Harinata Simanjuntak², Yudi Hardianto³, Rabia⁴

¹School and Graduate Institute of Physical Therapy, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

^{1,2,3,4}Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence email: rijal.physio@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Fatigue is one of the main issues caused by the existence of the full-day school program in Indonesia. High-level academic activities at schools can reduce students' attention to their basic needs such as physical fitness and nutritional status among teenagers, so they can not improve their academic performances to compete with other students. This study aimed to assess the correlation between physical activity levels, body mass index, and fatigue status among teenagers in Indonesia. An analytical study with a cross-sectional design was conducted in the study population of 374 students aged in Makassar, Indonesia. The level of adolescent activity was assessed by the Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ). Nutritional status was evaluated using the Body Mass Index (BMI) and Semi Qualitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ). Short Form-36 measured fatigue. The recent study found a significant correlation between GPAQ and SF-36 scores ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, a negative correlation between BMI and SQ-FFQ scores against SF-36 ($p > 0.05$). In addition, a high correlation was found between GPAQ, BMI, and SQ-FFQ scores simultaneously with SF-36 score ($p < 0.05$). The findings indicate that level of physical activity and nutritional status are positively correlated to adolescent fatigue.

Keywords: *Physical activity, Nutritional status, Fatigue, Adolescent*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

PARENT'S REASONS OF HESITANCY FOR CHILDHOOD MEASLES-RUBELLA (MR) VACCINATION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Nur Fadilah¹, Kadek Ayu Erika², Andi Fajrin Permana³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia

Correspondence email: fadilah@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child Immunization has benefits that far outweigh the risks. Despite the efforts that have been made to increase MR vaccination coverage, there are still parents who are hesitant to provide this type of immunization to their children. The aim of this study was investigating parents' vaccine hesitancy reasons for the childhood MR vaccination. **Method:** The method of this study is a descriptive qualitative design. A total of seven participants (6 female, 1 male) from a school in Makassar through purposive sampling were depth-interviewed at which point data saturation was reached. Data were analyzed thematically. **Result:** The qualitative finding was summarized into five themes: limited knowledge of the vaccine, traumatic experience, personal health belief, alternative prevention effort, and a limited educational session. **Conclusion:** A vast majority of participants stated that vaccines can improve their children's health however there were some of the vaccine-related reasons circling parents that should be addressed. Understanding parents' vaccine hesitancy reasons are needed to improve the parents' confidence and the optimal coverage rate of the MR vaccine. An integrated MR vaccine health education program should be conducted before the immunization is conducted at schools.

Keywords: *Vaccine-hesitant Parents, Vaccine Hesitancy, MR Vaccine, Child Immunization*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

ANTHROPOMETRIC AND ANXIETY AMONG OVERWEIGHT/ OBESE AND NORMAL-WEIGHT ADOLESCENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Rabia¹, Nur Faidar Khusnul Khatimah², Yery Mustari¹, Rijal^{1,3}

¹Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar 90245, Indonesia

²Bachelor Program of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar 90245, Indonesia

³Doctor of Philosophy Program, Department of Physiotherapy, College of Medicine National Taiwan University, Taipei 10051, Taiwan

Correspondence email: rabia@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Overweight and obesity were significantly associated with mental health problems in adolescents. No current studies are available to provide the correlation between different anthropometric measurement and the anxiety in adolescents. The present study aimed to assess which anthropometry measurements are associated with anxiety in overweight/obese and normal-weight adolescents. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study of 313 adolescents (60.3% girls, 15-18 years), conducted in 2019. Anthropometric variables [body weight, body height, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, hip circumference, waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), waist-to-hip ratio (WHR), and relative fat mass (RFM)] were evaluated. Anxiety was assessed using Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI). The obesity/overweight and normal-weight categories were made based on BMI. **Results:** The sample was stratified by overweight/obese status and sex. Stepwise regression evaluated associations between anthropometry and anxiety. RFM was positively associated with anxiety and explained 9% and 3.9% of its variance in overweight/obese and normal-weight adolescents, respectively. Stratifying by sex, no significant predictors were observed in overweight/obese boys, but WHtR was positively associated with anxiety and accounted for 16.4% of its variance in overweight/obese girls. WHR was positively associated with anxiety and accounted for 14.6% of its variance in normal-weight boys. In normal-weight girls, hip circumference was positively associated with anxiety and accounted for 5.1% of its variance. Also, body weight was negatively associated with anxiety and accounted for 10.9% of its variance. **Conclusion:** Taken together, this study indicates that RFM is a significant predictor of anxiety in adolescents. WHR and hip circumference seem the best predictors to explain variance in anxiety in normal-weight boys and girls, respectively. In addition, WHtR as an indicator of abdominal obesity can provide insight into anxiety in overweight/obese girls.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Body Composition, Anxiety, Overweight, Obesity*

Topic: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

HYPERTENSION SELF CARE OF THE ELDERLY HYPERTENSION DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19

Popi Sopiah¹, Nunung Siti Sukaesih², Reni Nuryani³, Popon Haryeti⁴, Reza Palevi⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Prodi Keperawatan Kampus Sumedang, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Correspondence email: popisopiah@upi.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is one of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) the highest cause of death in the elderly. WHO data in 2015 showed 1.13 billion suffered from Hypertension, and there is 34.1% of people in Indonesia with Hypertension from the total adult population. Elderly living with comorbid Hypertension has a high risk of being exposed to Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) infection. The lockdown and restrictions on social activities during the COVID-19 pandemic impacts health services so that self-care management for the elderly (patient-centered care) is necessary to overcome the dual pandemic caused by Covid-19 and NCDs due to Hypertension. This study aimed to determine Hypertension self-care for elderly patients with Hypertension during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Method:** the research was quantitative descriptive research with a cross-sectional study approach. The sample was 108 with a non-probability sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. Data Collection used the H- SCALE instrument from Warren and Findlow (2011). **Analysis:** Univariate test data analysis by calculating the mean score of each variable. **Result:** The results showed the level of hypertension self-care of the elderly with Hypertension as many as 98 people (90.75%) were adherent, and ten people (9.25%) were non-adherent in self-care. **Conclusion:** Elderly compliance in self-care was needed to bridge the gap between primary services provided by health workers during the pandemic and prevent the dual effects caused by COVID-19. Continuous care is improved through the active participation of the elderly, primary health services, and family support.

Keywords: *Hypertension Self Care, Elderly Hypertension, the Pandemic COVID-19*

Topic: Health Service during a pandemic

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY FROM THE COMMUNITY URBAN IN INDONESIA

Fithri, Nayla K¹; Amalia, Rizki²; Anggraeni, Diah T³

^{1,2} Program Studi S1 Kesehatan Masyarakat

³ Program Studi Keperawatan

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta

Correspondence email: naylakamiliafithri@upnvj.av.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Indonesia is still being hit by Covid-19 for approximately 2 years, this not only causes physical pain but can also cause psychological disorders. Various kinds of policies have been implemented that have caused concern and inconvenience, especially in urban communities with dense populations, with a high potential for transmission of the Covid-19 disease. Physical and psychological disorders that occur can affect the quality of life of urban communities. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of life of people living in urban areas during the Covid-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design. The population was all people in the urban community (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) in Indonesia. Sample size 211 people in the urban community. Data were collected using The Bref Version of the World Health Organization's Quality of Life Questionnaire which consisted of 4 dimensions with a google form. **Result:** The results stated that the people's quality of life in an urban community in Indonesia was 115 (54.5%) respondents had moderate physical status, 121 (57.3%) respondents had good psychological status, 81 (38.4%) respondents had moderate social status, and 116 (55%) respondent have environmental status. Based on the total score of the three domains, the quality of life of the respondents had a good status of 58.8%. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that physical factors, psychological factors, social factors, and environmental factors had an influence on the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: *Quality of life, Urban/rural residence, Community Survey.*

Topic: Health Service during a pandemic

EXPERIENCES OF NURSES AS BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN HOSPITAL

Hasbiah Basri¹, Erfina², Arnis Pusphita³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia

Correspondence email: erfina@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic is disrupting normal life globally. Breastfeeding is particularly effective against infectious diseases because it strengthens the immune system by directly transferring antibodies from the mother. As with all confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases, mothers with any symptoms who are breastfeeding or practicing skin-to-skin contact should take precautions. Nurse as breastfeeding mother faces multiple challenges as frontlines who respond to COVID-19. The aim of this study was to explore the experience of nurses as breastfeeding mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic at Universitas Hasanuddin Hospital. **Method:** A descriptive qualitative design was adopted to better understand the experiences of nurses as breastfeeding mothers. Data were collected using in-depth interviews with nine nurses in Universitas Hasanuddin hospital settings, Indonesia and analyzed using thematic analysis. **Result:** Four majors themes emerged: 1) Application of health protocols before breastfeeding 2) Family and workplace support for breastfeeding; 3) Changes in breastfeeding patterns of working mothers; 4) Psychological impact of breastfeeding mothers during the pandemic. **Conclusion:** The results highlight important issues in breastfeeding among nurses in a hospital setting in improving their breastfeeding quality. Breastfeeding mothers concern about health protocols during breastfeeding, pumping, and protect their babies. This result was used to create guidelines for healthcare professionals and mothers.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding, Covid-19, Nurses, Pandemic*

Topic: Health Service during a pandemic

VITAL SIGN AFTER PRONE POSITIONING IN COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH HIGH FLOW NASAL CANNULA

Yurike Septianingrum¹, Lono Wijayanti², Sulistyorini³, Aulia Ineke Rahmawati⁴, Nyoto⁵, Singgih⁶

^{1,2,3}Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

^{5,6}Master of Applied Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

Correspondence email: yurikesepti1209@unusa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Prone positioning is known as an effective intervention to improve respiratory parameters in COVID-19 patients, but there is little evidence that discusses the effectiveness of prone positioning on blood pressure, pulse rate, and respiratory rate of COVID-19 patients with high flow nasal cannula (HFNC). The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of prone positioning on vital signs in Covid-19 patients with HFNC.

Method: This research was pre-experimental research which was conducted on June 12, 2021, until July 31, 2021, in the isolation room of the Surabaya Islamic Hospital. A total of 32 confirmed Covid-19 patients using HFNC with oxygen saturation less or equal to 94% were selected through consecutive sampling. Blood pressure, pulse rate, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation were measured through a vital sign monitor. Data were analyzed using paired T-test and Wilcoxon test. **Result:** There was a significant difference in pulse rate ($p=0.000$), respiratory rate ($p=0.000$), and oxygen saturation ($p=0.000$), but there was no significant difference in mean arterial pressure ($p=0.468$). **Conclusion:** Prone positioning for one hour was effective in increasing oxygen saturation, decreasing pulse rate and respiratory rate in Covid-19 patients.

Keywords: *Covid-19, High Flow Nasal Cannula, Prone Positioning, Vital Sign*

Topic: Management of Covid-19 patients

WHAT MOTIVATES AND READINESS OF NURSING STUDENTS TO ENGAGE IN VOLUNTEER OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK?

Suci Tuty Putri¹, Septian Andriyani², Sri Sumartini³, Tirta Adikusuma⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Nursing department, Faculty of Sport and Health Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: suci.putri@upi.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: During COVID-19 outbreak, the health system has great challenges to encounter the worst condition. As nursing students with specialized knowledge and skills have positively fought against the epidemic by providing volunteer services that helped health system. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the influenced of motivation and readiness of nursing students to be volunteer in pandemic era. **Method:** The study was cross-sectional research conducted in East Java Regional, total 76 student were invited to complete an online survey by google form with some criteria such as nursing student, has to be involved as a volunteer COVID 19. The instrument used from the previous research. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics and bivariate. **Result:** The results demonstrated that academic level ($p= 0.043$), family income (0.007), and motivated to be volunteer (0.025) were significantly affected decisions students to join volunteer. **Conclusion:** The results showed that there were various reasons for students to involved as a volunteer. However some obstacles were stated mostly in all students.

Keywords: *volunteer, Covid 19, student, motivation*

Topic: Management of Covid-19 Patients

KNOWLEDGE AND COVID-19 PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN THE COMMUNITY

Irma Afiyah Nur Hakim¹, Meida Laely Ramdani²

¹Undergraduate nursing student of Health Science Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia

²Nursing lecture, Departement of Emergency and Critical Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia

[Correspondence Email: meidalaelyramdani@ump.ac.id](mailto:meidalaelyramdani@ump.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Knowledge about COVID-19 is very important to be owned by the community, therefore people are able to make decision in good behavior toward the prevention of covid-19 in order to break the chain of the spread of covid-19. The objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between knowledge and COVID-19 prevention behavior in the community of Bumiayu village. **Methods:** this study was quantitative study with cross-sectional approach. Total of 100 respondents with accidental sampling technique was taken in this study. Bivariate analysis was performed using chi-square. **Result:** In total of 100 respondents, about the knowledge of COVID-19 prevention, 81% has good level, 12% quite good, and not good only 7%. Then, about the behavior of the community in preventing the spread of COVID-19, 63% has good behavior, quite good behavior 35% and not good behavior only 2%. Based on the chi square test obtained p value 0.001, which means that there was a relationship between knowledge and behavior of Covid-19 prevention. **Conclusion:** there was a relationship between knowledge and behavior of covid 19 prevention.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Prevention behavior, COVID-19*

Topic: Management of Covid-19 Patients

GUIDANCE OF BACHELOR OF NURSING STUDENTS WITH PROBLEMS DURING INTERNSHIP

Hyllan Weijer, MEd., RN¹

Hanze University of Applied Sciences-Groningen, The Netherlands

Correspondence email: h.t.weijer@pl.hanze.nl

ABSTRACT

During internships, teachers who guide the students in their internships, so-called 'supervisors' regularly have to deal with students who are confronted with themselves on a personal level, especially with their own limitations. In some cases, this means that an internship has to be interrupted and it sometimes happens that a student encounters the same problems again in the next internship. In order to gain a better picture of these students and to provide them with extra support, the teams 'Internships' and 'Study coaching' from the Academy of Nursing have set up 'the three-way conversation': a meeting between the student, the supervisor and the study coach, which must lead to an adequate approach to the reason for the conversation. The workshop is intended to clarify the 'three-way conversation' within the stated context.

Keywords: *Bachelor of nursing students, internship*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED EDUCATION WITH TELEPHONE HEALTH COACHING ON HEALTH LITERACY AND HbA1C LEVEL IN PATIENT WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Vina P. Patandung¹, Kusrini S. Kadar², Kadek Ayu Erika³

¹Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Gunung Maria Tomohon, Tomohon, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

^{2,3}Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: vinapatandung@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Education is the basis of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) treatment. The provision of inappropriate education usually does not have the desired effect. This study aimed to identify the effect of structured education with telephone health coaching on health literacy and HbA1C levels in T2DM patients. **Method:** This study was a pre and post quasi-experiment with control group design. The total sample is 30 respondents who are PROLANIS members who have DMT2, are willing to be respondents, are able to read and are able to communicate, which are divided into three groups, group 1: structured education with telephone health coaching, group 2: structured education, and group 3: standard PROLANIS education. Structured education is given in 4 sessions with a week interval between sessions. Group 1 continued with telephone health coaching. HbA1C levels and functional, communicative, and critical health literacy of patients were measured using the Functional, Communicative, Critical Health Literacy (FCCHL) questionnaire before and after the intervention. The data were analyzed using paired t-test and Wilcoxon. **Results:** There were significant differences in functional health literacy ($p = 0.015$ - $p = 0.014$ - $p = 0.007$), and communicative ($p=0,005$ - $p=0,016$ - $p=0,003$) before and after intervention in each group. For critical health literacy and HbA1C levels, only in the intervention group 1 was a significant differences ($p=0,020$ - $p=0,009$). **Conclusion:** Structured education with telephone health coaching is able to improve health literacy and reduce HbA1C levels in T2DM patients. This can be a recommendation for nurses to prevent further complications in T2DM patients.

Keywords: *type 2 diabetes mellitus, structured education, health literacy, telephone health coaching*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

FAMILY-BASED EDUCATION VIDEOS ON THE MEDICATION ADHERENCE OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN KAKASKASEN SATU TOMOHON

Mareyke Sepang¹, Wahyuni Langelo², Pricilia Rares³

¹Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Gunung Maria Tomohon, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

^{2,3}Faculty of Nursing UNIKA De La Salle Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: sepangmareyke275@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The medication adherence of hypertension patients is a problem that often occurs in society. Sometimes people with hypertension often forget to take their medication. When they feel better they stop taking the medication. Based on the facts in the field, there were 180 people who suffered from hypertension, so providing education using video media to the patients in taking medication could help increase compliance with hypertension drugs. This study aimed to determine the effect of family-based education videos in Kakaskasen Satu Tomohon City. **Methods:** This study used the quantitative method with the quasi-experimental research design using pre-test and post-test. The population in this study was 180 people living in Kakaskasen Satu, Tomohon, who were suffering from hypertension and did not comply with the hypertension medication. The samples in this study using a non-random sampling technique with a total sample of 15 people. This study used the Wilcoxon alternative test. **Results:** The results of the univariate test before the treatment showed 2 (13.3%) respondents who did not comply, then after being given the treatment of family-based education videos, there were 15 (100%) respondents who obeyed taking the hypertension medication. In the bivariate analysis, there was a significant p-value of 0.12. Education using videos was very effective to increase the medication adherence of hypertension patients with negative rank 2 and positive rank 13. **Conclusion:** Providing family-based education videos is effective to increase the medication adherence of hypertension patients in Kakaskasen Satu, Tomohon City.

Keywords: *Education, Videos, Medication Adherence*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

JOB POSITION AND DISASTER SIMULATION: POSITIVE DETERMINANTS OF NURSES PREPAREDNESS IN DISASTER

Wiwin Winarti¹, Laksita Barbara²

^{1,2}Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: wiwin.winarti@upnvj.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses with high disaster preparedness are a major asset in disaster management. Various types of instruments were developed to measure nurse's preparedness. One of which is the Japanese Disaster Nursing Readiness Evaluation Index (JDNREI). The purpose of this study was to measure nurse's preparedness and the influencing factors in two regional hospitals of Banten Province using JDNREI questionnaires. **Method:** This study used Cross-sectional design involving 135 registered nurses from seven wards from two regional hospitals of Banten Province, who were recruited through incidental sampling method. The JDNREI questionnaire was translated into Indonesian language to measure nurse's preparedness. **Results:** Using Ordinal Regression analysis, this study found that nurse's position ($B = 0.990$ - $p = 0.008$) and experience in disaster simulation ($B = 1.201$ - $p = 0.012$) were significant factors affecting nurses preparedness. **Conclusion:** With a positive value of B (1.082), it could be concluded that the higher the nurses position or the more frequent disaster simulations were carried out, the higher the nurse's preparedness. Disaster simulation should be considered as a routine program to improve nurse's preparedness.

Keywords: *JDNREI- Job Position- Simulation-Preparedness*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

TRY OUT EVALUATION RESULT FOR THE NURSE COMPETENCY TEST BASED ON REVIEW OF BLUEPRINT AS A PREDICTION OF PARTICIPANT'S COMPETENCY TEST PASSING IN THE REGION OF SULAWESI

Ima Mustika Tri Lestari¹

¹Faculty Of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia

Correspondence email: imhamustika05@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Competency test is a measurement process to knowledge, skills, and behavior of college students in higher education, one of which is in the field of health. Indonesian Nurses Competency Test (UKNI) is carried out three times in one-year timeframe. UKNI results show a fluctuating passing rate. Various measures were put in place in order to increase the passing percentage of the competency test. One of the effective measures, in order to increase the passing rate, is to do a try-out. Try-out is an attempt to assess the ability of graduates in answering questions on the competency test. This study aimed to determine the relationship of try-out evaluation result for the nurse competency test based on a review of blueprint as a prediction of participant's competency test passing in the region of Sulawesi. **Method:** This study uses an associative quantitative research design, with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used was a total sampling with 15 nurse college Institutions in the region of Sulawesi that appropriate with inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were collected using secondary data, try out UKNI results obtained from Nurse college Institutions and AIPNI, while the UKNI passing was obtained from the decree Directorate General of Higher Education. **Result:** It was found in bivariate analysis using Fisher's exact test that blueprint try out based on 7 reviews obtained that there was no relationship between review 1 ($p = 1.119$), review 2 ($p=1,119$), review 3 ($p=1,119$), review 4 ($p=1,282$), review 5 ($p=1,119$), review 6 ($p=1,119$) with UKNI passing predictions. While the other variables, there was a significant relationship between review 7 ($p=0,041$), and try-out UKNI ($p=0,041$) with UKNI passing predictions in the region of Sulawesi. In the multivariate analysis using the backward method, the results obtained that the most related variable is the try-out variable on UKNI passing predictions in the region of Sulawesi. ($OR=0,057 - p= 0,035$). **Conclusion:** the relationship between the review and the results of the UKNI Tryout with the prediction of participants' passing the competency test for nurses in the Sulawesi Region.

Keywords: *Blueprint Try Out Based on 7 Reviews, Try-Out UKNI and UKNI passing predictions*

Topics: Global Health Nursing

COMPARISON OF VIRTUAL VERSUS TRADITIONAL JOURNAL CLUB FOR PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN NURSING: A SYSTEMATISED REVIEW

Andi Fajrin Permana¹, Lyn Rosen², Dilla Davis³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

^{2,3}School of Health and Society, University of Salford, Manchester, United Kingdom

Correspondence email: andifajrinpermana@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Previous systematic review describes the effectiveness of all types of journal clubs for nurses in clinical and academic settings; This study aimed to describe the organization, strengths, and weaknesses between face-to-face or traditional journal clubs and virtual journal clubs by nurses for promoting evidence-based practice focused in clinical settings. **Methods:** A systematized review based on the procedure of the Centre for Review and Dissemination. Data Sources and Methods: Medline (OVID), CINAHL (EBSCO-Interface), Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library were sought from 1st January 2008 to 30th June 2018. The final data consisted of 13 studies. Articles' references were searched manually. The quality appraisal was made according to the study design using CASP tools. Data were analyzed by narrative synthesis. **Results:** The virtual journal clubs were more often efficient for nurses who want to save time than the traditional journal clubs. The collaboration between the nurse specialists were more often on virtual journal clubs than the traditional journal clubs. Giving instruction and articles online in virtual journal clubs was more suitable for busy nurses to read and understand than giving the copies on traditional journal clubs. The barrier of time, participants' attendance, and other minimal barrier were having more possibilities to be solved on the virtual journal clubs than the traditional journal clubs. The effect of nurses in promoting evidence-based practice was almost the same such as improvement of knowledge, critical appraisal skills, research utilization skills, interest in conducting research, and nursing skills. **Conclusion:** The effect of traditional and virtual journal clubs by nurses for promoting evidence-based practice was equal. However, barriers on virtual journal clubs were easier to be solved than the traditional journal clubs.

Keywords: *Virtual Journal Club, Traditional Journal Club, Nurse, Evidence-based Practice*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

DEVELOPMENT OF PATIENT TRACKING INFORMATION SYSTEMS BASED ON RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID) MOBILE TO IMPROVE CANCER PATIENTS SURVEILLANCE AND SAFETY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ida Ayu Made Ari Santi Tisnasari¹, La Ode Abdul Rahman², Yati Afiyanti³

^{1,2,3} University of Indonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia.

Correspondence email: iaarisantitisanasari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cancer is one of non-communicable diseases that has a high incidence and mortality rate which means cancer treatment must be focused on implementing better treatment process. One of the important thing is to avoid various risk factors that can threaten patient safety and also to improve health services for cancer patients such as developing a patient tracking based information system for cancer patients. This study aimed to identify articles on the development of a mobile radio frequency identification (RFID) based on patient tracking information system for surveillance and safety of cancer patients. **Method:** This study used a systematic review method with two 2 (two) categories of keywords such as Patient Tracking System and Radio Frequency Identification from Google Scholar and PubMed from 2016 to 2021. It was found 68.732 of articles, only 25 articles that met the inclusion criteria, and 10 articles were analyzed. Measurements in this study used the PRISMA method. **Result:** This study reviews many previous studies to explore the implementation of radio frequency identification (RFID). According to articles, RFID mostly used in different setting such as patient monitoring, drug administration, and medical asset tracking. The limitations is application of RFID do not describe the software design of RFID applied. Other limitations show the results of previous research are described in narrative form rather than a meta analysis, it does not allow to define the effect size of each study. **Conclusions:** Radio frequency identification (RFID) system is an alternative to solve patient safety issues and enhance patient surveillance particularly for cancer patient. Further more. this system is also beneficial for health care facilities, such as coordinating patient visits, especially to shorten patient waiting time. RFID system can be applied on a mobile using the IoT (Internet of Things) support. RFID is a technology that is currently being developed

Keywords: *patient tracking system, mobile RFID*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

TELEREHABILITATION AND MONITORING CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN CARDIAC DISEASE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Wahyuni Arni¹, Yuliana Syam², Syahrul Said³

¹Master Student, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

^{2,3}Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email: wahyuniarniners@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cardiac disease affects the patient's physical and psychological adaptation. Cardiac rehabilitation can minimize the patient's clinical manifestations, but the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the implementation of patient rehabilitation. Currently, cardiac rehabilitation focuses on remote delivery through telerehabilitation. This study aimed to identify the use of telerehabilitation in monitoring signs and symptoms of cardiac disease. **Method:** A search of five databases [PubMed, ProQuest, EBSCO host, Cochrane Library, Taylor & Francis] was conducted. Reviewed studies were as follows: articles published in the last 10 years (2011-2021), full text in English, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and quantitative study, adult patients with a diagnosis of cardiovascular disease, and telerehabilitation interventions with physical, psychological, or both outcomes. We conducted a study selection process from August to September 2021 and searched for articles in databases using keywords ^Cardiac disease^ AND ^Tele-rehabilitation^ AND ^Stress OR ^fatigue^ OR ^sleep disorder^ OR ^heart rate^ OR ^anxiety^ OR ^depression^. **Result:** There are 24 articles reviewed (18 RCT, 2 cohort studies, 1 retrospective study, 1 feasibility study, 1 monocentric study, and 1 prospective study). Telerehabilitation is provided through various application technology: mobile phones, SMS, QQ, and WeChat, videoconferencing, website, emails, e-visit, and virtual reality (VR). Telerehabilitation is beneficial for changes in fatigue, exercise capacity, decreased resting systolic blood pressure, blood pressure control, ECG monitoring media, monitoring of dysrhythmias, improvement of dyspnea symptoms, hemoglobin and electrolyte levels (sodium and potassium), and decrease in depressive symptoms. **Conclusion:** Telerehabilitation can be an alternative in monitoring signs and symptoms of cardiac diseases, both physical and psychological aspects.

Keywords: *Cardiovascular Diseases, Physical, Psychological, Telerehabilitation*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

UNLOCKING THE FACTS BEHIND NURSING STUDENT CLINICAL PRACTICES: CHALLENGES DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Ira Kusumawaty¹, Yunike², Devi Mediarti³, Yeni Elviani⁴

Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Palembang, Indonesia

Correspondence email: irakusumawaty@poltekkespalembang.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Learning at the academic and professional stages is related, must be passed in a series of nursing profession education. The Covid-19 outbreak modifies the learning process by applying an online system at the academic stage, which has the opportunity to have an impact on the achievement of competence in clinical practice learning outcomes and inculcating the value of professionalism which is the essence of nursing professional education. The lack of student interaction in caring for patients has the potential to cause psychological problems. Until now, exploration of the experiences of nursing students when carrying out nursing clinical practice is still minimal. This study aimed to explore the experiences of nursing students who have practiced nursing in hospitals during the Covid-19 epidemic. **Methods:** This qualitative research uses a phenomenological approach with a purposive sampling technique, collecting data through in-depth interviews, observations, and field notes. In-depth interviews were carried out on 14 students who had completed nursing clinical practice at 5 hospitals in South Sumatra Province from April to July 2021. Triangulation was carried out by interviewing 6 academic supervisors and 7 practice supervisors. The results of the interviews were recorded using a tape recorder and made into a transcript. The results of the interview transcripts were analyzed using the Colaizzi method to formulate categories and themes. There were 3 main themes, firstly, gaining valuable experience during care (interacting with patients, applying theory in practice settings, learning from senior nurses, the challenge of building empathy for patients (in the field of practice), secondly, the raging psychological problems, and thirdly, optimal assistance in achieving competence (individual and professional). **Suggestion:** Arrangement of academic and clinical-stage learning schedule needs to be optimized so that student readiness is better. The psychological con

Keywords: *Covid-19- Challenges, Nursing Student, Clinical Practices*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

GUIDED IMAGERY TO REDUCED MENTAL HEALTH STATUS (ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION) IN CANCER PATIENTS WITH CHEMOTHERAPY: LITERATURE REVIEW

Nirmala amir¹, Ariyanti saleh², Syahrul said³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Nursing Hasanuddin University

Correspondence email: nirmalaamir0@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chemotherapy is frequent treatments for cancer patients, which has side effects on both physical and mental health. Handling mental health problems of cancer patients can be done with complementary therapeutic approaches, one of which is Guided imagery which may be effective in reducing mental health problems for cancer patients. The purpose of this study was to review the research literature related to the use of Guided imagery on the mental health of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. **Method:** The design of this review is a literature review. Five quantitative experimental articles and RCTs were obtained from the database: PubMed, Pro Quest, Clinical key nursing, Science Direct, with the criteria of experimental articles providing guided imagery interventions for chemotherapy patients, published 2011-2021, in English and Indonesian. **Result:** The findings of this review article are guided imagery intervention, two articles combining PMR relaxation and three articles doing guided imagery with deep breathing relaxation. The duration of guided imagery differed in some studies from 15 minutes to 30 minutes with various sessions either supervised or conducted independently with compact disc (CD) recordings. The results of the findings that guided imagery can reduce mental health problems such as stress, anxiety and depression experienced by cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. **Conclusion:** Guided imagery is a practical, easy and simple action that can be taken to reduce mental health problems in cancer patients with chemotherapy

Keywords: *anxiety, cancer patients chemotherapy, depression, Guided imagery, mental health.*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

THE EFFECT OF WHATSAPP BASED EDUCATION AND INTERACTIVE NURSING REMINDER WITH SELF MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO DRUG COMPLIANCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PULMONARY TB PATIENTS

Faisal¹, RiniRachmawat², Elly L Sjattar³

^{1,2,3}Hasanuddin University Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence email: Faisalrizal911@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tuberculosis is a chronic and infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, damaging the lungs and can affect the quality of life of patients with TB physically, and mentally, and impact on medication adherence of TB patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of education and Whatsapp based interactive nursing reminder with a self management approach on quality of life and medication adherence in TB patients. **Method:** This research is a quasi experimental type, with a pretest and post test control group design carried out at the Puskesmas in the work area of Pangkep District Health Office. The sample in this study was 35 people in the intervention group and 35 people in the control group who were selected by simple random sampling according to the inclusion criteria. **Result:** The research result showed that quality of life of patients and medication adherence in the intervention and control groups was $p = 0.000 (< 0.05)$ meaning that there were significant differences between the quality of life of patients and medication adherence on the treatment group and the control group of the TB patients. **Conclusion:** Education and Whatsapp based interactive nursing reminder with a self management approach is significantly affect improving the quality of life of patients and medication adherence and can be implemented at the Public Health because it is effective and is proven to improve the quality of life of patients and medication adherence in patients with TB.

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Education, Nursing Interactive Reminder, Quality of Life of patient and medication adherence*

Topic: Global Health Nursing

THE EFFECT OF NEW AGE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC THERAPY ON INSOMNIA AT MANADO ELDERLY SUPPORT CENTER

Mega Dwi Rombe¹, James Richard Maramis²

^{1,2}Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Klabat Airmadidi, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: jmaramis@unklab.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Elderly is at the final stage of life, so they often experience disturbances, one of which is sleep disorders or insomnia. Instrumental music has a good impact on the elderly in overcoming sleep disorders. This study aims to determine the effect of new-age instrumental music therapy on insomnia in the elderly at BPLU Senja Cerah Paniki Manado.

Method: The research method used was a quasi-experimental nonequivalent time sample design using the total sampling technique. Residents were given the New Age Music Instrumental therapy. **Result:** Results of this study found that there was a significant effect of new age instrumental music treatment, wherein the intervention group that was given the therapy experienced a decrease in the level of insomnia with an average value of 8.83 with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which indicates that instrumental music therapy has a significant effect on decreasing levels of insomnia in the elderly. **Conclusion:** Nursing home managers are encouraged to implement the treatment together with the elderly who have the same problem to overcome their sleep disorders.

Keywords: *New Age, Instrumental Music, Insomnia, Elderly*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

PALLIATIVE CARE OF PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)

Muh. Yusuf Tahir¹, Firdaus Hamid², Risna Halim³, Kusri Kadar⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence email: yusuf_0101@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) causes a fairly wide problem in infected individuals, which includes physical, psychological, social, financial, and spiritual problems. The World Health Organization (WHO) declares palliative care (assessment and control of physical, psychological, spiritual and social problems in a potentially life-limiting illness) to be an important component of the clinical management of HIV from diagnosis to death if it occurs. This literature generally aims to determine palliative care for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and specifically aims to identify areas of supportive palliative care, end of life care areas and to determine the effect of palliative care on the quality of life of PLWHA. **Method:** The method used is Literature Review by analyzing a number of predetermined articles. This study consisted of twenty-one articles which were analyzed using manual screening techniques with reference to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The research method is twenty-one quantitative articles with a cross sectional approach, longitudinal observational, prospective cohort, analytic survey. Qualitative with exploratory approach. **Results:** In this study, twenty-one articles/journals were used which were analyzed and obtained as many as twelve articles discussing the area of supportive palliative care and eleven discussing end of life care. Twenty-one journals describe the effect of palliative care on the quality of life of PLWHA (Physical, Psychological, Social, Economic) which means that the palliative care provided to PLWHA is very effective in improving the quality of life of PLWHA both in the area of supportive care and end of life care. **Conclusion:** In this study it can be concluded that palliative care in the area of supportive and end of life care has an effect on improving the quality of life of PLWHA, especially in integrated treatment management.

Keywords: *Palliative Care, PLWHA*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

HOW EFFECTIVE IS TEPID SPONGE IN REDUCING FEVER? A LITERATURE REVIEW IN INDONESIAN CHILDREN

Arbianingsih Arbianingsih¹, Huriati Huriati², Eka Hadrayani³, Nurul Hidayah⁴, Nur Hidayah⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Nursing School, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, UIN Alauddin Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: arbianingsih.tiro@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Indonesia, fever is the most common symptom of a sick child. Nurses typically treat fever with their own using compresses and tepid sponges. The purpose of this literature review is to determine the efficacy of tepid sponge in reducing fever in Indonesian children. **Method:** This study used a descriptive narrative research design with a literature review approach. The keywords child, tepid sponge, and fever were used to search for articles in the PubMed, Science Direct, and Google Scholar databases. Articles were selected based on the research objectives, with publication inclusion criteria ranging from 2015 to 2020, full text, using children as research subjects, and a quasi-experimental or randomized control trial research design. The selected articles were then reviewed using instruments from the Joanna Briggs Institute to determine their quality. Articles with a high quality are then analyzed for synthesis. **Result:** This study examined six articles that had undergone a selection process and all of the studies were conducted on children in Indonesia. According to the findings of the synthesis analysis, all of the articles stated that the tepid sponge was effective in reducing fever in children with a significance range of 0.001 to 0.003 when compared to the control group who used warm or plaster compresses as an intervention. **Conclusion:** The tepid sponge intervention, which lasts about 10 to 15 minutes and is given to children aged 1 to 7 years, is effective in reducing fever in children in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Children- Fever- Tepid Sponge.*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE SELF-EFFICACY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Andi Muhammad Fiqri¹, Elly L. Sjattar², Andi Masyitha Irwan³

^{1,2,3}Master of Nursing Programme, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email: fiqriandimuhammad@gmail.com,

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus is characterized by an increase in glucose levels both in the blood vessels and in the arteries. Depression can occur twice as much in Diabetes Mellitus compared with someone who does not have the disease. Therefore, Psychological Intervention is expected to be the therapy of choice in changing self-efficacy to be more. The study aimed to evaluate the Psychological Interventions on self-efficacy in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. **Methods:** This Systematic Review was designed by following the PRISMA checklist. Six articles with a Randomized Controlled Trial method were identified from databases including Scopus, PubMed, Ebsco Host, DOAJ, and Gray Literature with criteria for articles published in 2016-2021. Research questions were compiled using the PICO method. Assessment of article quality using the Critical Appraisal Skill Programme. The Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool was used for risk assessment of bias. **Results:** The main analysis showed that a Self-efficacy-focused structured education program provided sustainable benefit in diabetes self-efficacy ($p < 0.001$). SANAD System increased significantly ($p = 0.000$). Self-efficacy increased and sustained for 6 months post family action board ($p = 0.010$). Motivational Interview increased self-efficacy ($p < 0.05$), Psychosocial self-efficacy increased and sustained 3 months post-Problem-Solving Therapy ($p = 0.000$). Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Increased Sleep Self-efficacy ($p = 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The findings indicate that Psychological Interventions are effective for improving self-efficacy in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The results of the subgroup analysis suggest that it is necessary to adopt types and technical components of Psychological Interventions according to the population and purpose of the treatment in clinical practice.

Keywords: *Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Psychological Interventions, Self-Efficacy*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY: MANIPULATIVE AND BODY BASED PRACTICE TO INCREASE THE VALUE IN ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX OF DM TYPE II PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Sri Bintari Rahayu¹, Takdir Tahir², Kadek Ayu Erika³

^{1,2,3} Master of Nursing Programme, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email : sribintari.rahayu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Impaired blood flow in the legs can be detected by measuring the ankle-brachial index (ABI). ABI is associated with various complications in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2. **Methods:** The design of this study is a literature review. This article was prepared by the PRISMA method. Search for articles using the Pubmed, ScienceDirect, DOAJ, and Garuda databases. Research questions were prepared using the PICO method, and search keywords were based on a database in MeSH Term. The inclusion criteria in this review article are the focus on the foot therapy, applied to diabetes mellitus type 2 patients, the type of Randomized Controlled Trial research, influencing Ankle Brachial Index (ABI), and published since 2010-2020. There were 571 articles found. **Result:** There are five articles included in this study. From the results of the critical assessment in the included article, foot spa, foot massage, aerobic and intermittent therapy can significantly affect ABI on diabetes mellitus type 2. **Conclusion:** The therapy can be applied as a complementary therapy for diabetes mellitus type 2. Therefore, this therapy can be recommended in nursing intervention.

Keywords: *Diabetes Mellitus, Complementary Therapy, Ankle Brachial Index*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

SPIRITUAL CARE INTERVENTION: MURATTAL AND MUSIC REDUCES ELDERLY DEPRESSION STATUS

Ani Auli Ilmi¹, Wiwin Wiarsih², Poppy Fitriyani³, Andi Baso Tombong⁴

¹Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Alauddin Makassar Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia.

^{2,3}Universitas Indonesia, Depok Jawa Barat, Indonesia.

⁴Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

Correspondence email: aniauliilmi.arifuddin@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Improving the elderly quality of life with a bio-psycho-socio-cultural and spiritual approach is needed to prevent them from the occurrence of late-life depression. This study aimed to identify the different effects of mutual and music on elderly depression status. **Method:** This is a quasi-experiment study with a pretest and posttest design with two comparison treatments. The study included 48 elder people in a social rehabilitation center, selected through a simple random sampling technique. **Result:** Paired t-test statistical analysis was used to signify the differences in depression status of the elderly before and after both therapies (mutual and music) were given with p values < 0.001 and 0.010 respectively. Using the Independent t-test, this study results in the significant mean differences of the elderly depression status (post-intervention) between the two groups (p-value = 0,036). The study also finds significance in the mean differences of before-and-after intervention from both groups of therapies (p-value = 0.017). **Conclusion:** All these results indicate the positive effects of the therapies on the level of depression among the elderly. These robust findings recommend the therapies (spiritual care: mutual and music) to be included in the development of future programs to improve the quality of life of the elderly with depression.

Keywords: *Spiritual Care Interventions, Murattal, Music, Depression in The Elderly, Gerontology Nursing*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

PSYCHOSPIRITUAL THERAPY IN STROKE PATIENTS THROUGH NEUROLINGUISTIC PROGRAMMING APPROACH

Edhy Rustan¹, Hasriani²

¹Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palopo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

²Puskesmas Masalle, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: hasriani.ners08@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Changes in independence, hope, and social relationships affect the psychology of post-stroke patients so that self-acceptance is important to be the focus of nursing care. Patient self-acceptance can be increased through psychospiritual therapy. This study aims to describe the implementation of psychospiritual therapy, the role of neurolinguistics in psychospiritual, and find patterns of the application of psychospiritual therapy based on neurolinguistic programming (NLP) that are suitable for post-stroke patients. **Method:** This research is an ethnography of communication in the Bugis community. The subjects observed were post-stroke patients, patients' families, nurses, community leaders, traditional healers, and clergy. Data were collected through observation and interviews. Data analysis was carried out based on the Spradley model **Result:** Psychospiritual practice is carried out through health services, clerical services, and shamanic practices. Neurolinguistics plays a role in increasing positive coping in post-stroke patients. NLP-based psychospiritual therapy is carried out by combining NLP principles and habits that exist in society. Its implementation begins with anchoring positive suggestions regarding the patient's ability to pass all existing trials. After that, patients were given material about worship and stroke and were involved in worship activities so that they were able to accept changes in their health conditions and were motivated to recover. **Conclusion:** This study describes the findings in the form of a prototype that can be used by nurses in dealing with psychological changes in post-stroke patients.

Keywords: *Psychospiritual, Post-Stroke Patients, Neurolinguistic, Programming*

Topic: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)

EMPOWERING HEALTH VOLUNTEERS IN PROVIDING CULTURAL-BASED DIABETES SELF-CARE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION TO PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES IN MAKASSAR CITY

Kusrini S. Kadar¹, A. Saputri Mulyana², Indargairi³, Muh. Zukri Malik⁴, Framita Rahman⁵, Dian Ekawaty⁶, Rosnia⁷, Hamdayani⁸, Wahyuni⁹, Nur Anna AS¹⁰, Apriyadno Jose Al Freadman Koa¹¹

^{1,5}Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin

^{2,7,8}Department of Nursing Faculty of Health, Patria Artha University

^{3,9}Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Mega Rezky

^{4,11}The Higher Education Of Health Sciences Panakkukang Makassar

⁶Hospital Management Administration Program, Pelamonia Institute of Health Sciences

¹⁰Nursing Diploma Program, Muhammadiyah Makassar University

Correspondence email: kusrinikadar@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nowadays, the number of people suffering from chronic diseases has become higher. Health education is always needed by the patient to understand how they will manage their disease and live healthily with it. Cultural-based health education is proven to be more effective in improving adherence in people with chronic diseases including diabetes mellitus. This study aimed to empower health volunteers by enhancing health volunteers' skills and knowledge about diabetes mellitus using a cultural-based approach and improving their skills to provide cultural-based health education to people with type 2 diabetes. **Method:** One full-day training was delivered to 30 health volunteers from the working areas in community health centers in Makassar City. This training was part of a bigger study that will be published elsewhere. Half-day was used to deliver the DSME topic and cultural factors that can affect diabetes. Half-day was used to role play in providing health education. The observation was done to evaluate the ability of health volunteers in providing health education. FGD was conducted after the training to explore health volunteers' perceptions and experiences related to the topic. **Result:** From the interview results in the small group discussion, it was found that majority of health volunteers gain more knowledge and skills about cultural-based health education. Three points that was found from this study including important of understanding culture of the patients in health education, effective method in delivering health education, and addressing barrier in providing health education. **Conclusion:** The impact of this training has not been shown here, however, from qualitative evaluation, the health volunteers satisfied with this training and perceived this training has enhanced their knowledge and skills in providing health education based on the cultural approach to people with type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: *Health volunteers, cultural-based self-care management education, type 2 diabetes.*

Topic: Transcultural Nursing

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN SHORT MOVEMENT RUN TECHNIQUE AND HOLD-RELAX PROPRIOCEPTIVE NEUROMUSCULAR FACILITATION FOR THE PAIN AND ACTIVITY OF DAILY LIVING OF PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS

Djohan Aras¹, Meutiah Mutmainnah Abdullah², Andi Tenri Pratama Indah Sari³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: meutia17physio@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Osteoarthritis is the most common joint pathological condition with multifactorial etiology affecting severity especially pain and activity of daily living, with the knee being reported as the most frequently affected site. This study aimed to determine the difference in effects of Short Movement Run Technique (SMRT) and Hold-Relax Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) for the pain and activity of daily living (ADL) of patients with knee osteoarthritis. **Method:** This study used a quasi-experimental design with two groups using pre-test and post-test designs. The sample was composed of 20 people with knee osteoarthritis who were randomly assigned to two groups (SMRT group, n=10, and Hold-Relax PNF group, n=10). This study was conducted 4 times the intervention of each group in a week. Pain intensity and ADL were measured with the Western Ontario and Nc Master Universities Arthritis Index (WOMAC) before and after the intervention, while the data were analyzed by T-Test for paired and unpaired data. **Result:** The results showed that there were changes in pain and ADL in patients with knee osteoarthritis after giving SMRT ($p < 0.001$) and Hold-Relax PNF ($p < 0.001$), then carried out hypothesis testing using Independent T-Test and obtained a significant value $p < 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant group difference in the effect between SMRT and Hold-Relax PNF on changes in pain intensity and ADL in patients with knee osteoarthritis. The SMRT group reported significantly more improvement in pain and ADL than the Hold-Relax PNF group. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that SMRT is more effective than Hold-Relax PNF for improving pain and ADL. The exercise especially SMRT should be continued as an effective exercise for knee osteoarthritis. Further study with long-term follow-up should be encouraged to investigate its effect on flexibility due to stiffness associated with pain intensity and ADL in patients with knee osteoarthritis.

Keywords: *Physiotherapy Technique, Osteoarthritis, Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation*

Topic: Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE: ATTITUDE, KNOWLEDGE, AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIOTHERAPIST IN INDONESIA

Farahdina Bachtiar¹, Condrowati, Purnamadyawati²

^{1,2}Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: farahdinabachtiar@upnvj.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Implementation of Evidence Based Practice (EBP) is very important for physiotherapists in the scope of clinical services to provide quality care for patients and clients. Little research has been done regarding the use of EBP among physiotherapists in Indonesia. The study aims to explore the attitudes, knowledge, and practice of physiotherapists in Indonesia toward EBP and to estimate the related sociodemographic and professional factors of the participants. **Method:** This study employed a cross-sectional descriptive research design. An online self-administered questionnaire-based survey that consisted of validated Indonesian versions of the Evidence-Based Practice Questionnaire (EBPQ) and sociodemographic characteristics was sent to physiotherapists through social media from June to July 2021. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the responses. Mann Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Paired t-test, and One-way ANOVA test were also performed when comparing the attitudes, knowledge, and practice with that of sociodemographic variables. Statistical significance was accepted for values of $p < 0.05$. **Result:** A total of 156 participants completed the questionnaire, which includes 73 (46.8%) males and 83 (53.35%) females. The average scores of the total EBP Questionnaire (EBPQ) were 127.67, with a mean of 5.31 out of 7 (SD = 0.96). The highest score of EBP was the attitude (5.66+/-0.95), followed by the knowledge score (5.25+/-1.01) and the practice score (5.23+/-1.30). The variables associated with a higher competence in EBP were education level ($p = 0.001$), professional category ($p = 0.002$), and being clinical instructor ($p = 0.024$). **Conclusion:** Physiotherapists in Indonesia had a positive attitude, knowledge, and practice of EBP. Higher education levels, having a role as clinician and educator, and being a clinical instructor might promote the implementation of EBP.

Keywords: *Evidence-Based Practice, Physiotherapy, Indonesia*

Topic: Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

BALANCE STRATEGY EXERCISE AND GAZE STABILITY EXERCISE IMPROVES POSTURAL BALANCE IN THE ELDERLY

Riskah Nuramalia¹, Djohan Aras², Miftahul Khaerah Dzakhirah³

^{1,2,3}Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin

Correspondence email: riskanuramalia75@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the most common problems faced by the elderly is a decrease in the body's physiological and morphological systems, especially changes in the musculoskeletal system that affect muscle strength loss which may lead to postural balance disorders in old age. Postural balance can be improved by strengthening the lower extremities and modifying the magnitude of the vestibule-ocular reflex (VOR) to train and improve vestibule-visual interactions. This study's aim was to investigate the effect of Balance Strategy Exercise and Gaze Stability Exercise on improving postural balance in the elderly.

Methods: The research design used in this study is a quasi-experimental design with a pre-post test design by dividing the sample into two groups samples. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling with a total of 33 samples who met the inclusion criteria. Meanwhile, the measurement instrument used are Activities- Specific Balance Confidence (ABC), Timed Up and Go Test (TUGT), and Dynamic Gait Index (DGI). The difference in effectiveness between Balance Strategy Exercise and Gaze Stability Exercise can be known through Shapiro-Wilk statistical test, Paired Sample T-Test, and Independent T-Test test.

Result: The results showed an increase in the postural balance of the elderly after the administration of Balance Strategy Exercise for all three parameters ($p=0.000$) and Gaze Stability Exercise in the ABC parameters ($p=0.004$), TUG ($p=0.016$), DGI ($p=0.001$). As for the independent test results t-test obtained ABC value ($p= 0.015$), TUG ($p=0.002$), and DGI ($p=0.040$) which means $\alpha < 0.05$ so that there is a difference in the effect between Balance Strategy Exercise and Gaze Stability Exercise on improving postural balance in the elderly.

Keywords: *Balance strategy exercise, Gaze stability exercise, Balance, Postural, Elderly*

Topic: Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

THE IMPLEMENTATION RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATIENT SAFETY GOAL WITH PATIENT SAFETY INCIDENT ON INPATIENT ROOM OF POLICE HOSPITAL

Desak Nyoman Sithi¹

¹University of Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta

Correspondence email: desaknyoman@upnvj.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sukanto's Hospital, as the highest referral hospital for Police in Indonesia is required having optimum performance in supporting the police especially for patient safety aspect. However, according to data since 2017-2019, there are 58 complaints from 75 ones that related to patient safety incident both of adverse events and almost near miss. This data shows that patient safety management has not been perfectly applied. Those incidents are bad for patients and could be happened as result of medical and nursing care. However, those human errors could be prevented. The objective of this research is studying relationship between patient safety goal and patient incidence both of adverse and near miss condition on inpatient room. **Method:** The research design is descriptive analytic with cross-sectional approach. For improving data, it will be completed with qualitative method through interviews. The independent variables are respondent characteristic and patient safety goal. Meanwhile the dependent variable is patient safety incident. The populations are nurses from inpatient room with total sample of 167 respondents. The type of analysis data is univariate and bivariate analysis. **Result and Conclusion:** The results of study indicate that there is statistically significant relationship between level of education, working time, patient identification, effectively communication improvement, increasing of drug safety that concerned, controlling infection risk related to health care, and reducing injury risk of patient's downfall with patient safety incident on inpatient room. This study suggests conducting goal prevalence survey in each installation so that the safety of patient is going optimum.

Keywords: *Implementation, Patient Safety, Incident, Adverse Event, Near Miss*

Topic: Patient Safety/Patient-Centered Care

ANALYSIS OF NURSE SERVICE QUALITY, VITAMIN D LEVELS, INTERLEUKIN 6 AGAINST HAIZ (NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION) PREVENTION EFFORTS IN PATIENTS WITH INFUSIONS

Andi Mappanganro¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Muhammad Hatta³, Kusrini S. Kadar⁴

¹Student of Postgraduate Medical Program, Faculty of Medical, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

^{2,3,4}Lecturer in Faculty of Medical, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Correspondence email: andi_ns20@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nosocomial infections can be defined as infections that are acquired or occur in a hospital. Therefore, Supervision Activities can be a form of supervision of a work process carried out in accordance with service standards. This study aimed to analyzed the effect of supervising the quality of nursing services, levels of vitamin D receptor, interleukin 6 with the incidence of Nosocomial infections in patients who were infusion. **Methods:** This study uses a Systematic Review design by following the PRISMA checklist. The database used in the article search includes PubMed and Google Scholar with criteria for articles published in 2015-2021, in English and Indonesia. Research questions were compiled using the PICOS method and keyword searches were based on the database in MESH Term. Assessment of article quality using the Critical Appraisal Skill Program and risk assessment of bias. **Results:** Six articles were identified. The application of Supervision Activities can significantly decrease the incidence of Nosocomial infections. Proctor Supervision Model ($p < 0.05$), Brigid Proctor's Model ($p < 0.001$), family action board ($p = 0.010$), Counseling by Demonstration Methods ($p = 0.000$), Supervision of 4S Model ($p < 0.05$), Manchester Clinical Supervision ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Service quality significantly affects the incidence of Nosocomial infections. Therefore, through increased supervision in nursing services, it is necessary to improve the ability of nurses.

Keywords: *Supervision, Service Quality, Vitamin D Receptor, Interleukin 6, Nosocomial infections*

Topic: Patient Safety/Patient-Centered Care

NURSE-CHAPLAINS COLLABORATION IN THE APPLICATION OF SPIRITUAL NURSING IN HOSPITALS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Abdullah¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Syahrul Said³

Correspondence email: abdullahrappewali@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Spiritual nursing care in hospitals is an important component of palliative care that cannot be ignored in the patient's healing process, but in practice, it has received less attention. Lack of collaboration between nurses and clergy, the presence of clergy in the treatment room is not due to nurse referrals but based on patient and family requests. Sometimes their existence is due to hospital management policies, so this affects the effectiveness of spiritual nursing in hospitals. **Methods:** Using the scoping review method which was compiled based on guidelines from JBI literature searches conducted through the PubMed database, ProQuest, EBSCOhost, science direct, clinical for nursing, garuda, and secondary searches with a population of articles that focus on the collaboration of nurses and clergy in the application of spiritual nursing. in a hospital with a search limit of the last 10 years. **Results:** 11 articles that met the inclusion criteria, it was found that 11 articles about nurse-clerical collaboration in the application of spiritual nursing in hospitals from 11 articles explained the form of implementing nurse referrals to clergy, the results obtained explained more about nurse-clerical collaboration in cases of patient problems with critical conditions facing death, especially from the intervention phase to planning. However, of the five forms of collaboration from the assessment phase, no one has yet explained how the collaboration will form in that phase directly. Other findings were obtained from four spiritual characteristics, the phase of how the relationship with nature was not found in articles that explained how nurses and clergy collaborated. **Conclusion:** the conditions of patients to be referred to clergy must consider the professional code of ethics, the importance of bringing/providing clergy in the service room at the hospital to increase collaboration and spiritual referrals. In the future, it is hoped that there will be research that discusses collaboration with clergy in the initial phase of the study so that the spiritual care provided is better and more effective.

Keywords: *Nurse, chaplains, spiritual nursing, hospital*

Topic: Patient safety/Patient-Centered Care

THE INTERVENTION TO ENHANCE THE COPING OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

Fanny Nayluzzuharo N¹, Ika Yuni Widyawati², Elida Ulfiana³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: fanny.nayluzzuharo.n-2017@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Autism is a disruption of verbal, nonverbal, and social interaction growth in children. Children with autism spectrum disorder have a different parenting program from normal children. A mother who has autism spectrum disorder children needs more space up her time to treat their children right, and sometimes they will have stressful moments because of what they think about their autism spectrum disorder children. This study aims to explain the interventions to enhance the coping of parents of children with autism. **Method:** The literature was searched using the electronic database: Scopus, CINAHL, Science Direct, Sage, Google Scholar with inclusion criteria include: parents of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder, articles published in 2011-2021 using experimental studies in English and Indonesian. Ten articles were obtained for review. **Result:** Ten articles that fulfill a searching requirement and are chosen to be analyzed. From ten articles there are divided into two interventions, Cognitive Based Intervention which is Parent Education Program, Coping Effectiveness Training, Mindfulness-Based Interventions, Problem-Solving Skills Training, and Psychological Based Intervention which is Virtual Resilience Intervention. **Conclusion:** This research shows that some interventions or programs that have been examined effectively can increase coping at parents who have autism spectrum disorder children. The intervention that is considered the most effective and often used is the parent education program.

Keywords: *Intervention, Coping, Parents With Autism Spectrum Children, Literature Review, Psychological Well Being*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

PERCEPTIONS AND BARRIERS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED CLINICAL PATHWAYS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Hana Muhammad¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Rini Rachmawaty³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

^{2,3}Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence email: muhammadhana91@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Clinical Pathway can provide consistent, safe, efficient, effective, and timely care that will result in positive outcomes for patients and reduce the inappropriate use of unnecessary resources. The aim of this research is to identify staff perceptions and barriers of medical personnel in the application of integrated clinical pathways. **Method:** A literature review with search for articles through PubMed, Willey, ProQUEST, and Google Scholar databases. Screening is carried out using the last 10 years from 2010 to 2020, relevant to the title of the study and in full text form and in accordance with the research objectives. **Result:** The application of clinical pathways is perceived as a process that is directed at realizing benefits, creating habits and requiring enthusiasm, support, and time. Clinical pathways are important to control actions for quality control and cost control so as to provide optimal results for patients. while the barriers for medical personnel that often arise in the application of clinical pathways include not having sufficient time, lack of direction and guidance related to clinical pathways, lack of staff awareness of the importance of clinical pathways, lack of compliance in documentation and lack of staff commitment in implementing clinical pathways. **Conclusion:** The implementation of an Integrated clinical pathway that involves multidisciplinary health service providers requires good commitment and cooperation to produce quality health services.

Keywords: *Perception, Barriers, Integrated Clinical Pathways*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE RETENTION OF NURSES WORKING IN REMOTE AREA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Josafat Musa Laka¹, Kusrini Kadar², Syahrul Syahrul³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: yosafatlaka@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: There Governments of various countries are striving to achieve equal health for vulnerable and disadvantaged communities. The biggest challenge is to ensure that people living in disadvantaged and very remote areas have access to competent health workers. Distributing and placing health workers in remote areas with adequate quantity and quality is critical in the provision of health services. This study aims to determine the factors that influence nurses to survive working in very remote areas. **Methods:** Literature study using databases: PubMed, Wiley, Cochrane library and Proquest from 2005-2019 journals. The PICO element was used to guide the search process. **Results:** The inclusion criteria are 1) research that aims to determine the factors that make nurses persist in working in remote areas- 2) the participants in this study were nurses- Studies will be excluded if not English, discussing oral literacy / financial literacy / mental literacy, not peer-reviewed (thesis, dissertation)- 3) research locations are in developing countries and there are 23 journals that meet the inclusion criteria by involving 2 reviewers. Important factors that affect retention are professional development & support there are 16 journals, work environment there are 10 journals, career development and organization there are 7 journals, age and regulation there are 6 journals, incentives 4 journals and rural background 3 journals. **Conclusion:** The main factors influencing retention have been mostly explored in the literature but the literature on strategies to reduce nursing staff shortages in rural areas in developing countries is still scant. Further studies are needed to address the pressing issue of equitable healthcare delivery and identify appropriate strategies for future practice and policy.

Keywords: *Retention, nurse, remote area*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

IMPLEMENTATION OF A GRADE REFERRAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIAN HEALTH FACILITIES: A SCOPING REVIEW

Muhammad Adjiz Zuhri¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Takdir Tahir³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University

Correspondence email: muhammadadjizzuhri71@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The referral system in the National Health Insurance era was carried out in stages, starting from the first level, second level and third level health facilities. As a large and new system that takes place in a relatively short period of time, monitoring and evaluation is required by various parties. This study aimed to identify the implementation of a tiered referral system in Indonesian health facilities. **Method:** Using the Scoping review method which was compiled based on the guidelines from JBI. The literature search was carried out through the PubMed, Pro Quest, Willey, EBSCO, Clinical Key for Nursing, Garuda and Secondary Search Databases with a population of articles that focused on health care facilities, concept: referral system, and Context: in Indonesia. **Results:** 13 articles that met the inclusion criteria found that the problem in the tiered referral system in Indonesian health facilities was related to the incompatibility of the referral implementation with standard clinical procedures, administrative procedures and operational procedures. As for the obstacles in the implementation of the tiered referral system, namely the limited human resources, limited facilities and infrastructure and the lack of understanding of health workers about the tiered referral system. The solution to this problem is by conducting regular evaluations of the referral system, recruitment of health workers, training and coaching for health workers, disseminating information on the referral system to the community, completing administrative files and completing health facilities and infrastructure. **Conclusion:** Our study shows that there are still various problems and obstacles in the implementation of a tiered referral system in health facilities in Indonesia, therefore monitoring or evaluation is important to do regularly

Keywords: *Referral System, Health Facilities, National Health Insurance.*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES BASED ON LENGTH OF STAY (LOS), HOSPITAL COST, and READMISSION ON BPJS PATIENTS AT ANUTAPURA PALU RSU

Hijrah¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Rini Rachmawaty³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence email: hijrahhiyrah0@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The hospital as a place for individual health services is part of the health resources that are indispensable in supporting the implementation of health efforts. As an organization with complex characteristics, hospitals are required to provide quality services for the community. It is not enough for a hospital to offer a service concept as long as it is safe, but it is also necessary to offer services with maximum results, and provide satisfaction with high professional standards. The quality or image of the hospital depends on the medical services and nursing services provided to patients. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the quality of health services. This study aimed to evaluate the quality of health services for BPJS patients. **Method:** Mixed methods using sequential explanatory design. **Results:** Identification of 5 high volume diseases showed indicators of length of stay that varied in the description of the same disease with categories 1-3 days, 4-5 days, 6-9 days, even >10 days, the difference in losses for hospitals in the five diseases, and 769 readmissions out of 10,118 admissions during the 2020 period. **Conclusion:** The results of health services have not reached the effectiveness and efficiency of hospital health service quality standards.

Keywords: *Evaluation, quality of health services, length of stay, hospital cost, readmission.*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

THE RELATION OF LEADER MEMBER EXCHANGE WITH NURSES PERFORMANCE AT HAJI HOSPITAL MAKASSAR

Noer Bahry Noor¹, Adelia U. Ady Mangilep², Rini Anggraeni³, Anugerah Yanuar Azis⁴,
Dwiyanti Vitaloka Hassani⁵, Irviyanti Putri⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Hasanuddin University

Correspondence email: risetnbn21@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem is the low performance of nurses at the Haji Hospital of Makassar City in 2020 which has not met the 2010 PPNI standard (Indonesian National Nurses Association) which is 82.8% while based on the idealization standard of PPNI, which is 100%, so researchers need to examine the performance of nurses at the hospital. Performance is the result of work in quality and quantity achieved by an employee in carrying out his duties in accordance with the responsibilities given. This study aims to determine the relationship of Leader Member Exchange (LMX) to the performance of nurses at the Haji Hospital, Makassar City. **Methods:** The type of research used is quantitative research with descriptive research design with a sample of 128 nurses obtained through sampling techniques with saturated samples or census techniques. This research was conducted at Haji Hospital Makassar City in March 2021. The test used was the Chi-Square test. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between affection, loyalty, contribution and appreciation of professionalism to the performance of nurses as indicated by the significance value of the results of data analysis. **Conclusion:** The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between affection, loyalty, contribution and appreciation of professionalism to the performance of nurses at Haji Hospital Makassar City.

Keywords: *leader member exchange, nursing performances*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

SATISFACTION WITH THE AGE-FRIENDLY PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER : A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY AMONG INDONESIAN ELDERLY

Baithesda¹, Chen, Ching-Min²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Sari Putra Indonesia Tomohon, Indonesia

²Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Correspondence email: baith.ms@unsrittomohon.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patient satisfaction is an important measure of healthcare quality. It offers information on the provider's success at meeting the client's expectations and is a key determinant of the patient's perspective behavioral intention. This study aimed to explore the age-friendly Public Health Center (PHC) satisfaction level among the elderly, investigate the relationships between different dimensions of elderly satisfaction and sociodemographic factors. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was involved in age-friendly PHC service areas, Manado governorate, from June to November 2019. A total sample included 268 patients were selected using the convenience sampling technique. All community-dwelling persons aged 60 years or older, lived in the community permanently, and the PHC was the first point of contact was included. The PSQ18 by Marshall & Hays was used to measure elderly satisfaction. Data were collected through a face-to-face interview in the participants' home. Data were tested using independent Kruskal-Wallis H, independent t-test, and one-way ANOVA to clarify differences in these elderly characteristics and satisfaction reported domains. **Result:** An average total satisfaction score was 3.16, with communication domain was the highest average score. Age and employed had a higher score in the interpersonal manner dimension. Single elderly had higher scores in interpersonal manner, financial aspect, and total satisfaction. Those who had multimorbidity had a higher score in general satisfaction, interpersonal manner, and communication. The elderly with college/university level had a lower score in all dimensions, and those with higher monthly income had a lower interpersonal manner satisfaction score. **Conclusion:** We conclude that the elderly level of satisfaction with age-friendly PHCC services is slightly high. There is a positive association between patient satisfaction and sociodemographic factors, such as age, employment, and multimorbidity.

Keywords: *Elderly, Public Health Center, Satisfaction with The Services*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

BARRIERS OF ORAL HYGIENE AMONG CRITICAL CARE NURSES: A SCOPING REVIEW

Rosyidah Arafat¹, Rizalinda Sjahril²

¹Medical Surgical Departement, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University

²Microbiology Departement, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University

Correspondence email: shekawai@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Oral care is a primary component in the prevention of hospital-acquired infection, but it has been a low-priority intervention in intensive care units (ICUs), oral care practices among critical care nurses remain inconsistent and often is neglected due to barriers in practice. **Objective:** To identify and map the factors that inhibit the implementation of oral hygiene among critical care nurses. **Methods:** A scoping review of research literature has been conducted. In total, 5 electronic databases (PubMed, Medline, CINAHL, Science Direct, and Proquest) were systematically searched for studies published in 2011-2021 that explored the barriers of oral hygiene in critical care. Database searches were supplemented by reference lists and grey literature searches. Thematic analyses were performed to synthesize the results. **Results:** In total, 960 articles were initially identified and 8 were included in this review. The main barriers found to hinder implementation included technical barriers and contextual barriers. Technical Barriers consist of limited oral access, mechanical Obstruction, lack of equipment, and patient behavior. Contextual Barriers included high workload, lack of knowledge & Skill, staff shortage, having a low priority, not foreseen in unit policy, poor supervision, lack of academic preparation in oral care, limited awareness of oral care problems, absence of guidelines, and perceptions of nurses that cleaning the oral cavity is an unpleasant task. **Conclusion:** This review highlights the challenges of oral care in a critical setting, which may be helpful for nurses to improve awareness and develop a policy related to the provision of high-quality oral care.

Keywords: *Oral Care, Critical Care Nurses*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AND ITS RELATION TO NURSES PERFORMANCE AT STELLA MARIS HOSPITAL

Adelia Undang Sari Ady Mangilep¹, Noer Bahry Noor², Rini Anggraeni³, Ismi Sultan⁴,
Dwiyanti Vitaloka Hassani⁵, Irviyanti Putri⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: adeliafkmuh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Quality of work life is a problem that should receive attention from hospitals. This refers to the idea that quality of work life is considered capable of increasing the participation and contribution of implementing nurses to hospitals. The performance of nurses at Stella Maris Hospital in 2020 which did not meet the 2010 PPNI standards (Indonesian National Nurses Association) was 89.78% while based on the idealization standard of PPNI, which was 100%, so researchers needed to examine the performance of nurses at the hospital. This study aims to determine the relationship between quality of work life (QWL) on the performance of nurses at Stella Maris Hospital. **Methods:** The type of research used is quantitative research with a cross sectional research design with a sample of 77 nurses obtained through sampling techniques with survey techniques using questionnaires. This research was conducted at Stella Maris Hospital in April-August 2021. The test used was the Chi-Square test. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the quality of work life on the performance of nurses as indicated by the significance value of the results of data analysis. **Conclusion:** The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between quality of work life and nurse performance.

Keywords: *quality of work life*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY AND NURSES PERFORMANCE AT STELLA MARIS HOSPITAL

Rini Anggraeni¹, Noer Bahry Noor², Adelia U. Ady Mangilep³,
A. Jamala Indira Ridha Reseki⁴, Irviyanti Putri⁵, Dwiyantri Vitaloka Hassani⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Correspondence Email: riniacho@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Spirituality in the workplace gives employees the ability to be able to interpret their work in order to create organizational commitment in each employee. There are 3 dimensions of spirituality in the workplace, namely meaningful of work, sense of community, and alignment with organizational values. Based on the performance of nurses at Stella Maris Hospital in 2020 which did not meet the 2010 PPNI standard (Indonesian National Nurses Association) which was 89.78% while based on the idealization standard of PPNI, it was 100%, so researchers need to examine the performance of nurses in the hospital. This study aims to determine the relationship of workplace spirituality to the performance of nurses at Stella Maris Hospital. **Methods:** The type of research used is quantitative research with a cross sectional research design with a sample of 77 nurses obtained through sampling techniques with survey techniques using questionnaires. This research was conducted at Stella Maris Hospital in April-August 2021. The test used was Chi-Square test. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between meaningful of work, sense of community, alignment with organizational values on nurse performance as indicated by the significance value of the results of data analysis. **Conclusion:** The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between meaningful of work, sense of community, and alignment with organizational values on the performance of nurses at Stella Maris Hospital.

Keywords: *workplace spirituality*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS OF CLINICAL AUTHORITY BASED ON NURSE CAREER LEVEL IN MAKASSAR, GOWA, AND MAROS REGIONAL

Rudi Salam¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Takdir Tahir³

^{1,2,3}Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence email: rudisalamrifat@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The clinical authority of nursing staff is a description of nursing interventions carried out by nursing personnel based on their practice areas assigned by nurses in hospitals. A detailed list of clinical authorities is given through a credential process, namely an evaluation of nursing staff to determine the feasibility of granting clinical authority to maintain the professionalism of nursing staff. Nurses who perform nursing actions in accordance with their clinical authority are proven to increase patient satisfaction, increase responsiveness to treatment and reduce patient re-hospitalization. This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of details of clinical authority based on the career level of nurses in Makassar, Gowa, and Maros Regional Hospitals. **Method:** This study used a descriptive-analytical research design with survey analytical research. The sampling technique used a probability sample area with a total sample of 194 nurses in 6 (six) hospitals represented by teaching hospitals, provincial and city districts that matched the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data collection used the questionnaire Conformity Details of Clinical Authority (DCA) Based on Area and Authority, Career Level, Mandate and Delegation Conducted Based on DCA and Implementation of Clinical Authority During the Period of DCA Granting. **Results:** The results showed that the suitability of the details of clinical authority based on the area and its authority was obtained according to 161 people (83%) while it was not suitable for 33 people (17%), for the suitability of the details of clinical authority with the appropriate career level obtained 166 people (85.6%) while it is not appropriate, 28 people (14.4%) are obtained, for the implementation of the mandate and delegation is carried out based on the details of the appropriate clinical authority, it is obtained 136 people (70%) while it is not appropriate 58 people (30%), for the implementation of clinical authority based on the number of clinical authorities carried out during the period of giving the appropriate DCA obtained 144 people (74%) while the unsuitable obtained 50 people (26%). **Conclusion:** Evaluation of the implementation of the details of the clinical authority of the 6 hospitals studied the most appropriate DCA was the education hospital, and conversely the DCA with the lowest conformity was the district hospital.

Keywords: *Details of Clinical Authority, Career Level, Nurse, Hospital.*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

USE OF INSTRUMENTS TO MEASURE PATIENT PERCEPTIONS OF NURSE CARING BEHAVIOR IN HOSPITALS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Halijah Bauw¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Kusrini Kadar³

¹Student of Postgraduate Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin ^{2,3}Lecturer at Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin

Correspondence email: lija1104bauw@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patient satisfaction with the health services obtained has been determined as an indicator of service quality. The nursing profession is the most common profession in hospitals and is the profession that has the longest contact with patients. Nurses' caring behavior has a major role in patient satisfaction and service quality in hospitals. Measuring the patient's perception directly about the caring behavior of nurses can improve the quality of services provided. **Method:** Using the scoping review method in accordance with the guidelines from JBI. Literature was obtained by searching five databases, namely, Pubmed, EBSCO, Proquest, ScienceDirect, and Secondary data. This scoping review focuses on mapping the instruments used to measure patients' perceptions of nurses' caring behavior. **Result:** Based on the results of the review, 47 articles were obtained and from those articles identified 14 instruments that were often used to measure patients' perceptions of nurses' caring behavior, namely, CARE-Q, Caring Behavior Inventory-42, Caring Behavior Inventory-24, Caring Assessment tools, Caring Behavior Assessment, Caring Dimension Inventory, Caring Nursing Patient Interaction Scale, Caring Factor Survey, Caring Measuring Behavior, Caring Behavior Scale, Preference of Nursing Scale, Caring Behavior Inventory-E, Caring Assessment Care Giver, Caring Behavior Inventory. Furthermore, of the 14 caring instruments, the Caring Behavior Inventory-24 is the instrument that is most often used in research as many as 13 articles. **Conclusion:** Through this scoping review study, instruments that can be used to measure patient perceptions of nurse caring behavior have been mapped and it is easier for researchers to choose instruments that can be used to measure patient perceptions of nurse caring behavior.

Keywords: *Caring, Nursing Caring Behavior, Perception of Caring*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

HEALTH CARE QUALITY AMONG INSURED PATIENTS IN INDONESIAN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL: A SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Rini Rachmawaty¹, Andi Wardihan Sinrang², Elly Wahyudin³, Agussalim Bukhari⁴

¹Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

^{2,4}Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

³Faculty of Pharmacy, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence email: rini.rachmawaty@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study aimed to examine the health care quality among insured patients hospitalized in the Indonesian psychiatric hospital by using a secondary data source. **Method:** A secondary data analysis was performed to investigate the health care quality and services received by the insured patients hospitalized in the Indonesian psychiatric hospital. Data were extracted from the BPJS health insurance e-claim database from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and from January 1 to July 31, 2020. Descriptive and bivariate analysis were used to examine total patients and hospital admissions; patient demographics; types of inpatient wards; INACBGs diagnoses; length of stay; discharge status; hospital costs; and 30-day readmissions. **Results:** Total inpatient unit admissions were 1,864 in 2019 and 683 in 2020. From total hospital admissions, 79.2% (2019) and 81.1% (2020) were admitted to the 3rd class of inpatient units and 95.7% (2019) & 97.9% (2020) were discharged based on physician approval. However, 43.2% of total admissions were reported had the length of stays more than 42 days in both years and caused financial losses around IDR 15,176,672 per admission in 2019 and IDR 9,930,586 per admission in 2020. Thirty-day hospital readmissions were also found at 26.7% in 2019 and 34.8% in 2020. Medication costs; supporting service costs, such as dietitian and laundry; and consultation costs were identified as contributing factors to the hospital financial losses. Meanwhile, patients diagnosed with mild to moderate Schizophrenia and Bipolar disorders were found experienced 30-day hospital readmissions. **Conclusion:** Developing clinical guidelines and implementing integrated clinical pathways through interprofessional collaboration that is framed in the professional nursing practice model are suggested to enhance the health care quality of psychiatric patients hospitalized in the Indonesian psychiatric hospital.

Keywords: *Clinical Pathways, Health Care Quality, Hospital Costs, Hospital Readmissions, Length of Stay, Patient Discharge, 30 Day Readmissions.*

Topic: Health Care System and Policy

THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF PRECORDIAL LEADS ECG SAFONE FOR ELECTROCARDIOGRAM RECORDING

Wan Nishfa Dewi¹, Safri², Iswadi Hasyim³, Hellena Deli⁴, Yulia Rizka⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

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

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Electrocardiogram is a common test performed for patients with cardiovascular problems. This is one of the important diagnostics thus it needs to be performed accurately in all conditions including in an emergency. However, in responding to emergencies situation health workers need to provide immediate assistance to maintain life, and the displacement of the precordial electrodes can occur and it will affect the ECG results and lead to wrong interpretation and diagnoses. Designing a portable precordial lead can solve the misplacement of precordial electrodes to responding all situations. This study aimed to describe a process of developing ECG electrode precordial SafOne and to compare its trial recording results with ECG standards. **Method:** The study was conducted at the Faculty of Nursing laboratory using a quasi-experiment with a post-test only equivalent control group design. There were 14 respondents involved who were selected using purposive sampling. The statistical test used for this study was the T-Test to analyze the presence of the artifact from each ECG recording taken. **Result:** The first trial of the ECG SafOne showed that from 168 precordial leads, five of them indicated artifact images in lead II from two participants (1.19%), and three artifact images emerged in lead III from three participants (1.79%). A Statistical test showed no significant difference in terms of artifacts that emerged from ECG recording results from both standard ECG recording and precordial leads ECG SafOne (p-value 0.096). **Conclusion:** ECG recording results gain from the first trial of ECG SafOne depict no substantial difference in the presence of artifact when it compares to ECG standard. Therefore, the precordial leads ECG SafOne can be continued used for its continuity results in the future study.

Keywords: *ECG, Precordial Lead, Safone, Artifact*

Topic: Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing and Health Science

INTER RATER RELIABILITY BRADEN SCALE AND WATERLOW SCALE IN EARLY RISK DETECTION OF THE PRESSURE ULCER HAPPENS IN ORTHOPEDI ROOM OF THE RSUP. DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO MAKASSAR

Nurpadila¹, Herlina Masak², Sitti Nurjannah³, Takdir Tahir⁴, Syahrul⁵, Maemunarti⁶

¹Department of Nursing, College of Health, Marendeng Majene, West Sulawesi, Indonesia

²Primaya Hospital Makassar, South Sulawesi

³Hospital Prof. Dr. A. Makkatutu, Bantaeng, South Sulawesi

^{4,5}Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

⁶RSUP. Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo, Makassar, South Sulawesi

Correspondence email: nurpadilamunir@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pressure ulcers are damage to the skin or underlying tissue, which are generally localized to bony prominences as a result of pressure or friction. So, it is important for nursing practitioners to provide the best service in preventing these risks, one of which is through a pressure ulcer risk assessment such as the Braden and Waterlow scales. So, the purpose of the study is the application of Evidence Based Practice to assess the inter-rater reliability of the Braden & Waterlow scale. **Method:** Analytical study with inter rater reliability test (one sample t-test) involving 8 respondents of orthopedic patients who are at risk of developing pressure ulcers who are assessed by two nurses. The assessment was carried out using the Braden scale and the Waterlow scale on 18 March-07 May 2019 in the orthopedic room. **Results:** The value of inter-rater reliability (mean difference value) of the two observers is not different or reliable on the Braden scale (0.000) while the Waterlow scale (0.250). **Conclusion:** from the inter-rater reliability, it was found that the reliability of the Braden scale was better or higher than the Waterlow scale.

Keywords: *Inter-Rater Reliability, Orthopedics, Pressure Ulcers, Braden Scale, Waterlow Scale*

Topic: Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing & Health Science

SELF HEALTH STATUS CONSCIOUSNESS: NEWMAN’S THEORY FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC COMPLICATIONS

Dikha Ayu Kurnia¹, Pradana Soewondo², Dewi Irawaty³, Jahja Umar⁴

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia
Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia
Faculty of Psychology, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, South Tangerang, Indonesia

Correspondence email: dikha.kurniamunasik@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In other literature reviews, self-consciousness and health status have not been associated with the involvement of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) patients for the management of long-term care plans. Clarity of self-health status consciousness is needed as a self-assessment kit in T2DM patients with chronic complications so that the role of care partnership can be enhanced. The purpose of this literature review is to identify the dimensions of self-health status consciousness based on Newman’s theory of health as expanding consciousness. **Method:** The literature review method used is a theory-based review, where this review focuses on the dimensional analysis of Newman’s theory. Eight articles published in the last 10 years from CINAHL database were reviewed. To determine which articles were chosen, some keywords were used in the searching process: type 2 diabetes mellitus, health status, self-consciousness, chronic complications. Six key stages were used as the protocol and completion of the literature review. **Result:** The results showed that self-health status consciousness based on Newman’s theory has four dimensions, namely 1) partnership dimension, 2) dialogue dimension, 3) pattern dimension, and 4) health dimension. **Conclusions:** The dimensions can be used to assess the self-health status consciousness of T2DM patients with chronic complications. Further studies on developing an instrument of self-health status consciousness based on Newman’s Theory need to be carried out.

Keywords: *Chronic Complications, Health Status, Self-Consciousness, Self-Health Status Consciousness, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus*

Topic: Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing and Health Science

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE INDONESIAN VERSION: TRANSLATION, VALIDITY, AND RELIABILITY TEST

Autry Alvian Mandagi¹, Jolie Febrian Ponamon², Na-Ying Ko³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Sari Putra Indonesia, Tomohon, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Sari Putra Indonesia, Tomohon, Indonesia

³Department of Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

Correspondence email: mandagiautry@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Antimicrobial resistance is one of the most serious and growing threats to public health because of antibiotics inappropriate and excessive use. Healthcare professionals (HCPs) have an essential role to play against antibiotic resistance. Little is known about the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of antimicrobial stewardship among HCPs in Indonesia because of a lack of a valid and reliable scale. This study aimed to translate and validate the KAP of antimicrobial stewardship. **Methods:** Two procedures consisting of WHO forward-backward translation and validation of 48-items questionnaire developed by Tegagn et al. (2017) were conducted. The KAP of antimicrobial stewardship was administered to a sample of 45. Content validity, test-retest reliability, and internal consistency were assessed using the intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) and Cronbach alpha coefficient. **Result:** I-CVI and S-CVI items scores were more than 0.78, and the acceptable level of test-retest reliability was obtained for the Indonesian KAP of antimicrobial stewardship. Cronbach alpha coefficients for the total scale and subscales of the KAP ranged from 0.75 to 0.90. **Conclusion:** The KAP Indonesian presents a valid and reliable scale for assessing knowledge, attitude, and antimicrobial stewardship practice among HCPs in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Antimicrobial stewardship, Healthcare professionals, Questionnaire*

Topic: Psychometric Study or Scale Development in Nursing and Health Science



Proceeding

THE 4th INTERNATIONAL NURSING, HEALTH
SCIENCE STUDENT & HEALTH CARE
PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE 2021

Penerbit:



Gedung UPT Unhas Press
Kampus Unhas Tamalanrea, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10
e-mail: unhaspress@gmail.com
Makassar

ISBN 978-979-530-334-3

