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13-14, October 2021
Padang, West Sumatera

# Abstract Book
# THE 3rd ANDALAS INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE, AINiC 2021

Technology in Nursing Education and Practice:
Current Challanges and Innovations

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ABSTRACT BOOK

# THE 3rd ANDALAS INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE, AINiC 2021

## 'Technology in Nursing Education and Practice: Current Challanges and Innovations'

**13-14, October 2021**
**Padang, West Sumatera**

**Fakultas Keperawatan**
**Universitas Andalas**

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**ABSTRACT BOOK**
**THE 3rd ANDALAS INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE, AINiC 2021**
**Technology in Nursing Education and Practice:**
**Current Challanges and Innovations**

Editor :
Esthika Ariany Maisa | Sidaria | Yuanita Ananda
Ilfa Khairina | Fitri Mailani

Reviewer :
Nelwati, S.Kp., MN., Ph.D | Hema Malini, S.Kp., MN., Ph.D
Feni Betriana, Ns., S.Kep., MNS |Kusrini S. Kadar, S.Kp., MN., Ph.D
Dr. dr. Susmiati, M.Biomed

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Fitri Mailani

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Website : https://fkep.unand.ac.id/

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# WELCOME TO **AINIC 2021**

Welcome to the third international nursing conference, 2021. The Andalas International Nursing Conference (AINiC) Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, is organizing the biennial scientific meeting for academicians, professionals, and students in nursing and health. The conference aims to share updated knowledge and research evidence from expert and experienced professionals. We honored the contributions of outstanding keynote speakers, and the panelists are invaluable for expanding our knowledge in these particular topics. The main agenda for the two days of the conference is a plenary session and an oral/poster presentation. Our Keynote plenary speakers are Prof. Pamela R. Jeffries from Vanderbilt University, United State. Prof. Tetsuya Tanioka from Tokushima University, Japan. Associate Prof. Liaw Sok Ying from the National University of Singapore. Associate Prof. Hema Malini from Universitas Andalas, Indonesia. Associate Prof. Waraporn Kongsuwan from Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. Prof. Tutik Sri Hartati from Universitas Indonesia and Natasha Gulati, MBA from Manager Elsevier Health Solution.

Since Covid-19 was declared a global pandemic, it has had many impacts on nursing education and practice. So a strategy is needed to continue academic activities. Virtual learning using technology is one way to keep the learning process running smoothly. Base on the situation, this year's schedule of the third Andalas International Nursing Conference 2021 will focus on the substantial theme "Technology in Nursing Education and Practice: Current Challenges and Innovations," held in Padang, Indonesia, virtually on 13-14th October 2021.

The conference particularly welcomes contributions from nursing educationalists, education managers, practitioners, researchers, and students. The number of participants conference is 329 from many countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Taiwan, and 79 participants for oral/poster presentation.

We hope this conference will accommodate and increase research contributions in nursing and health, especially in technology in nursing education, and facilitate for research publication. We hope output from this conference is publications of presenter article in Journal Scopus index.

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My deepest gratitude goes to the Advisory Board, Organizing Committee, rector Universitas Andalas, Governour west Sumatera and the Directorate General Higher Education of Indonesia to support this conference's success. To all of our distinguished guests and participants, thank you for being here, welcome, and enjoy the conference.

Best Regard

The president commite AINIC 3

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# KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

**Prof. Pamela R. Jeffries PhD, RN, FAAN, ANEF, FSSH**
**The George Washington University, United States**

"Virtual Simulation in Nursing Education"

**Prof. Tetsuya Tanioka, RN; MA, MSN PhD, FAAN**
**Tokushima University, Japan**
*"Reimagining Nursing Practice in a Digital World"*

**Assoc. Prof. Liaw Sok Ying, PhD**
**National University of Singapore, Singapore**

"Create Real-time Experience And Teamwork In Virtual Environment"

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**Associate Prof. Hema Malini, MN, Ph.D**
**Universitas Andalas, Indonesia**
"Social Media for Patients Education: Challenges and Benefits"

**Assoc. Prof. Waraporn Kongsuwan, PhD**
**Prince of Songkla University, Thailand**
*"Aesthetic Nursing Practice in the Era of the New Normal"*

**Assoc. Prof . Dr. Rr. Tutik Sri Hartati**
**Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia**
"Online Learning Challenges in Continuing Nursing Professional Development during COVID-19"

**Natasha Gulati, MBA**
***Manager Elsevier Health Solution***

*"Innovation in Nursing Education*

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# THE EFFECT OF EMERGENCY TRAINING ON FARMERS' KNOWLEDGE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DAILY EMERGENCIES

**Eko Prasetya Widianto[1*], Arista Maisyaroh[1], Rizeki Dwi Fibriansari[2]**

[1]Emergency and Critical Nursing Department, Diploma Degree of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, East Java, Indonesia
[2]Basic Nursing Departement, Diploma Degree of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, East Java, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Cardiac arrest and injury can occur at anytime and anywhere, including in work environments that have high-risk factors, such as in agricultural areas. Exposure to sunlight, sharp objects, and contact with hazardous materials gets farmers at risk of daily emergencies. The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of emergency training on the management of daily emergencies. Interventions provided are to provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training, injury management, and transportation techniques. **Methods:** This research uses a quasi-experiment design with the design used is a pre-posttest design without a control group. In this design, there is one group of intervention groups, samples obtained using simple random sampling techniques with a total of 33 respondents, analysis using the Mann Withey test. **Results:** Mann-Withey statistic test results show increased knowledge of CPR get ρ value = 0.032, increased knowledge of injuries get ρ value = 0.002 and increased knowledge of transportation techniques get ρ value = 0.000 with α = 0,000 then ρ< α means there is an influence of CPR training, injury management and transportation techniques on improving the ability of farmers in the management of daily emergencies. **Conclusion:** emergency daily training in common people as first responders is very effective in reducing mortality and death from cardiac arrest and injury before being taken to the hospital.

**Keywords**: agricultural, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, injury

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# PREHOSPITAL AND EMERGENCY NURSES' KNOWLEDGE IN MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMA

**Kharisma Adytama Putra[1,3*], Masfuri[2], Tuti Herawati[2], Agung Waluyo[2], Juliana G.E.P Massie[4]**

[1]Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
[3]AGD DINKES 119 DKI Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia
[4]Intensive Care Unit, Department of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia Hospital, Depok, West Java, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Trauma is the leading cause of the death. Emergency nursing care providers face high expectations in terms of reducing morbidity and mortality through prehospital and emergency care services. The purpose of this study was to see the difference in prehospital and emergency nurses' understanding of trauma. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study using a set of questionnaire and involving 140 nurses from prehospital care provider and emergency ward of a public hospital in Jakarta. **Results:** This study illustrate that prehospital nurses had poor total knowledge mean scores (13,84 ± 2,55) while emergency nurses had higher mean scores (17,47 ± 2,53). The results revealed a substantial difference in prehospital and emergency nurses' knowledge ($p = 0.000$; $\alpha = 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The recommendation in this study is the need for more focused training, and the development of training programs in emergency trauma nursing care.

**Keywords:** emergency, knowledge, prehospital, trauma

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# IMPLEMENTING PRONE POSITION AND NURSING CONSIDERATION IN NON INTUBATED COVID-19 PATIENTS : A CASE REPORT

**Juliana G.E.P Massie[1,2*], Eka Diah Kristanti[1], Fathiya Hanisya[1], Sri Hariyanti[1]**

[1]Intensive Care Unit, Department of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia Hospital, Depok, West Java, Indonesia
[2]Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The need for mechanical ventilation increased rapidly, in line with the surge in COVID-19 cases. Giving the prone position is one form of Evidence-Based Nursing practice and has proven beneficial for patients with respiratory distress due to COVID-19 infection. This study aims to present that pronation is an effort to prevent COVID-19 patients with mild to moderate symptoms from falling into severe conditions. **Methods:** We report two cases of COVID-19 patients with moderate symptoms who are not intubated. Pronation is carried out in 9 to 15 days, either using *Non-Invasive Ventilation* or *High Flow Nasal Cannula*. **Results:** By implementing the pronation, the need for oxygen fraction can be weaned, and hemodynamic parameters stabilize. **Conclusions:** The provision of pronation in COVID-19 cases is considered to reduce the high number of needs for mechanical ventilation in the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, Evidence-Based Nursing, Pronation*

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# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION OF NURSES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS OF PATIENTS' FAMILIES IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

**Emil Huriani[1*], Zifriyanthi Minanda Putri[1], Lailatul Israini[1]**

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

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Psychological distress can be experienced by the family member of hospitalized patients, especially in the ICU, as they have restricted visits and the patient cannot communicate straightforwardly with their family member. One of the factors that have the potential to became the source of psychological distress to the patient's family is the nurse's therapeutic communication. This study aimed to determine the relationship between nurse therapeutic communication and the psychological distress of the patient's family who are treated in the ICU. **Methods:** Research tipe was quantitative with a correlational design. The number of samples was 30 family members taken by purposive sampling technique. Data collection used the Health Care Communication Questionnaire (HCCQ) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out using the Spearman correlation test. **Results:** The results showed that the average score of nurse's therapeutic communication was 55.17 and the average psychological distress of the patient's family was 19.80. There was a significant relationship between nurse therapeutic communication and the patient's family psychological distress ($r = -0.397$, $p = 0.030$). **Conclusion:** Good therapeutic communication will reduce the level of psychological distress to the patient's family in the ICU. The improvement of nurses' skills in therapeutic communication, especially related to nonverbal closeness, is needed to improve the quality of nursing care in the ICU.

**Keywords:** communication, family members, psychological distress, therapeutic

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# KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS) AMONG STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN KAJANG

**Mickey Koh Mei Chi[1*], Thavamalar Paramasivam[2], Mohammed Abdulrazzaq Jabbar[3]**

[1]UTAR, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sungai Long, Cheras, Selangor, Malaysia
[2]UTAR, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sungai Long, Cheras, Selangor, Malaysia
[3]UTAR, Department of Population Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sungai Long, Cheras, Selangor, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** A lot of Malaysian aged 20 to 39 years, are infected with HIV. It is crucial to understand students' attitude and knowledge towards HIV/AIDS in controlling the disease. To assess the knowledge level and attitude towards HIV/AIDS among students in a private university. **Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was carried out among 270 university students from 4th to 8th February 2021. A self-administered questionnaire consisted of sociodemographic characteristics, HIV-KQ-18 and AAS-G was used. **Results:** 60.7% of the participants had high knowledge. 91.1% demonstrated supportive attitude. There was no statistically significant association between knowledge level or attitude and sociodemographic characteristics, except for age and gender, respectively. However, there was a statistically significant association between attitude and knowledge level of the students on HIV/AIDS [$\chi^2$ (1, n=270) = 5.966, p = 0.015]. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, health education and awareness programme specified to certain age and gender are needed to improve university students.

**Keywords**: attitude, HIV/AIDS, knowledge level, university students

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# FIGHTING THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE-2019 (COVID-19) PANDEMIC: PERCEIVED STRESSORS AMONG NURSES IN WEST SUMATERA, INDONESIA

**Rahmi Muthia[1*], Emil Huriani[1], Fitri Mailani[1], Rika Sarfika[2]**

[1]Medical Surgical Nursing – Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Psychiatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Indonesia was affected by the outbreak of coronavirus disease in 2019 (COVID-19). Facing the COVID-19 that is highly contagious, a healthcare worker is under both physical and psychological pressure. Nurses as frontline health workers are at high risk of exposure to the impact of the pandemic. Nurses who work at a hospital and have the possibility to interact with COVID-19 patients could be psychologically stressed. The purpose of the present study was to examine the perceived stressors among nurses working in the hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** The study design was a cross-sectional descriptive survey design. The study has done in April 2020. An online survey was designed based on perceived COVID-19 stressor questionnaires. The survey link was distributed to nurses via social media to personal and group accounts. There were 238 nurses responded to the survey. The independent T-test and ANOVA were applied to analyze data. **Results:** The overall mean score of the perceived stressor was 39.82, and inadequate protective measures was reported as leading to very much stress 45.8%. **Conclusion:** Inadequate personal protective equipment appeared as the robust stressors while the availability of hospital goods supply raised as a factor with high contribution to the occurrence of numerous stressors. Healthcare institutions and government are necessary to provide equipment, support, and intervention to address psychosocial distress on nurses.

**Keywords**: coronavirus, hospital supply, protection device, psychosocial aspect

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# INFORMATION MOTIVATION BEHAVIORAL (IMB) IN IMPROVING COMPLIANCE WITH TB PATIENTS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

**Nixson Manurung[1*], R. Hamdani Harahap.[2], Fazidah Aguslina Siregar[3], Lita Sri Andayani[4]**

[1,3,4] Departement of Public Health, Faculty of Public Health Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia Department of Antropologi Sosial, Faculty of Sosial and Politic, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis is still a global and national public health problem. TB is one of the top 10 causes of death and the leading cause of infectious agents in the world. This study's aim was to identify international research related to information motivation behavioral to TB patients. **Methods:** The initial search was carried out by finding hundreds of references articles published between 2000-2020. Related articles that describe information motivation behavioral on tuberculosis sufferers were collected. **Results:** Of the 32 articles taken, all articles were examined in detail, consisting of 6 descriptive correlation studies, 23 multivariate analysis studies and 3 qualitative descriptive studies. There were 5 studies that were included in the inclusion criteria. From the systematic review process, it was found that there were various themes related to adherence of TB patients in taking OAT, among others: Family support and PMO for TB patients for 6-8 months associated with TB patient adherence in taking medication showed significant results. **Conclusion:** Information Motivation Behavioral (IMB) for TB patients based on this review requires more serious attention, this is due to the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis incidence which is increasing every year. Health workers, PMOs, families and also the government must work together actively in providing support and motivation to TB sufferers to improve compliance in taking medication, either through providing information, motivation and behavioral online or offline.

**Keywords**: *Adherence, Tuberculosis, Information motivasi behavioral*

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# THE EFFECT OF MC-KENZIE EXERCISE FOR LOW BACK PAIN AT AGRICULTURAL AREAS : LITERATURE REVIEW

**Rizeki Dwi Fibriansari[1*], Ni'matus Sholikhah[2], Arista Maisyaroh[1], Eko Prasetya Widianto[1]**

[1]Lecturer Diploma Degree of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, East Java, Indonesia
[2]Student Diploma Degree of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, East Java, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Low back pain is a pain syndrome experienced by individuals caused by poor body position resulting in injury to soft tissue structures which include muscles and ligaments. Low back pain is one of the factors causing morbidity and mortality in agricultural areas. Mc-Kenzie exercise can be done to overcome the pain experienced at low back pain patients. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Mc-Kenzie exercise at patients with low back pain. **Methods:** This study uses a literature review method with article searches conducted on the scholar, Pubmed, and Springerlink electronic databases. There were 220 journal articles in the scholar database, 2 journal articles in the Pubmed search database, and 42 journal articles in the Springerlink database, but only 7 articles met all inclusion criteria and were reviewed. **Results:** The results of the literature study of Mc-Kenzie exercise are the most frequently performed exercises using the Mc-Kenzie exercise technique in general. The average duration of training is 20 minutes per session, performed 4 times a week for 4 weeks. The Mc-Kenzie exercise is a light exercise using movement, relaxing, and focusing on the muscles in a calm state for physical and mental relaxation. **Conclusion:** The Mc-Kenzie exercise has a significant effect on reducing low back pain so it can be recommended to use muscle rehabilitation safely and without side effects.

**Keywords**: agricultural, low back pain, mc-kenzie exercise

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# PRECAUTIONS THERAPY AND LIFESTYLES MANAGEMENT IN ACHIEVING TARGETED BLOOD PRESSURE AMONG ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION

**Elvi Oktarina[1*], Emil Huriani.[1], Mahathir[2]**

[1]Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing,
Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Community Health Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing,
Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** An unhealthy diet is a very high contributing factor to the occurrence of hypertension. One of the essential treatments is by performing a therapeutic regimen to achieve the targetted blood pressure. However, self-control and self-management were lacking among the elderly with hypertension. It also affects complications that have an impact so that morbidity and mortality due to hypertension are increasing. This study aimed to determine the preventive action, therapy, and lifestyle management Among the elderly with hypertension in achieving targetted blood pressure. **Methods:** This study used descriptive-analytic with a cross-sectional study. The sample of the study was 100 elderly with hypertension. The sampling method of the survey used accidental sampling by using a salt consumption questionnaire and MMAS. **Results:** The study's findings showed a significant correlation between precautions therapy and lifestyle management with blood pressure (p value=0.001). **Conclusion:** This research is pivotal in providing input to hospital and healthcare facilities to make a design to overcome uncontrolled blood pressure in elderly patients with hypertension. It is crucial to implement precautions therapy and lifestyle management in the hospital.

**Keywords**: blood pressure, hipertension, lifestyle, self-management

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# ILLNESS PERCEPTION CHANGES AMONG CARDIAC PATIENTS ATTENDING CARDIAC REHABILITATION

**Sukhbeer Kaur Darsin Singh[1,2]*, Abqariyah Bt Yahya@Ahmad Noor[3]**
**Khatijah Lim Abdullah[4], Imran Zainal Abidin[5], Anwar bin Suhaimi[6]**

[1] Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,
University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia
[2]PhD Department of Nursing Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia
[3] Department of Social Preventive and Medicine, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Malaya, Malaysia
[4]Department of Nursing, School of Medical and Life Sciences, Sunway University, Malaysia
[5]Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya
[6] Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Coronary heart disease is one of the leading causes of the death in Malaysia and the world. Cardiac rehabilitation programme (CRP) is recognized as a secondary prevention for cardiac patients. Illness perception includes beliefs that patients have about their illness and it can demonstrate a positive coping behaviour in attending CRP. The aim of the study was to determine the changes in illness perception among cardiac patients at baseline (T0) at the 4th (T1) and 8th (T2) sessions of CRP. **Methods**: This longitudinal survey was conducted in two tertiary hospitals in Malaysia, among 450 patients. Data collection was conducted during CRP Phase I T0 and CRP Phase II at T1 and T2 sessions. Brief Illness Perception Questionnaires (BIPQ) was distributed to patients at T0 and were followed up in T1 and T2. **Results**: Data were analyzed using the Repeated measures of ANOVA, the treatment control item were significant at T0, T1 and T2. Personal control, identity and emotional response items were also significant at T2 ($p<0.00$). **Conclusion**: Secondary prevention programme enhances a positive illness perception among the participants on their outlook of their disease process and recovery process.

**Keywords**: cardiac patients, cardiac rehabilitation programme, coronary heart disease, illness perception, longitudinal survey

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# THE EXPERIENCES OF PATIENTS ON DIALYSIS IN MANAGING THEIR SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

**Fitri Mailani[1*], Yelly Herrien[2], Rahmi Muthia[1], Roxana Devi Tumanggor[3]**

[1]Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty Of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia
[2]Pediatric Department, Faculty Of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia [3]Faculty Of Nursing, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis experience various physical and psychological symptoms. Severe symptoms can be disabling and have a severe impact on daily activities. Some strategies should be managed to improve the quality of life, such as fluid/diet restriction and coping management. The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of patients on dialysis in managing their symptoms of Chronic Kidney Disease in Padang, Indonesia. **Methods*:*** This research was a qualitative study with semi-structured interviews. The data collection with was carried out with 14 patients diagnosed with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis in Dr. M. Djamil Hospital in Padang, July and September 2020 involved a purposive sampling technique. They are experiencing physical and psychological symptoms. All interviews were audiotape recorded with permission from participant and were verbatim transcribed. Data were analyzed using the content analysis by Colaizzi approach. **Results:** Two central themes were developed that are symptoms experience and self-management strategy. Each theme consists of two sub-themes. **Conclusion:** This research provided a better understanding of the physical and psychological symptoms experiencing by the patient undergoing hemodialysis and how to cope with the condition. The findings accommodate nurses and other healthcare professionals in facilitating interventions to minimize physical and psychological symptoms during the dialysis process.

**Keyword:** chronic kidney disease, hemodialysis, qualitative study, symptoms

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# THE EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION ON ANXIETY OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL, SOUTH SUMATERA, INDONESIA

**Aris Citra Wisuda[1,2]*, Muhamad Andika Sasmita Saputra[2], Citra Suraya[1]**

[1]Bina Husada College Of Health Science, Palembang, Indonesia
[2]Faculty of Nursing, Lincoln University College, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Progressive muscle relaxation therapy is one of the non-pharmacological measures that can overcome psychological problems, one of which is anxiety. This action is necessary for patients with kidney failure who experience anxiety who will routinely carry out hemodialysis. **Methods:** This study used a pre-experimental quantitative method, the subjects were 47 patients undergoing hemodialysis at a private regional hospital by using total sampling. The study was conducted on 9-17 June 2021. The test used is the Wilcoxon test with 0.05. **Results:** The results obtained a p-value of 0.000 (p <0.05) and a Z test value of 6.323. Then the p-value <0.05 so that there is an effect of progressive muscle relaxation on the anxiety of chronic kidney failure patients in the hemodialysis room of hospital. The impact of progressive muscle relaxation help individuals relaxed in reducing psychological stress levels so that patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy can be calmer. **Conclusion:** The results of this study can be used as evidence-based nursing practice (EBNP) for nurses in the hemodialysis unit at hospital about the application of progressive muscle relaxation techniques in reducing the anxiety of clients undergoing hemodialysis.

**Keywords**: anxiety, hemodialysis, progressive muscle relaxation

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# POST-HEMODIALYSIS RECOVERY TIME AMONG END-STAGE RENAL DISEASES' PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

**Devia Putri Lenggogeni[1*], Hema Malini[2], Elvi Oktarina[3], Chong Mei Chan[4], Pardomuan Robinson Sihombing[5]**

[1,2,3]Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia
[4]Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia
[5]BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** End-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients who undergoing hemodialysis have extremely impaired health-related quality of life than the general population. One factor that has been influenced to contribute to the impairment is post-hemodialysis recovery time. Post-hemodialysis recovery time was explained as the time needed by patients to recover after a hemodialysis session. It was known that prolonged recovery time was associated significantly with higher hospitalization and mortality. Meanwhile, the explanation about factors influencing recovery time post- hemodialysis is still a problem and contradictive. The study aims to see the length of recovery time and related factors of recovery time among hemodialysis patients. **Methods:** A quantitative study with descriptive analytic design. The samples were 101 patients undergoing hemodialysis recruited by consecutive sampling. Patients were asked how long it took them to recover after a previous hemodialysis session. The recovery time was assessed by using the question developed by Lindsay et al., "How long does it take you to recover after a hemodialysis session?" and calculated in hours (<6, 6-12, > 12 hours). The demographic data and hemodialysis factors were analyzed to identify associated factors with recovery time. **Results:** The study showed recovery time in categories < 6, 6-12, >12 were reported 45.5%, 37.6%, and 16.8% in patients respectively. From all variables, recovery time post hemodialysis was found significantly to gender, hemodialysis schedule, ultrafiltration rate, interdialytic weight gain and hemoglobin (*p-value* < 0.05). Multiple regression analysis a significant correlation was obtained only for interdialytic weight gain with a coefficient 0.479. **Conclusion:** This study showed importance since it identifies and clarifies that the recovery time is related to some variables among patients undergoing hemodialysis.

**Keywords**: end-stage renal disease, hemodialysis, recovery time

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# THE EFFECT OF SLOW STROKE BACK MASSAGE (SSBM) THERAPY ON THE PAIN SCALE AND SHOULDER FLEXIBILITY OF STROKE PATIENTS

**Esi Afriyanti [1*], Elvi Oktarina[1]**
[1.2] Faculty of Nursing Andalas Universitas Andalas

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Stroke is the leading cause of serious long-term disability in the world. Movement disorders and pain are complaints that often bring post-stroke patients to the health center. The incidence varies in up to 70% of patients and often occurs within the first few days, and 75% of patients complain of pain for some time in the first 1-2 months after stroke. One method that can be used to reduce symptoms is massage therapy. This study aims to analyze the effect of Slow Stroke Back Massage (SSBM) therapy on the pain scale and shoulder flexibility of stroke patients. **Methods:** This study was used a quasi-experimental design without control group with a one group pretest-posttest design approach. The subjects of this study were all post-stroke patients who underwent treatment at home and were in the city of Padang. The samples obtained were 17 people and were taken by consecutive sampling. The measurement of the pain scale and joint flexibility was carried out twice, namely before the intervention (pretest) and after the stroke back massage intervention once a day for ± 20 minutes for 7 days. **Results:** The results of this study obtained data that the average pain scale of pain in research subjects before SSBM therapy was carried out was 6.35 ± 0.862. After the intervention, this pain scale was reduced to 5.59 ± 0.712. Likewise for the joint flexibility variable, where there is an increase in the range of motion in flexion-extension, namely the shoulder from 120.53 ± 20.962 degrees to 126.71 ± 22.844 degrees. The range of abduction and adduction of the shoulder joint also increased after SSBM, from 111.29 ± 20.217 degrees to 116.47 ± 20.824 degrees. **Conclusion:** There are significant differences in the scale of shoulder pain and joint flexibility before and after the intervention. Slow stroke back massage treatment can be used as an independent nursing therapy in overcoming shoulder pain and joint flexibility disorders in stroke patients.

**Keywords:** joint flexibility, pain, slow stroke back massage (SSBM), stroke

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# CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF-CARE BEHAVIOR AND FATIGUE IN CANCER PATIENTS WITH CHEMOTHERAPY

**Indah Marzalia Putri**[1]*, Nelwati[1], **Emil Huriani**[1]

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

## ABSTRACT

**Introoduction:** The number of cancer cases every year continues to increase. Various treatment efforts have been made such as surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy. Chemotherapy has an impact on the patient's physical condition such as fatigue. Cancer-related fatigue is rated as the most elusive, common, and severe symptom experienced by cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy so that good self-care is needed to overcome the fatigue. This study aims to identify the correlation between self-care behavior and fatigue in patients undergoing chemotherapy at RSUP. Dr. M. Djamil Padang. **Methods:** The type of research used is descriptive correlation with cross sectional design. A total of 72 respondents participated in the sampling technique of convenience sampling. The research instrument used the self care behavior questionnaire and the Piper Fatigue Scale (PFS). **Results:** The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between self-care and fatigue, p value < 0.05 (p = 0.000) with a mean ± SD (79.82 ± 6.436). It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between self-care and fatigue with a value of r = -0.808 which means very strong with a negative correlation direction, the higher self-care, the lower one's fatigue or vice versa. A total of 65.28% components of self-care affect fatigue in chemotherapy patients. **Conclusion:** Study found, there is significant correlation between the self-care and fatigue. It is hoped that the screening process will be carried out continuously while the patient is undergoing chemotherapy.

**Keywords :** cancer, chemotherapy, fatigue, self-care.

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# QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE OF TESTICULAR CANCER AND PRACTICE OF TESTICULAR SELF-EXAMINATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE MALE STUDENTS

**Mohd. Yusuf Zahidi[1], Azmir Ahmad[2*]**

[1]Kulliyyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia
[2]Department of Basic Medical Science for Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The less promotion on testicular self-examination (TSE) among men may contribute to the increase in testicular cancer cases (TC). While TSE could contribute to early detection of TC, its practice is disappointing among young adults. This study aimed to compare the level of knowledge and practice of TC and TSE, respectively, among IIUM Kuantan undergraduate male students at pre-test and post-test of educational intervention. **Methods:** Data collection for pre-test was conducted among 245 male students using a self-administered questionnaire. Videos regarding TC and TSE were given to the respondents as educational intervention. A post-test questionnaire was distributed among the respondents after two weeks of intervention. Knowledge and practice level at pretest and posttest phases and their association with Kulliyyah background were statistically analyzed. **Results:** The score level of knowledge and practice on TC and TSE were 35.31 ± 3.16 and 16.65 ± 3.42, respectively, at pre-test, indicated borderline level between low and high. There was no significant difference between these results and Kulliyyah background. The post-test showed a significant improvement ($p$<0.05) in the level of knowledge and practice on TC and TSE with score level of 36.79 ± 2.63 and 18.98 ± 4.60, respectively. **Conclusion:** The study showed a significant improvement ($p$<0.05) in the level of knowledge and practice of TC and TSE, respectively, among undergraduate male students in IIUM Kuantan Campus. Thus, this study provides a preliminary result on importance of promoting TC and TSE among young adults as a preventive measure in curbing the TC cases from increasing.

**Keywords:** awareness, cancer, self-examination, testicular

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# COMBINED MODALITY TREATMENT OF CLASSICAL MUSIC AND LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY APPLICATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CANCER RELATED-PAIN IN ADULT PATIENT UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY

**Wahyu Dewi Sulistyarini[1*], Aries Abiyoga[1], Ririn Saniah Dwiyanti Abdullah[1]**

[1]Department of nursing, Institute of Health Technology and Sciences Wiyata Husada Samarinda

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Pain is one of the most distressful symptoms experienced patients with cancer. Music and aromatherapy are commonly health care modality treatments in reducing pain, however, the effectiveness of combining these treatments for cancer related pain has not been fully established. The aim of this study was to determine to whether combined classical music and lavender aromatherapy can be a pain relief in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. **Methods:** a quasi-experimental research design with one group pre- posttest design was performed in 11 patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Pain was evaluated using the numeric rating scale before therapy and 30 minutes after. The data analysis used paired t-test. **Results:** the therapeutic approach was well accepted by the overall participants. Patients who received the combination of classical music and lavender aromatherapy have significant improvement in decreasing pain symptom with p value 0.001. The mean score before therapy was 6.55 and after therapy was 4.82. **Conclusion:** classical music and lavender aromatherapy may be useful in the management of pain in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. For further researchers, it can be added take more samples and provide control group in the study. We recommend that health providers provide the combination of classical music and lavender aromatherapy as an intervention to relieve pain in cancer patients who receiving chemotherapy.

**Keywords:** cancer, chemotherapy, lavender aromatherapy, music, pain

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# LEVEL OF STRESS AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**Lam Yen Zi[1], Woo Li Fong[1*], Mohammed Abdulrazzaq Jabbar[2]**

[1]Department of Nursing, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia
[2]Department of Population Medicine, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** COVID-19 pandemic has transformed people's lifestyle globally, including students. Adapt into new normal life has impacted on psychological reactions in term of perceived stress level and sleep quality. The aim of the study is to investigate the level of perceived stress and sleep quality among students in a private university during COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** 332 students recruited through convenience sampling for a descriptive survey. A survey questionnaire consisting of demographics characteristic, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and Perceived Stress Scale 10 items (PSS-10) were administered through Google form. The IBM SPSS Statistics 22 was used to analyse the data. **Results:** 70.8% of the participants reported moderated perceived stress level and 68.7% were reported poor sleep quality. The finding also indicated a significant association between the level of stress and sleep quality among the university students. **Conclusions:** The pandemic has affected university students' perceived stress level and sleep quality. Increase stress level is associated with poor sleep quality which subsequently affected student's general health and academic performance adversely. It is therefore important to monitor students' mental health and well-being constantly as well as provide support and help to develop life-long coping skills to handle stressful lifestyle not only during this critical moment.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19 pandemic, Sleep quality, Stress level, University student*

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# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ONLINE GAME ADDICTION AND LEARNING MOTIVATION AMONG STUDENT IN A PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL IN PALEMBANG, INDONESIA

**Widya Arisandy[1*], Desy Anggraini[2], Arly Febrianti[2]**

[1]Nursing Diploma Study Program, Institute of Health Science 'Aisyiyah Palembang
[2]Nursing Diploma Study Program, Institute of Health Science Kesdam II Sriwijaya Palembang

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Online games are internet service media games whose purpose is to entertain themselves so that there are winners and losers in the game. One study in America also revealed that 2/3 of all households with school-age children (6-18 years) have computers at home and about 59% of them are used to play games. **Methods:** The type of this research is analytic observational quantitative with cross-sectional study design, the method of taking samples using total sampling technique, namely the technique of taking all samples of class X totaling 84 students in high school in City of Palembang Sumatera Selatan Indonesia. Data with analized using Chi-square test. This research was conducted in October 2019 to January 2020 and the data collection process in the High School in the city of Palembang Sumatera Selatan Indonesia on January 7, 2020. **Results:** showed as many as 36 respondents (42.9%) were addicted, while respondents with high learning motivation were 42 respondents (50.0%) and the results of the chi-square test showed that online game addiction variables with learning motivation (p = 0.825) meant that there was no significant relationship between online game addiction and learning motivation in SMK Aisyiyah Palembang students in 2019. **Conclusion:** expected in the surrounding environment, parents and teachers at school to implement health education (health promotion): about time management between playing and learning in students assisted by health parties for example in collaboration with nurses or psychologists through workshops or seminars at school and family therapy to be more motivated to learn.

**Keywords:** addiction, learning motivation, online games

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# ANALYSIS OF RELATED FACTORS WITH ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

**Dewi Eka Putri[1*], Feri Fernandes[1]**

[1]Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, 25163, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Adolescence is a period of adaptation to physical, cognitive, and psychological changes. In Indonesia, adolescents aged 10-19 years are around 17.3%. Many adolescents today experience problems such as stress, anxiety, and even depression due to stressors faced in their lives that affect their psychological well-being. Many factors affect psychological well-being such as age, sex, health, social relationships, anxiety, and self-esteem. This study aims to analyze the factors associated with psychological well-being in adolescents. **Methods:** The research was an analytic research design using a cross-sectional study approach. The research sample was 196 students from a Junior High School in Padang, Indonesia. 48% of the respondents were male and 52% were female. The average age of adolescents is 13 years. Data collection using the sociodemographic questionnaire, Rosenberg Self Esteem, Anxiety Self Rating Scale. **Results:** The results found there was a relationship of self-esteem, sex, and health with the psychological well-being of adolescents and there was no relationship of age, anxiety, social level, and social relations with adolescent psychological well-being. **Conclusion:** It is recommended that the school collaborates with nurses to help improve the health and self-esteem of adolescents so that their psychological well-being increases.

**Keywords:** adolescents, anxiety, psychological well-being, self-esteem

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# THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY AND QUALITY OF LIFE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN KAJANG

**Lucia Pier Png Yong Sim[1*], Thavamalar Paramasivam[1], Mohammed Abdulrazzaq Jabbar[2]**

[1]Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, UTAR, Malaysia
[2]Department of Population Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, UTAR, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** COVID-19 pandemic has caused lockdown globally. This affects quality of life (QOL) of the people especially students. The need to coop with studies and anxiety caused by the lockdown has further impact on their QOL. This study is to assess anxiety and QOL during the COVID-19 pandemic among undergraduate students in a private university. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was carried out from 3rd to 23rd February 2021. 259 participants were recruited. The questionnaire used was sociodemographic variables, Zung's SAS and WHOQOL-BREF. **Results:** Result showed normal anxiety level, (M=34.03, SD=6.31) and good QOL score (M=92.02, SD=14.18). There was no significant difference between the anxiety score and sociodemographic variables. In the QOL and sociodemographic variable, there was a significant difference in the faculty. There was a negative correlation and moderate strength of relationship between anxiety and QOL. **Conclusion:** Although the results were normal but there is a need to improve the counselling guidelines and activities to lessen anxiety and improve QOL by all universities.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, level of anxiety, private university, quality of life, student

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# ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

**Rika Sarfika[1*], Hema Malini[2], Dewi Eka Putri[1], Windy Freska[1]**

[1]Mental Health and Community Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia
[2]Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The uncontrolled spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused considerable psychological strain among adolescents. The study aims to investigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on depression and anxiety in adolescents. **Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study to assess depression and anxiety among the adolescent population of Indonesia. Data was collected using an e-questionnaire which was shared through different popular social media. A total of 946 participants (aged 12 - 24 years) were included. Self-reported depression and anxiety symptoms were assessed using the questionnaires WHO (five) Well Being Index (WHO-5) and Generalized Anxiety Disorders Scale (GAD-7). **Results:** The prevalence rates of mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, and severe anxiety were found to be 46.6%, 9.0%, and 1.4%, respectively. The prevalence rates of mild depression, moderate depression, and severe depression were found to be 25.2%, 20.7%, and 29.7%, respectively. **Conclusion:** The results suggest that awareness interventions to promote mental wellbeing need to be integrated. Community mental health care should be made accessible to adolescents groups.

**Keywords:** adolescent, anxiety, COVID-19, depression

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# KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND ACTIONS OF THE ELDERLY ABOUT COVID-19 PREVENTION

**Fatimah Hanum**[1], **Rika Sabri**[2*], **Siti Yuliharni**[2]

[1]Student in Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, West Sumatera
[2]Lecturer in Community and Mental Health Department, Faculty of Nursing

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 virus continues to be a threat to public health around the world. In Indonesia, the number of COVID-19 cases in 2021 has reached 3,686,740 people. Prevention efforts are important to protect and reduce the spread of the virus to high-risk groups such as the elderly. This study aims to describe the knowledge, attitudes, and actions of the elderly regarding the prevention of COVID-19 in the Andalas Public Health Center, Padang City, Indonesia in 2021. **Methods:** The design of this study used a descriptive method with a survey approach to see certain phenomena. Data were collected using knowledge, attitude and action instruments, which had been tested for validation and reliability. The sample of this study was the elderly in a village as many as 291 respondents who were selected using a probability sampling technique with a cluster sampling approach. Data were analyzed univariately using descriptive statistics, frequency distribution. **Results:** The most of respondents had good knowledge, attitudes and action regarding COVID-19 prevention. **Conclusion:** Efforts can be made to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus by paying attention to health protocols and increasing knowledge to form good attitudes and actions to prevent the COVID-19 virus.

**Keywords:** action, attitude, COVID-19, elderly, knowledge

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# WHATSAPP-BASED EXERCISE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR OLDER ADULTS WITH MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN AND THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY

**Nik Noor Kaussar Nik Mohd Hatta[1], Thandar Soe SumaiyahJamaludin[1], Muhamad Asyraf Mat Nasir[1], Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan[1]*, Sasiporn Ounjaichon[2]**

[1]Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Kulliyyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Pahang, Malaysia
[2]Royal Thai Army Nursing College, Bangkok, Thailand

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Musculoskeletal pain among older people living in the community increases globally and significantly impact the quality of life. This study aimed to evaluate the potential effect of WhatsApp-based exercise-based programme on musculoskeletal pain and the quality of life of older adults in the community. **Methods**: A quasi experimental studywas conducted among older adults 60 years old and above having musculoskeletal pain, mentally intact and living in the East Coast region peninsular Malaysia through convenient sampling. AWhatsApp-based Exercise Training Module for Senior Citizen was developed emphasises on the specific exercises, strength training with and without weight, flexibility exercise and balancing exercise. This module was established to reduce musculoskeletal pain in order to improve quality of life of the older adults. The outcomes were self-reported musculoskeletal pain score and functional limitation measured before and after six weeks of intervention from January to April 2021. **Results**: There is a significant association of musculoskeletal pain between pre and post-test with a p-value of 0.003($p<0.05$). There were no associations between WhatsApp-based exercise training module and quality of life of older adults with a p-value of 0.951($p<0.05$); and musculoskeletal pain and quality of life among older people with p-value 0.186 ($p<0.05$) and $r_s$-value of -4.13. **Conclusion**: This study provides insight into the feasibility of a Whatsapp-based exercise training programme among older adults with musculoskeletal pain. Further study is worth conducted to determine the potential effectiveness among the community.

**Keywords**: community, exercise, musculoskeletal pain, older adults, whatsapp

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# IDENTIFYING LOCAL WISDOM OF DISASTER CULTURE IN OLDER ADULTS IN WEST SUMATERA, INDONESIA

**Gusti Sumarsih[1*], Arif Rohman Mansur[2], Rika Sabri[1], Mahathir[1]**

[1]Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Disasters have a catastrophic impact of loss and souls; disaster risk reduction is a recent concern in the world. Essential disaster preparedness, community resilience in facing disasters must be built in order to achieve optimal disaster impact reduction. The family is the smallest community structure that can be targeted to achieve community resilience against disasters. However, community participation in building disaster resilience is still not well implemented. This study aimed to identify the local wisdom of the Minangkabau ethnicity which one of the most prominent tribal community in West Sumtra Indonesia older adults in disaster preparedness. **Methods:** The study undertook a focused ethnography of 12 older adults. This ethnography included participant observation, informal interviews, and document review. Analysis was performed using a recursive method, a simultaneous deductive and inductive approach to data interpretation. **Results:** We identified six core values identifying the disaster of culture of older adults, which are resources, planning, awareness, contact, encouragement and accountability. **Conclusion:** This study expands understanding of the culture of disaster and the role of social support in the process of cultural exchange.

**Keywords**: *Disasters, Ethnic groups, Risk reduction, Social responsibility*

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# DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK OF DIMENTIA IN THE ELDERLY, IN THE FAMILY

**Rika Sabri[1*], I Made Riasmini[2], Rahamadani Yusran[3]**

[1]Lecturer in Community and Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Lecturer in Health Polytechnic Jakarta III, DKI Jakarta, Indoensia
[3]Lecturer in Faculty of Social Scinces, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Dementia is a disease that causes a decrease in memory and ways of thinking. As a result of dementia in the elderly, it will change the lifestyle, behavior of the elderly, and the way of speaking—generally, these changes in the wrong direction. There are still many families who do not understand the signs and symptoms of the elderly at risk for dementia. This study aims to describe the risk of dementia in the elderly by studying the signs and symptoms shown by the elderly. **Methods:** this research method is purely descriptive by collecting data through direct questionnaires conducting guided interviews on the elderly. Three students assisted researchers by implementing health protocols at the time of data collection. The number of samples is 366 from the population obtained using the Slovin formula. The sample was taken by non-probability sampling through a purposive sampling approach, while the data was obtained using direct guided interviews with the elderly. **Results:**63% of the respondents had a risk of dementia, especially in terms of remembering 72%, orientation 69%, attention 62%, language 57%. That is, the elderly not only have one aspect that determines that they are at risk of dementia but can have several aspects. **Conclusion**: assistance is needed for the elderly who are getting older to avoid the risk of dementia by providing activities that can stimulate thinking power so that they can be well oriented with their environment.

**Keywords**: attention, dementia, elderly, orientation, remembering,

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# THE EFFECT OF FAMILY APPRAISAL ON CAREGIVER BURDEN IN FAMILY CAREGIVER OF FEMALE CANCER PATIENTS

**Ni Putu Wulan Purnama Sari[1*], Agustina Chriswinda Bura Mare[1]**

[1]Faculty of Nursing, Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya,
Jl. Raya Kalisari Selatan 1, Pakuwon City, Surabaya, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Family caregivers (FCG) has strengthened role to responsible for everyday care of their ill loved ones. The caregiving activity can be perceived as a burden at some point, especially when there is a negative family appraisal. This study aimed to analyze the effect of family appraisal on caregiver burden in FCG of female cancer patients. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study involved 60 FCG of cancer patients. Multi stage random sampling was applied; firstly cluster random sampling in five Public Health Center Surabaya, secondly simple random sampling in order to get the respondents. The instruments of FACQ-PC (r = 0.266–0.622; Chronbach Alpha = 0.867) and CBI (r = 0.258–0.703; Chronbach Alpha = 0.902) were used to measure family appraisal and caregiver burden repectively in FCG. Descriptive statistic and simple linear regression tests were used in data analysis. **Results:** There were 48 spouses (husbands) and 12 other family members participated. Most respondents had positive family appraisal of caregiving (80.67 ± 16.31) and low level of caregiver burden (32.02 ± 12.23). The data of family appraisal and caregiver burden were normally distributed (p = 0.051 and p = 0.220 respectively). There was a significant effect of family appraisal on caregiver burden in FCG of female cancer patients (p = 0.000). Family appraisal was accounted for 20.7% variance of caregiver burden ($R^2$ = 0.207). **Conclusion:** Family appraisal has a significant effect on caregiver burden in FCG of female cancer patients. It was responsible for 20.7% variance of caregiver burden in this population.

**Keywords:** cancer, caregiver, caregiver burden, family appraisal, family caregiver

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# ENHANCING COMMUNITY READINESS AND INTENTIONAL BEHAVIOR BY TABLE TOP DISASTER SIMULATION OF FLOOD IN MUSI RAWAS SOUTH SUMATERA

**Sapondra Wijaya[1], Jhon Feri[1], Susmini[1], Wahyu Dwi Ari Wibowo[1], Tiurmaida Simandalahi[2]**

[1]Nursing Program Health Polytechnic of Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Medical Surgical Nursing and Emergency Nursing Departement, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Indonesia is a disasters prone country. Indonesia should have good strength in dealing with disasters, including community readiness and also their community intentional behavior. The current condition of community readiness and intentional behavior to disasters is not good and need continuous program to prepare the community. Education and simulation are part of the programs. Table Top Disaster Simulation is a room simulation that can be used for a sequence of increasing community readiness. **Methods:** This was a quantitative research with a quasi-experimental design. Fifty participants of experimental group were given two meetings within 2 weeks, each meeting was conducted with Table Top Disaster Simulation using flood model board. Fifty participants of control group were given home visit and they received twice educational meetings regarding general information of flood disaster using leaflet. Both experimental group and control group had pre-test and post-test. The readiness and intentional behavior were measured by a questionnaire made by the researcher, which was modified from previous research, the Cronbach value were 0.82 (readiness) and 0.83 (intentional behavior). Data were analyzed statistically by paired t-test. **Results:** The participants of the experimental group showed better progression of readiness ($t = 6.687$, $p < 0.000$) and intentional behavior progress ($t = 9.284$, $p < 0.000$) than the control group. **Conclusion**: The findings indicated that Table Top Disaster Simulation was effective to enhancing the readiness and intentional behavior of Musi Rawas community.

**Keywords:** disaster readiness, intentional behavior, table top simulation

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# THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL NURSE COMMUNICATION IN IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH

**Mira Asmirajanti[1*], Ety Nurhayati[1], and Widia Sari[1]**

[1]Nursing Programe, Faculty of Health Sciences, Esa Unggul University, Jakarta – 11510, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Nurses as health workers must provide knowledge and teach health to individuals, families, and communities. They are expected to maintain their health. This study aimed to identify nurses' verbal and non-verbal communication to improve public health. **Methods:** A quantitative, descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted in communities in Bandung and Jakarta, Indonesia. The sample consisted of 118 incidentally selected people who had received nursing services either in hospitals or the community and were over 20 years in age. Before data collection, they were given an overview of verbal and non-verbal communication. The google form was used for collecting the data. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** The median verbal and non-verbal communication of nurses were generally good, 34.18% and 19.61%. The median effort to improve health is also good, 50.12%. Verbal and non-verbal communication of nurses in providing health education to improving public health is significant ($p<0.000$) and has a strong influence. Every time nurses provide health education with good verbal and non-verbal communication can increase 0.743 times public health. **Conclusions:** Good verbal and non-verbal communication of nurses is the key to the success in providing health information to the public. Nurses must continue to improve their ability to communicate to increase public knowledge about health. People who have good knowledge are expected to have the awareness to continue to improve and maintain their health. Maintaining health is more efficient than healing so that it can help the government to reduce public medical expenses.

**Keywords:** *Community knowledge, Health improvement, Nurse communication*

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# THE UNMET NEEDS OF FAMILY CAREGIVER OF FEMALE CANCER PATIENTS IN COMMUNITY SETTING

**Ni Putu Wulan Purnama Sari**[1*]

[1]Palliative Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** People with cancer experience the total suffering which leads them to various levels of unmet needs. Their families who care for them at home, or the family caregiver (FCG), also have various levels of supportive needs due to their limited care competency. This study aimed to analyze and describe the unmet needs of FCG of female cancer patients in community setting. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study involved 60 FCG of female cancer patients in the community. Population was all primary FCG of women living with and beyond breast/cervical cancer in Surabaya. Multi stage random sampling was applied in this study. The instrument of Supportive Care Needs Survey - Partners and Caregivers (SCNS-P&C45) was used in data collection. It was a valid and reliable instrument for assessing the supportive care needs of FCG of cancer patients. Descriptive statistic was used in data analysis. Ethical clearance was issued. **Results:** There were 48 spouses (husbands) and 12 other family members participated in this study. Most of them were middle-age men with sufficient educational background, still actively working with sufficient income. There were 98.33% FCGs reported unmet needs in various level. They were mostly had low level of unmet needs (Mean = 146.63; SD = 35.87). Health care and illness-related needs were being their priority. **Conclusion:** Almost all FCG of female cancer patients in community setting have unmet needs in various levels. The supportive needs of health and illness-related care is their top priority.

**Keywords**: cancer, community, family caregiver, supportive needs, unmet needs

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# "RESILIENT HEALTHCARE", INSIGHTS FROM URBAN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV ABOUT HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

**Mahathir[1*], Bunga Permata Wenny[1], Rika Sabri[1], Raffy Gusneli[1] Raffy Edwar[1]**

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

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The dream of an HIV free world is facing critical challenge and great threat following the Covid-19 pandemic. People living with HIV have started to have doubts about the sustainability of their engagement with medication and healthcare. The look of healthcare services during the pandemic shifted, causing catastrophic concern. **Methods:** This qualitative phenomenological study aimed to explore the experiences of people living with HIV who engaged with HIV healthcare services during Covid-19. In-depth interviews have been conducted with 24 Men who have sex with Men (MSM), People who Inject Drugs (PWID) and Female Sex Workers (FSW) living with HIV. Semi-structured questions relating to the insights of the participants who engaged with healthcare during the pandemic were delivered to all participants. Stevick Colaizzi Keen analysis was used to extract the thematic analysis of the study. **Results:** The study found four essential themes. These were adaptable responses to keep providing medication and essential needs, taking Covid-19 precautions in service delivery, the down streaming (decrease) of prevention efforts and resource sensitivity of service delivery. **Conclusion:** The adaptable and resilient healthcare facility during the crisis mirrors the success and strong commitment of the healthcare systems to provide accessible and qualified healthcare facilities. This situation shall be improved and elaborate with strategic maintenance to sustain the progress. A note shall be highlighted of the need for resilient strategies for preventive action during the situation of a crisis.

**Keywords**: COVID-19, health services, HIV infections, pandemics

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# THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTAL COMMUNICATION, MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, AND SELF-ESTEEM WITH CYBERBULLYING

**Dian Octavia[1*], Rian Maylina Sari[1], Rian Yuliyana[2], Rara Marisdayana[3]**

[1]Nursing Study Program, Institute of Health Science Harapan Ibu, Jambi, Indonesia
[2]Polketekes Kemenkes Tanjung Pinang, INdonesia
[3]Public Health Study Program, Institute of Health Science Harapan Ibu, Jambi, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The poor quality of communication between parents and adolescents can be a factor in causing adolescent behavior deviations. Other study found that only 1 in 3 adolescents who had been victims of cyber bullying shared their experiences with their parents, teachers and friends. Based on the preliminary survey in 4 (four) junior high schools in Jambi City in 4 (four) different districts, it was found out that junior high school students tend not to open up with their parents if they become victims of bullying in social media. The purpose of this study was to identify the correlation among Parental communication patterns, moral disengagement, and self-esteem with cyber bullying behavior in junior high school. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was performed with 362 junior high school students at Jambi City, Indonesia in 2020. The sampel chose with purposive sampling tehnique. The variable in this study are the moral disengagement, self-esteem and parental communication patterns with cyber bullying behavior. The Data were collected with the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale questionnaire, the cyber bullying behavior scale questionnaire, the moral disengagement scale questionnaire and the family communication pattern scale questionnaire. Bivariate analysis with chi-square was used to analyze the data. **Results**: The result of this study found out that there were 187 students (51.7%) had mild cyber bullying behavior, the parental communication are not good (44-93) for 189 repondence (52.2%), the self esteem are mild (23-28) for 187 repondence (51.7%), the moral disengagement are mild (15-36) for 190 repondence (52.5%). The study revealed that there were significant correlation among cyber bullying behavior with parental communication pattern ($p=0.19$, $p>0.05$) the moral disengagement ($p=0.005$; $p>0.05$), and self-esteem ($p=0.008$; $p<0.05$). **Conclusions**: This study was found that the parental communication, moral disengagement and the self-esteem are have correlation with the cyberbullying behavior.

**Keywords**: cyberbullying, moral disengagement, self-esteem

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# TYPES OF CARE BY FAMILY FOR STROKE PATIENTS IN BANJARBARU, INDONESIA: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY

**Agianto[1*], Surya Anggi Pratama[1], Rismia Agustina[1]**

[1]Adult Health Nursing Department, School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: The stability of stroke patient condition will be addressed to take care at home. The long term care of stroke patients at home need family and nurses. They should give big efforts and responsibility for doing care. However, the appropriate care for stroke patients related their culture is necessary to identify. The aim of this study was to explore the types of care for stroke patients by family at home. **Methods**: An ethnographic study conducted with 6 key informants (families who are often involved in stroke care at home). Data was collected through observation and in-depth interviews from November 6, 2019 to April 14, 2020. Content analysis was used in this study. **Results**: There are three types of stroke care by families includes daily activity needs, supervision by family, and support in doing patient's activity. The daily activity needs cover nutrition, mobilization, elimination, personal hygiene, recreation, communication, environment cleaning, and spiritual needs. The family also should supervise the patient during they were outside from home. They controlled the patient frequently and used mobile phone, and think the patient conditions. During the care, patient need family support and family also need patient's support. **Conclusion:** This study gives a hope for the family which could give precise and routine treatment. An intense treatment is good for recovery and preventing the recurrent stroke.

**Keywords**: family care, stroke care, stroke at home

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# CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND ANXIETY LEVEL IN DIABETIC ULCER

**Maria Manungkalit[1*], Ni Putu Wulan Purnama Sari[2]**

[1]Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, East Java, Indonesia
[2]Palliative Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, East Java, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Diabetic ulcer is a common complication found in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients. If untreated well, it may get worse resulted in amputation. As most patients treated at home, family support becomes an important variable to be measured overtime. Due to the long duration of suffering from chronical illness, anxiety sometimes found. This study aimed to analyze the corelation between family support and anxiety level in diabetic ulcer. **Methods:** This was a correlational study by using cross-sectional design approach. The population was all diabetic ulcer patients in Wound House of Sidoarjo (N=100). Sample size was 100 selected by total sampling (n=100). The independent variable was family support measured by 24 items in a valid and reliable questionnaire (r = .217-.785, α = .889), while the dependent variable was anxiety level measured by 14 items in HARS (r = .529-.727, α = .756). Data analysis used Spearman Rank correlation test (α=.05). **Results:** Most respondents were elderly (76%), female (58%), married (77%), primary school graduated (39%), close related persons were spouse and children (96%), cared for by children (55%), DM duration 1-5 years (44%), ulcer duration less than 1 year (56%), regular wound care (90%) with frequency of once or three times per week (@ 38%). Most respondents reported high family support (97%) and no anxiety (80%).There was no significant correlation between family support and anxiety level (p = .077). **Conclusion:** There was no significant correlation between family support and anxiety level in diabetic ulcer.

**Keywords**: anxiety, diabetes mellitus, diabetic ulcer, elderly, family support

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# FAMILY TELENURSING METHODS TO IMPROVE PALLIATIVE CARE OF ADVANCED CANCER PATIENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**Mariam Dasat[1*], Uswatun Khasanah[2], Sigit Mulyono[3,] Zadam Marita[4]**

[1]Nursing Department of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Widya Wacana Christian University
[2,4]Faculty of Nursing, University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta
[3] Faculty of the Nursing Sciences University of Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Online therapy methods of cancer palliative care have been carried out by health workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Family assistance in palliative care of advanced cancer patients in carrying out therapy is very important to improve the quality of life of patients. **Methods:** The method in this study is a qualitative research design with a phenomenological approach model with data collection techniques with in-depth interviews with six participants and snowball sampling data retrieval methods. **Results:** While undergoing palliative care program outage worried about being infected with COVID- 19 and there is non-compliance of patients in undergoing palliative care therapy program that is in terms of physical activity, taking drugs and consumption of food that is prohibited. **Conclusion:** Palliative care telenursing methods carried out by cadres and health workers have not been maximally carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore there needs to be modifications and evaluations related to telenursing methods used.

**Keywords:** cancer, COVID-19, palliative care, telenursing

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# FAMILY SUPPORT AND SOCIAL ADAPTATION ON ANXIETY LEVELS OF NURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**Zadam Marita[1]*, Sigit Mulyono[1], Uswatun Khasanah[1], Mariam Dasat[1]**

[1]Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** :The emergence of the covid-19 pandemic has led to significant morbidity and mortality globally. The covid-19 virus has caused the deaths of more than 1,160,650 deaths and more than 43,540,739 positive cases. Pandemic covid-19 causes anxiety problems, especially in nurses who serve as vanguards . This study examined how family support relationships, social adaptations, work stress experiences, to nurse anxiety levels during the covid-19 pandemic **Methods**: This descriptive correlational study was conducted using Cross Sectional approach. Non Probability Sampling and Purposive Sampling techniques were employed to select 126 respondents who were assigned to answer validated questionnaires namely TMAS (Anxiety (Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale), PAIS-SR social adaptation (Psychosocial Adjustment to Illness), family support scale and work stress scale. **Results**: the final analysis showed the level of: Work stress (50.9-71.0% p 0.033), family support (42.7%-77.2% p 0.02) social adaptation (45.3%-79.0% p 0.000), indicating that family support, social adaptation and work stress experience correlate to nurses' anxiety levels during the covid-19 pandemic. **Conclusion**: Nurses become more vulnerable to anxiety problems and other risk factors. Therefore, family support and social adaptation are needed to improve nurses' psychological and physical well-being to provide a sense of security, comfort and care to prevent nurses from experiencing anxiety problems and distress at work during the covid-19 pandemic

**Keywords:** anxiety, covid-19, family support, nurses, social adaptation

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# THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AND LONELINESS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, PADANG, INDONESIA

**Muthmainnah[1*], Gusti Sumarsih[2], Sri Dinda Andrifa[3]**

[1]Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
[3]Student of Bachelor Degree, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** The elderly people experience physical and psychological changes. Loneliness is one of the psychological disorders experienced by the elderly people. Spiritual well-being can overcome loneliness. This is the aim of the study to determine the correlation between spiritual well-being and loneliness of elderly people in public health center in Padang, Indonesia. **Methods:** Cross sectional analytical was used in this study. Participants were elderly in Puskesmas Pauh (N=94). This study used University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Loneliness Scale and Spiritual Well Being Scale (SWBS) as its instrument. Sample were taken with purposively sampling. **Results:** The results showed that low spiritual was 22.3% and spiritual high was 77.7%. Seniors who did not experience loneliness were 26.6%, loneliness was low at 59.6%, loneliness was medium 11.7% and who experienced severe loneliness was 2.1%. There is correlation between spiritual with level of elderly loneliness (p=0.000; α=0.05). The study of bivariate analysis showed that low loneliness based on 3 point in UCLA and high spirituality based on God's love and caring, satisfaction and happiness. **Conclusion:** Based on result, to do other research is needed, the effort to do more in need for spirituality that has not been met by regular recitation activities or by gathering together to interact and exchange ideas.

**Keywords:** elderly, loneliness, spiritual, well-being

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# THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS LIVING ALONE IN SURVIVING OF SELF-MANAGEMENT

**Sovia susianty [1*], Mahathir[1], Fitri Mailani [1], Hema Malini[1]**

[1]Faculty of Nursing, Andalas University

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The existence of the family has a role in the success of self-management, but not all diabetes mellitus (DM) patient live with their families. There has been no research on how DM patient who live alone survive managing self-management in the context of social life in Indonesia. This objective of the study was to explore the experiences of Diabetes mellitus patient who live alone survive in doing self-management. **Methods***:* Qualitative design was used with phenomenological approach. Data were collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews of six people with DM who live alone. Ethical clearance was obtained from The Ethics Committee of Dr. M. Djamil Hospital in Padang. Data were analysed using the seven steps of colaizzi. **Results:** Four themes were identified, such as the reason why people with diabetes mellitus choose to live alone, social support around people with diabetes, coping mechanisms in living alone, emergency services. **Conclusion:** Spiritual belief and self-efficacy are coping mechanism on DM patient who live alone. Economic support from is needed to support them in doing self management. There fore this study will give valuable contribution to the improvement of homecare service for DM patient who live alone

**Keywords**: diabetes mellitus, live alone, self management, survive

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# IMPLEMENTATION OF CADRE ACTIVITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 4 PILLARS OF DIABETES MELLITUS

**Rahmiwati[1*], Rola Oktorina[1]**

[1]Nursing Department, Faculty of Health, Fort De Kock University, Bukittinggi, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** One of the ways to prevent and control diabetes in the Non-Communicable Diseases program is the promotion, prevention and reduction of risk factors through community empowerment. The implementation of this program in several health centers empowers the community through a cadre program, one of which is the diabetes cadre. The purpose of this study was to determine the experience of diabetes cadres in the implementation of 4 Pillars of Diabetes Mellitus management. Participants in this study were diabetes mellitus cadres in the community health center in Bukittinggi City. **Methods :** The method of selecting participants was done by purposive sampling, in which the selected sample was oriented towards the research objectives. There were 12 participants. Qualitative data collection was carried out through semi-structured interviews with deep interview. **Results :** The results showed that the implementation of cadre activities with the activities of Posbindu cadres and the role of diabetes mellitus cadres as an extension of the health center.It is hoped that the role of cadres can be further developed so that the management of the 4 Pillars of Diabetes is well implemented. The research was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Conclusion:** Communication from the participants was less visible. This study presents the specific experiences of cadres regarding the management of the 4 Pillars of Diabetes Mellitus so that it can be used as an evaluation of health programs by health centers.

**Keywords:** cadres, diabetes mellitus, four pillars diabetes

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# DIMAS (Diabetes Management Support) APPLICATION: MOBILE-PHONE BASED INTERVENTION TO SUPPORT DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

**Annisa Wuri Kartika[1*], Widyatuti Widyatuti [2], Etty Rekawati [3]**

[1]Study Program of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia
[2,3]Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The self-management process in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is essential to improve glycemic control. Currently, the COVID-19 leading to a significant limitation in services and accessibility, especially regular support for diabetes patients. The utilization of DIMAS mobile App is expected to be a support system to overcome these problems. This application has three menus such as health education containing information about diabetes, nutrition, medication, exercise, stress management, and foot care; self-care monitoring containing medication reminders, blood sugar and exercise records; and consultation with nurses. This study aimed to determine the effect of DIMAS (Diabetes Management Support) application on Diabetes Self-Management activities. **Methods:** Using an experimental study with One Group Pre-Posttest Design, the self-management activities were measured among 24 respondents after four weeks of intervention. The intervention was carried out with the DIMAS app and WhatsApp communication. Using the Summary of Diabetes Self-Care Activity (SDSCA) questionnaire, the data were analysed with one paired sample t-test using SPSS 22. **Results:** Statistically significant changes were observed between pre and post-intervention measures: DSM activities with SDSCA (p=0,000) and the level of knowledge (p=0,000). The results showed that the highest change in self-care activity was foot care and exercise with the increase of scoring was 2.4 and 0.8 respectively. Respondents stated that the application was useful for reminding them to take medication and communicating with nurses. **Conclusion:** The application makes it easier for patients to keep connected with nurses despite being constrained by distance and provides practical benefits in nursing services at home.

**Keywords**: diabetes self-management, medication compliance, mobile-phone application

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# PROFESSIONAL VALUES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS IN WEST SUMATERA, INDONESIA

**Nelwati**[1], Chong Mei Chan[2]

[1]Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera Indonesia
[2]Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Undergraduate nursing students should perform professional values during clinical practice. However, the development of professional values among nursing students was not explored well in Indonesia. The purpose of this was to identify differences in professional value of nursing among undergraduate nursing students in Indonesia by demographical factors. **Methods:** Descriptive comparative with a cross sectional approach was used in this study. The number of respondents participated was 297 undergraduate nursing students from a faculty of nursing in West Sumatera selected conveniently. The data were collected using the Nurse Professional Value Scale-Revised. Descriptive and interpretive statistics were used to interpreted data. **Results:** The findings showed that there was a significant difference in professional scores on the 6 statement items by the academic year, 4 items by gender, 2 items by the closest person is a nurse and 1 item by the socioeconomic of parents and have received information related to professional values. There was no significant difference in professional scores on statement items based on the reasons for choosing nursing. **Conclusions:** The differences in professional values development was existed among the undergraduate nursing students. It is suggested that nurse educator need to continue providing a learning process that can develop professional values in nursing students.

**Keywords** *:* caring, nursing students, professional values

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# PERCEPTION OF INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (IPE) AMONG HEALTH STUDENTS IN THE BANJARMASIN CITY, INDONESIA

**Umi Hanik Fetriyah[1*], Malisa Ariani[2], Faisal Rahman[3]**

[1,2] *Nursing Program, Health Faculty, Sari Mulia University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia* [3]*English Program, Humaniora Faculty, Sari Mulia University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia*

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Increasing complex patient problems requires skills, knowledge, and synergistic work together between health professionals. One of the strategies is the implementation of Interprofessional Education (IPE) in higher education to reform better health services, improve teamwork, quality care and focus on patients. It is necessary to identify health students' perception of IPE. **Methods:** The type of study was quantitative analytic survey method, cross-sectional design. The number of respondent involved in this study was 127 students that taken using a proportionate random sampling technique. Data collection using the *Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale(* RIPLS) questionnaire and analysed univariate test and bivariate test using *Chi-Square.* **Results:** The majority of respondents are female (90.6%), aged 18-20 years (92.9%), the last education graduate from senior high school (92.9%), and have an achievement index of 3.01-3.50 (82%). Most respondents have positive the perceptions of IPE that patients will benefit if health workers work together (66.1%). The majority of respondents are readiness for IPE (51.2 Students' perceptions of interprofessional education (IPE) learning can also be seen from their readiness. Students with cross-professional learning experience were readiness for IPE (p = 0.001). Students with organizational experience were readiness for IPE (p = 0.001). **Conclusion:** Students who have a positive perception of IPE, cross-professional learning experiences and organizations make students readiness for IPE. Recommendations for health education in preparation for IPE implementation to prepare health care professionals early on and provide patient care in a collaborative teamwork environment.

**Keywords:** *Health Student, Interprofessional Education, Perception, Readiness*

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# DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICES, AND TRUST IN SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDONESIA

**Boby Febri Krisdianto[1*], Leni Merdawati[1], Mulyanti Roberto Muliantino[1], Hema Malini [1], Feri Fernandes[2], Pardomuan Robinson Sihombing [3]**

[1]Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia
[2]Department of Mental and Community Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia
[3]BPS-Statistics Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** COVID-19 infections could grow as a result of a lack of understanding of the virus. More ever, social media is a supply of fake news. However, there is no validated instrument for assessing social media user's knowledge and trust in COVID 19 information. The psychometry of social media users' knowledge, attitudes, practices (KAP), and trust in social media in Indonesia is being validated in this study. **Methods:** The development instrument consists of 13 items in trust in the social media domain, 18 items in the knowledge domain, six items in the attitude domain, and 12 items in the practice domain. This questionnaire received expert validation before being administered to 1129 respondents who are over 18 years old, who actively use social media. The validity was examined using Confirmatory Factor Analysis) which consisting of the convergent Validity (seen from the value of outer loading), discriminant validity (seen from the value of cross loading indicator with latent variables or Fornell lackers criterion) and average variance extracted (AVE) methods. For reliability, internal consistency was examined by composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha methods.

**Results**: The Smart PLS 3.28 output results show that Convergent validity is above 0.7 and discriminant validity is the largest cross loading indicator value corresponds to the latent variable and the AVE root value is greater than the correlation value between variables in Fornell lackers criterion. In addition, the results of the AVE value are also above 0.5; this means that all latent variables used in this study are valid. All constructs have composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha above 0.70. it can be concluded that the construct has good reliability. **Conclusion:**Thus, this instrument can be used to examine KAP and trust in social media. The instruments can be implemented in future studies that want to assess the effectiveness of health promotion interventions, especially by using social media.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, knowledge, reliability, social media, validity

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# DIFFERENCES OF PATIENT SAFETY GOAL'S IMPLEMENTATION BETWEEN FIVE ACCREDITED HOSPITALS IN INDONESIA

**Tuti Afriani[1*], Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati[1], Krisna Yetti [1], Hanny Handiyani [1], La Ode A. Rahman [1]**

[1]Basic Science and Fundamental of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: The implementation of patient safety has been carried out in hospitals in Indonesia, but nurses are still dissatisfied with the outcome of the implementation of patient safety. The study was to identify the differences of patient safety goals' implementation between five accredited hospitals in Indonesia. **Method**s: The study uses Cross Sectional design by distributing to 549 nurses in Jakarta. Data was analysed descriptive and Kruskal Wallis analysis. The patient safety implementation questionnaire was developed by the research team based on 6 indicators by hospital accreditation committee in Indonesia. **Results**: There was a difference patient safety goal's implementation between hospitals in patient identification (p-value = 0.001), improved effective communication (p-value = 0.046), right location, patient, procedure of surgery (p-value <0.001), reducing the risk of infection (p -value = 0.003), and reducing the risk patient fall (p-value = 0.013). **Conclusion**: A fully accredited hospital and JCI accreditation have a good implementation of patient safety goals even though they have not reached optimal values. Hospitals that are fully accredited must always improve patient safety efforts continuously

**Keywords**: accredited hospital**,** differences, implementation, patient safety

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# THE EFFECT OF HEAD NURSE'S SUPERVISION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION (SBAR) DURING THE HANDOVER PROCESS

**Miming Oxyandi[1], Khoirin**

[2]D.III Nursing Study Program, Institute of Health Science 'Aisyiyah Palembang[1, 2]
*miming@stikes-aisyiyah-palembang.ac.id1 Coy@stikes-aisyiyah-palembang.ac.id [2]*

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The Situation, Background, Assessment And Recommendation (SBAR) method was very effective in increasing the effectiveness of Handover process between shifts or between staff in the same or different clinical areas. The SBAR method was used when nurses carried out the handovers, moved the treatment rooms and reported the patient's condition to the doctor. One of the factors that influenced the implementation of the effectiveness of SBAR communication was the role of room head supervision as a form of learning guidance, sharing experiences, providing motivation and counseling. **Objectives:** To determine the effect of head nurse's supervision on the implementation of effective communication (sbar) during the handover process. **Methods:** This study used a qualitative approach with the Pre-Experimental Experiment method, while the research design was One Grup Design pre-intervention - post-intervention. This research was conducted at a private hospital in Palembang from February to November 2020. The data normality test was carried out by using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical test, while the bivariate analysis used a non-parametric statistical test, namely the Wilxocom test. **Results:** The results of the study on the implementation of SBAR effective communication showed the results before intervention as much as 100.0% in the poor category, while after the intervention treatment as many as 60.0% in the perfect category. Based on the Wilcoxon signed rank statistical test, the Z value was -3.411 and the asymp sig value. (2-tailed) 0.001 is smaller than the alpha level 5% (0.05) so that Ho was rejected; there is a significant average difference before and after the supervision of the head of the room on the implementation of SBAR effective communication. **Suggestion:** It is expected to improve the implementation of SBAR effective communication at the time of Handover which is more optimal, especially in the room by resocializing SPO, optimizing the supervision of the head of the room and continuing to attend training, especially on Effective SBAR communication.

**Keywords:** Effective Communication SBAR, Handover, Supervision

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# INFECTION PREVENTION CONTROL AMONG NURSES IN DEDICATED COVID-19 WARD AT PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA

**Hema Malini[1*], Novita Simbolon[2], Devia Putri Lenggogeni[1], Pardomuan Robinson Sihombing[3]**

[1]Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPCN), Awal Bros Hospital, Batam [3] BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic demands stricter implementation of infection control and prevention, especially in breaking the chain of the spread of this disease. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and IPC implementation by nurses in the COVID-19 ward at a private hospital. **Methods:** The study is a survey of 36 private hospitals in Indonesia. Knowledge was measured by a questionnaire related to nurses' knowledge about IPC application with 20 questions. Meanwhile, the implementation of IPC is carried out using a checklist from IPC surveillance conducted by IPCN. 336 nurses AND 336 observation were obtained from this study. Data analysis used descriptive and inferential regression for investigating characteristics, knowledge, and implementation IPC. **Results:**The results showed that almost all nurses in private hospitals had received training related to the application of IPC. Most of the nurses' knowledge is good, although all components have not reached perfect scores. There are still several IPC components still need to be improved. IPC implementation is also more than partially good, although the implementation value should reach near perfect with the current pandemic conditions. No significant relationship was found between knowledge and the application of IPC in the COVID-19 ward. **Conclusion:** It is necessary to conduct more intensive training for both nurses and IPCN as surveillance who will also conduct observations on several essential domains of IPC implementation. Further study is needed to investigate the availability of facilities in the treatment room, organizational support, and internal factors to fully capture the IPC implementation.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, hospitals, humans, infection control, surveys and questionnaires

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# COMPARING LEARNING MEDIA ON EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE PROGRAM FOR NURSES: A QUASI-EXPERIMENT STUDY

**Dwi Novrianda[1*], Lili Fajria[1]**

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

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Acomprehensive evidence-based practice education model needs to be developed to improve nurses' cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects related to evidence-based practice (EBP). This study aims to determine the efficacy of multifaceted evidence-based practice program son the attitudes, skills, use and barriers perceived by nurses. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental study using pretest-posttest control group design was held at two teaching hospitals in West Sumatera, Indonesia. Hospital randomization to determine the intervention and control group. Samples were nurses who has bachelor degree in nursing and registered nurse as many as 45 respondents by using convenience sampling method. Demographic data and Evidence-Based Nursing Questionnaire were used to collect data, and learning module for intervention group and pamphlets for control group weredeveloped by researchers. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to describe demographic data and answer there search hypotheses with p values ≤ 0.05 considered statistically significant. **Results:** This study showed significant differences in attitudes toward EBP, EBP skills and use of EBP on nurses between before and after treatment in both the intervention and control groups, respectively (0.007, 0.016, 0.034; 0.026, 0.000, 0.008, 0.000) (0.007, 0.016, 0.034; 0.026, 0.000, 0.008, 0.000). Furthermore, a significant difference between the intervention and control groups was the use of EBP aftertreatment (0.000) (0.000). **Conclusions:** Appropriate methods and learning media are needed to improve the aspects of attitudes, skills and applicationof EBP by pay attention to the characteristics of age, years of service, and years of completing under graduate education.

**Keywords**: evidence-based practice, learning, nurses, pamphelts, utilization

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# CLINICAL COMPETENCE OF NEW NURSES: CHALLENGES TO THE IMPACT OF ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**Ira Kusumawaty[1*], Yunike[2], Vetty Priscilla[3]**

[1]Mental Health Nursing Department, Nursing Study Programme, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia
[2]Pediatric Nursing Department, Nursing Study Programme, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia
[3]Maternity Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic demands education adopting e-learning as a mandatory learning method. Discontinuation of learning at the clinic provides challenges in achieving new nurse candidates' clinical while caring for the patients. However, the description of online learning impact on the clinical competence of new nurses is still limited. This study was aim to identify the clinical competence of new nurses after following the online learning system throughout the COVID-19 outbreak. **Methods:** A sequential explanatory mixed-method study. Quantitative and qualitative data collection was carried out using online forms. The purposive sampling technique involved 120 new nurses as quantitative respondents and every 7 new nurses, 7 senior nurses, 7 head nurses as qualitative participants. The chi-square test and the Colaizzi method were used to analyze quantitative and qualitative data, furthermore integrated the result to get a complete understanding. **Results:** Online learning significantly impacted new nurses' clinical competence (p-value 0.031). Seven main themes are formulated: quickly learning to run digital medical devices, capable of making good reports, lack of confidence in performing nursing implementation, being late in making decisions, lack of empathy, rarely communicating therapeutically; hard to build a close relationship. Online learning positively impacts knowledge and administrative skills; the opposite occurs in attitudes, nursing procedural skills, values internalization, communication. The integrated result shows the online method is not appropriate to be applied in nursing clinical competency learning. **Conclusion:** Various components of online learning contribute to shaping the clinical competence of nursing students. It is recommended that modifications be made in the orientation program for new nurses.

**Keywords**: clinical skills, new nurses, nurse competence, online learning, practice methods

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# NURSING STUDENTS' HEALTH LITERACY RATE TOWARD THE PREVENTIVE ACT ON COVID-19 SPREAD

**Siska Mayang Sari[1*], Syahdan Syahdan[2], Wardah Wardah[3]**

[1]Institute of Health Science Hang Tuah Pekanbaru, Riau, Indinesia
[2]Universitas Lancang Kuning, Riau, Indonesia
[3]Institute of Health Science Payung Negeri Pekanbaru, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: WHO has evaluated Coronavirus disease 2019 to be a pandemic due to the levels of spread and fatality. In the Indonesian context, a phenomenon of people who disbelieved in the existence of the virus, popular with COVID-19, impacted their ignorance on implementation of health protocols and a higher rate of virus spread. Nursing students' literacy rate is expected to be able to decrease the virus spread, considering their role as the health promoter. This study aimed at finding out the correlation between students' health literacy rate and their attitudes toward the preventive act on COVID-19 spread. **Methods:** This was quantitative correlational research using a cross-sectional design. The population of the research was all nursing students at five health schools in Pekanbaru municipality. The researcher took 294 students as the sample selected by using purposive sampling. The instrument was a questionnaire, and the researchers used bivariate analysis by Chi-square. **Results**: The results showed that there was no correlation between the students' health literacy rate and preventive act on the spread of COVID-19 (pvalue0,325>0,05), but students' attitudes and preventive act were correlated (pvalue 0,001<0,05). **Conclusion:** In conclusion, this study did not find the correlation between the students' health literacy rate and the preventive act. Students' attitudes were correlated with the preventive act on COVID-19.

**Keywords**: COVID-19, health literacy, nursing students, preventive act

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# SATISFACTION LEVEL OF UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS DURING CLINICAL LEARNING IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**Sidaria[1*], Dewi Murni[1], Ilfa Khairina[1], Nelwati[1]**

[1]Bachelor Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Hybrid learning during the COVID-19 pandemic was also applied to clinical practice of undergraduate nursing students. The policy of limiting practice hours and the guidance process is mostly done online. With these changes, it is necessary to measure student satisfaction. Student satisfaction in clinical practice is important to achieve optimal learning objectives. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of satisfaction of undergraduate nursing students during clinical learning in the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods**: Quantitative design was used with descriptive study. The research sample was undergraduate nursing students who were taken using the total population technique, the number of samples was 81. Data were collected using the CLES+T questionnaire. Data analysis was performed univariately. **Results**: The level of satisfaction of undergraduate nursing students during clinical learning in the Covid-19 pandemic was 49.4 % satisfied and 40.7 % very satisfied, leadership style of The ward manager dimension was 53.1 % very satisfied, role of the Nurse teacher dimension was 48.1 % very satisfied, premises of nursing on The Ward was 43.2 % very satisfied, supervisory relationship was 40.7 % very satisfied, pedagogical atmosphere was 35.8 % very satisfied. **Conclusions:** The majority of the satisfaction levels of undergraduate nursing students during clinical learning in the Covid-19 pandemic are satisfied and very satisfied. The leadership style of the ward manager dimension is the most very satisfied.

**Keywords**: clinical experience, COVID-19, nursing student, satisfaction level

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# SELF EFFICACY AND NURSES' COMPETENCY IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS MANAGEMENT

**Ilfa Khairina**[1*], **Nelwati**[1], **Esthika Ariany Maisa**[1]

[1]Bachelor Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Indonesia has a risk of face disaster every time. The threat of geological disasters like tsunami and earthquakes and the threat of hydrometeorology, such as floods, landslides, hurricanes, and fires. As a part of a community, nurses have a role in educate the public and get involved with the crisis. This study aims to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and nurse's competence to disaster preparedness management. **Methods:** This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were nurses who served in the Emergency Room at three disaster referral hospitals in Padang. According to inclusion criteria, nurses who participate in this study were selected by the purposive sampling method as disaster nurses. The data collection was carried out from August to October 2020. **Results:** The results obtained from this study were that there was a significant relationship between nurse's self-efficacy and disaster preparedness management with a p-value 0.000 and a strong relationship with a value of R = 0.673. There is a relationship between nurse's competency to disaster preparedness management with a p-value 0.000, the strength of the relationship is moderate with a value of R = 0.473. **Conclusion:** Educating the nurses about nurse's competencies in disaster could make them know how to prepare themselves to react to disaster. An innovative intervention based on evidence, theory, and local disasters can gain nurses confidence and clinical experiences.

**Keywords :** disaster competency, nurses, self efficacy

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# THE NURSES' PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE WHILE CARING FOR PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL, PADANG, INDONESIA

**Esthika Ariany Maisa[1*], Gusti Sumarsih[1], Aqsa Multi Nugrahaini[1]**

[1]Bachelor Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the emergence of a disease caused by the Corona virus or commonly referred to as COVID-19. Nurses are one of the health workers who have the most frequent contact with patients, so they have a high risk of contracting COVID-19, which also puts nurses at risk for psychological disorders. This study aims to explore and describe the psychological experience of nurses caring for COVID-19 patients. **Methods:** The research method used is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. The selection of participants in this study used purposive sampling. The number of participants was eight nurses who had treated COVID-19 patients in a negative pressure room at the hospital. Information was collected using in-depth interviews, data in the form of interview recordings were then copied into verbatim transcripts and analyzed using collaizi's technique. **Results:** The results of the study obtained four themes, namely Stress as the First Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Negative Psychological Experiences at the Beginning of Caring for COVID-19 Patients, Positive Psychological Experiences, and Changing Negative Experiences to Positive After Adapting to the Work Environment. **Conclusions:** Through this research, it is understood that nurses need to be aware of personal psychological experiences and share experiences with colleagues, so that negative experiences can be overcome.

**Keywords**: COVID-19, nurses, psychological experience

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# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK ENVIRONMENT AND TURNOVER INTENTION IN NURSE AT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL, BATAM, INDONESIA

**Jefi Sudarmanto[1], Sri Muharni[1], Utari Christya Wardani[1]**

[1]Nursing Study Program, Awal Bros Batam College of Health Sciences, Batam, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** One of the efforts to produce and improve individual performance is by creating a comfortable, safe, conducive and enjoyable work environment. *Turnover* is an activity in which employees enter and exit the company related to job dissatisfaction, Therefore, the employees' intention to leave the company cannot be prevented. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative method with a cross sectional design, Eighty-five respondents participated in this study that chosen by using total sampling. The instrument in this study used a work environment questionnaire and turnover intention IWPS (*Individual Workload Perception Scale*) and NTIS (*Nurse Turnover Intention Scale*) instrument that had been tested for validity. Analysis of data using a statistical program Chi Square Test. **Results:** The finding showed that the nurses had a good work environment and high turnover accounted for 60% and 55% respectively. There was a significant relationship between work environment and turnover intention among the nurses in hospital (p= 0.002). **Concluisons:** The results of this study are expected that health institutions consisting of the nursing profession and other health workers are expected to be able to support each other in their work, compact in one team.

**Keywords:** *Nurse, Turnover, Work Environment*

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# PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING OF INSTRUMENT THE NURSE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE (NPC) IN INDONESIA

**Wulan Noviani[1,2*], Chong Mei Chan[3], Tang Li Yoong[3]**

[1]Doctoral Student, Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia [2] Lecturer, School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia [3]Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction :** Professional competence is an important aspect of nursing education for improving the quality of care and safety. The Nurse Professional Competence (NPC) scale has been used internationally to measure professional competence among nursing students and registered nurses. Hence, there is an urgent need to evaluate the psychometric testing of the NPC scale in the Indonesian context. The study's aim was to adapt and validate the Indonesian version of NPC. **Methods:** The English of NPC short-version was translated into the Indonesian language guided by the World Health Organization (2018). The total sample of this study is 357 Bachelor nursing students. A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) using Partial Least Square (PLS)-Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) and content validity index (CVI) was used to evaluate validity and reliability. Six experts assessed the content and face validity. **Results:** The final version of the instrument had excellent content validity (I-CVI = 0.83-1.00 and S-CVI/ Ave = 0.96). The construct validity and reliability were the satisfactory results with the average variance extracted (AVE) ≥ 0.50, Fornell-Lacker criterion, and factors-loadings meeting the assumption (discriminant validity well established), and composite reliability (CR) showed values ≥ 0.70 (high internal consistency reliability). **Conclusion:** The NPC scale was translated, culturally adapted, and instrument validated to produce an Indonesian version with 32 items divided into six subscales. The NPC Indonesian version is valid and reliable, and that its application could evaluate nursing students' professional competence in Indonesia.

**Keywords**: *Nursing student, Professional competence, Validation studies*

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# NURSE'S MOTIVATION AND JOB SATISFACTION IN PROVIDING NURSING SERVICES DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19

**Dewi Murni[1*], Yulastri Arif[1], Sidaria[1], Febrian Rahmat Suwandi[1], Silvia Zuela[1]**

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

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Nurse job satisfaction is an important component of a nurse's life because it will have an impact on patient safety, productivity, performance and service quality. Job satisfaction felt by nurses appears with the motivation. The development carried out can help novice nurses become experts. This is also a process of maintaining the quality and increasing the competence of nurses. The aims of this study was to analyze the work motivation of nurses on job satisfaction in providing nursing services during the pandemic. **Methods:** This descriptive correlational study was conducted using Cross Sectional approach involving 55 nurses. Non Probability Sampling and Purposive Sampling. This research instrument uses a questionnaire Application Needs A. Maslow - Nursalam. Data collection with frequency distribution analysis and SEM PLS 3.0 analysis. **Results:** The final analysis showed This study illustrates that prehospital nurses obtained a positive mean value of 0.414 end obtained a development value the mean has a positive value of 0.517. The results showed that there were 2 dimensions of nurse motivation that were significantly related to job satisfaction, namely the Recognition of Job Satisfaction (p 0.007) and the Development Dimension of Job Satisfaction (p 0.000), meaning (sig value) < 0.05. Achievement (p 0.638), Nature of Work (p 0.621) and Responsibility (p 0.951) sig value > 0.05. **Conclusion:** Focus on the development of education and knowledge, and make a planned schedule related to nurse development. the existence of full managerial support for nurses to be able to improve their performance so that nurses can achieve success in their careers. This can make nurses feel satisfied with the work they do

**Keywords:** job satisfaction, motivation, nurse, pandemic COVID-19

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# THE ROLE OF ROBOTICS TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORTING NURSING SERVICES DELIVERY IN HOSPITAL CARE SETTINGS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

**Binti Nur Faida Arfianti[1], Nurfika Asmaningrum[2]*, Kholid Rosyidi Muhammad Nur[2]**

[1]Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia
[2]Center of Fundamental Nursing Studies, Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** In response to the shortage of nursing and healthcare providers, the development of various technological solutions becomes increasingly essential. Amongst the technological solutions, Robotics is claimed to play a pivotal role. The study is aimed to overview the role of Robotics in supporting nursing care in hospital settings. **Methods:** The literature review incorporates six electronic databases, involving Google Scholar, JStage, IEEExplore, Proquest, Pubmed and Science Direct. The search terms were "nursing", "robotics", and "hospital care". The JBI critical appraisal was used to assess the articles' quality. **Results:** Ten studies included in the review revealed three themes: Robotics types, activities, and barriers. Three Robotics types included mobile, nonmobile, and humanoid robot. Robotics activities involved observation, assistance, medication administering, disinfection, and rehabilitation. The challenges to the involvement of Robotics were technical operating, higher learning, and misinterpretation. **Conclusion:** Technological literacy and competence for addressing the challenges are required to enhance the potential use of Robotics in hospital care settings.

**Keywords**: hospital, literature review, nursing, robotics, technology

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# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE APPLICATION ON ADOLESCENTS' KNOWLEDGE RETENTION AND ATTITUDE TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**Sari Anggela[1,2], Dessie Wanda[1*], Nur Agustini[1]**

[1]Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia
[2]Riau Ministry of Health Polytechnic, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Adolescents constitute an age group considered at risk for experiencing reproductive health issues. Such a condition can be incurred by biological, lifestyle, and environmental factors. Thus, an appropriate method for providing information related to reproductive health for adolescents is required, one of which is by using smartphones. An Android application is a smartphone feature that can be used to provide reproductive health education. Thus, the study aimed to examine the effectiveness of applications on adolescents' knowledge retention and attitude. **Methods**: The study was quasi-experimental with a pre–post-test control group design. The intervention and control groups consisted of 42 and 59 respondents, selected using multistage random sampling. The intervention group received reproductive health education using an Android application for 4 weeks. Knowledge and attitude were measured three times. Data were analyzed using SPSS. **Results**: Statistical test results indicated a significant difference in knowledge and attitude between the intervention and control groups ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusion**: Education on reproduction health using the application is effective in retaining the related knowledge and attitude of adolescents.

**Keywords**: adolescent, android application, attitude, knowledge, reproduction

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# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION USING COMIC MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS COVID-19 AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Arif Rohman Mansur[1*], Ira Mulya Sari[1], Yelly Herien[1], Meri Neherta[1], Miftahul Ilmi[1], Aditya[1], Yudha Pradhana[1], Mei-Chan Chong[2]**

[1]Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia [2]Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, University of Malaya, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on children health as they were vulnerable to infection. Children usually have less ability to decipher and understand the content of the news about the Covid-19. Assessment of elementary school children's knowledge and attitudes is critical in identifying gaps, strengthening prevention efforts, and overcoming the epidemic. We conducted this study to describe and assess elementary school children's knowledge about Covid-19, signs and symptoms, modes of transmission, precautions, and attitudes towards Covid-19. This study measured the effectiveness of education using comic media on knowledge of the covid-19 in elementary school students. **Methods:** This was a quasi-experimental research with a pre-test and post-test design with a control group. The number of samples was 66 samples (33 controls and 33 interventions). The sample was taken by using the purposive sampling method. The intervention provided was an education about COVID-19 using comic book media Kids, Vaayu, and Corona: Who Wins The Fight? a Comic for Covid-19 Awareness, which has been adapted into Indonesian. Education is carried out 2 times in 2 weeks within 30-40 minutes. The data collection tool used a questionnaire developed by researchers based on a literature review. The instrument was valid and reliable with Cronbach alpha 0.71. The statistical test used was the Independent sample t-test. p-value 0.001. **Results:** There were differences in knowledge about Covid-19 before and after the intervention using comics between the control and intervention groups. **Conclusion:** Education using comic media is effective in increasing knowledge about COVID-19 in elementary school students.

**Keywords**: children, COVID-19, knowledge, school

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# INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH SIMULATION OF FIRST AID ON MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES: PRA-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

**Ida Rahmawati[1]*, Vike Pebri Giena[1], Neni Triana[1], Ariance Sanaky[1]**

[1]School of Nursing Stikes Tri Mandiri Sakti Bengkulu, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction :** The rate of accidents that occur in the school environment still shows high cases. Accidents can result in injuries such as fractures, bleeding, and sprains. Junior high school students in the Bengkulu city area still have little knowledge about first aid for musculoskeletal injuries. The factor can be caused by the less than optimal role of Palang Merah Remaja (PMR) members and limited knowledge about first aid. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of simulation on knowledge of musculoskeletal injuries first aid in PMR members of junior high schools in Bengkulu City. **Methods :** Pre-experimental study with one group pretest-posttest design. The participating sample is PMR members in junior high schools in Bengkulu City. The sampling technique used a total sampling of 30 people. The measurement of knowledge is measured by a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability first. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis. The statistical test used is the Wilcoxon signed rank test. **Results :** The results of the study obtained a significance value of p value = 0.000 <0.05, where there is a difference in knowledge before and after treatment. **Conclusions:** Basic knowledge about first aid for musculoskeletal injuries can be given early in order to minimize the severity and complications that occur.

**Keywords** : first aid, musculoskeletal injuries, simulation

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# A QUALITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DISASTER REPRESENTATION IN SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS FOR CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES AT SCHOOL ELEMENTARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

**Arif Rohman Mansur[1*], Ira Mulya Sari[1], Yelly Herien[1], Deswita[1], Meri Neherta[1], Aisyah Mardiah Fezan[1], Annisa Rahma Yuni[1]**

[1] Pediatric Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Natural disasters can impact highly vulnerable communities, children are one of the groups most vulnerable to hazards. Various approaches to integrating disaster risk reduction have been identified: one of them uses a textbook-based approach. This study aims to investigate the representation of disaster material in school textbooks for children with intellectual disabilities (ID) in the education system in the city of Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to analyze the content of disaster material in textbooks for intellectual disability (ID) school students at the elementary school level. **Methods:** This study uses a qualitative content analysis method. All school textbooks for students with intellectual disabilities in the 2020-2021 educational year at the State Special School 1 Padang were collected and all textbooks were assessed for inadequacies in depicting natural disaster material in the textbooks. Among the 36 textbooks, 6 textbooks contain content about natural disasters. Data were analyzed qualitatively. Sampling was done by purposive sampling. The research was carried out from May to July 2021. **Results:** Textbooks in most classes cover disaster topics triggered by natural disasters including hydrology (floods), geophysics (earthquakes, landslides), climatology (droughts), and geophysics (volcanoes). **Conclusion:** This study shows that disaster materials have been integrated into school textbooks for students with intellectual disabilities at elementary state extraordinary school 1 Padang. We hope children with intellectual disabilities can still learn lessons while preparing for natural disasters at school together with active involvement with teachers.

**Keyword**: disaster preparedness, intellectual disability, natural hazards, textbook analysis

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# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLICATION OF SEX EDUCATION PARENTING (SETTING) IN IMPROVING PREVENTION SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDREN

**Nova Ari Pangesti[1*], Wahidin[1]**

[1]Nursing Academy, District Government of Purworejo, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Based on the SDGs and the RPJMN in 2020-2024, prioritize protection of children. The policy of the President Republic of Indonesia, the government's targets priority to reduce the number of violence against children for the next 5 years. Cases of violence against children in Indonesia are still a complex problem. The high number of cases of sexual violence against children shows the importance of understanding parents on how to provide the best protection for their children. However, the problem is that parents in Indonesia consider sex education to be taboo, vulgar and inappropriate to convey to children, and parents feel they are not ready to teach sex education. **Methods:** this study used a pre-experimental design method with a bivariate test using Wilcoxon. A sample of 91 parents at the Sempor I Health Center, Kebumen Regency, was taken by accidental sampling technique. **Results:** Application the SETTING show that the level of knowledge of parents before being given Sex Education with the SETTING application is mostly in the sufficient category (73.6%), and after being given Sex Education Parenting with the SETTING application, most of the knowledge level is in the good category (82.4%). After going through the Wilcoxon test, the p value = 0.000 (p value < 0.05) and the Z score -7.421 > Z score table. **Conclusion:** Sex Education Parenting with the SETTING smartphone application is effective in increasing parents' knowledge of preventing sexual violence in children

**Keywords:** children, effectiveness, sex education parenting applications, sexual violence

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# KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HAND HYGIENE AMONG STUDENTS IN A UNIVERSITY IN KAJANG DURING CORONAVIRUS(COVID)-19 PANDEMIC

**Chu Jing En[1*], Thulasy a/p Perumal[2], Mohammed Abdulrazzaq Jabbar[3]**

[1,2]UTAR, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sungai Long, Cheras, Selangor, Malaysia
[3]UTAR, Department of Population Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sungai Long, Cheras, Selangor, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Hand hygiene is vital in preventing transmission of infectious disease in health care facility and community. In the era of COVID-19 pandemic, promotion of hand hygiene can be frequently seen in social media and commercial advertisement as hand hygiene was identified as the most cost-effective measure to reduce the spread of the virus. The main objective of the study is to assess knowledge and attitude of hand hygiene among university students during the pandemic. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among students in a university, Kajang, Malaysia. Quota sampling was used to select all subject that willing to participate in the study. A self-reported questionnaire comprised of 3 sections: socio-demographic data, knowledge and attitude of hand hygiene were distributed from February to March 2021. A total of 272 participants participated in the study. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Statistics was used for data entry and analysis. **Results:** Majority of the participants (66.2%) have moderate hand hygiene knowledge level and only 2.2% with poor knowledge. The level of attitude towards hand hygiene was good among the participants at 82%. There is no significant difference in knowledge of hand hygiene and socio-demographic with $p>0.05$. There is no significant difference in attitude of hand hygiene and socio-demographic with $p>0.05$. **Conclusion:** Knowledge and attitude of hand hygiene is crucial to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infection. Misconception towards hand hygiene among participants should be corrected and positive attitude towards hand hygiene should be consolidated by hand hygiene related activities.

**Keywords:** attitude, COVID-19, hand hygiene, knowledge, university students

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# KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND PRACTICE OF PARACETAMOL USE AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN KAJANG

**Phoon Wil Son[1*], Sheela Devi a/p Sukuru[2], Ng Siow Fam[3], Mohammed Abdulrazzaq Jabbar[4]**

[1,2]UTAR, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sungai Long, Cheras, Selangor, Malaysia
[3]UTAR, Department of Population Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sungai Long, Cheras, Selangor, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Paracetamol usage and self-medication has become a great concern globally especially in Malaysia due to its easy accessibility and availability. The aim of the study is to determine the knowledge level and practice on paracetamol usage among undergraduate students in a private university in Sungai Long, Kajang. **Methods:** A survey was carried out from middle of July 2020 to end of July 2020 among 440 participants. Participants were recruited via stratified sampling technique. Data were collected using question on knowledge of paracetamol and practice of paracetamol use. Data analysed using SPPS 23. **Results**: 55.5% of students have poor knowledge level of paracetamol use, mostly are student from faculty of medical and health science. Moreover, 85.1% use paracetamol without consulting a doctor. Common cause is due to fever (95.9%) and headaches (80.2%). **Conclusion:** It is important to raise awareness or promote knowledge on paracetamol usage to improve the practise.

**Keywords:** knowledge, paracetamol, practice, university students

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# BREASTFEEDING AND THE RISK FOR DIARRHEA MORBIDITY

**Isyti'aroh[1*], Siti Rofiqoh[2], Windha Widyastuti[3]**

[1]Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Health Science University of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan
[2]Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Science University of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan
[3]Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Health Science University of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Breastfeeding is important nutritions for baby. Lack of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0-6 months of age are associated with increased diarrhea morbidity and mortality. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the history of breastfeeding in infants aged 0-6 months and the incidence of diarrhea at the age of 0-12 months. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was carried out in hospitalized children at the Kraton and Bendan Hospitals, Pekalongan Regency. The sampling technique was total sampling and a total of respondents were 122. Data analysis used Pearson Correlation.
**Results :** Demographic characteristics found the average of maternal age was 31.84 years (SD 7.063), employment status was 82.7% not working, the education status was 46.7% low education, frequency of ANC in pregnancy at least 4 times was 86.9%, and sex of the child was 60% male. The results of the analysis showed that the average duration of breastfeeding was 3.17 months (SD 2.27) and the average incidence of diarrhea was 0.93 times (SD 1.204). The Pearson correlation test obtained a p value of 0.001 with a correlation value of -0.364. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between history of exclusive breastfeeding and the average incidence of diarrhea in infants aged 0-12 months and the longer infants aged 0-6 months given only breast milk, they have lower risk of diarrhea.

**Keywords**: breast milk, child, diarrhea

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# WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GASTROINTESTINAL IN CHILDREN WITH COVID 19?: A REVIEW

**Septi Wardani[1*], Robiul Fitri Mashitoh[1]**

[1] Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** The high population of children is the main cause of community spread of SARS-Cov-2 in children. PCR tests of stool specimens show that viral particles persist longer in the digestive tract than in the respiratory tract, which makes it possible for the virus to spread easily through feces. This literature review is to describe the characteristics of the gastrointestinal tract in children infected with SARS-CoV-2. **Methods:** The literature search used two databases, pubmed and scien cedirect, with criteria for children, MIS-C, comorbidities and having gastrointestinal symptoms. 25 relevant articles were found and 6 articles matched the inclusion criteria. **Results:** The results of the literature review, gastrointestinal symptoms that appear are nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. **Conclusion:** This literature review shows that the main characteristi of the gastrointestinal tract in children infected with thecorona virus is diarrhea, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain

**Keywords**: children, COVID-19, gastrointestinal characteristics

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# PERSPECTIVE OF PRIMIGRAVIDA MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE IN THEIR BIRTHING PROCESS UTILISING HYPNOBIRTHING

**Thavamalar Paramasivam[1*], Umapathi Mariappan[2], Chong Mei Chan[3]**

[1]Department of Nursing, UTAR, Malaysia
[2]SPC, Institute of Nursing Education and Research, The Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, India
[3]Department of Nursing, University Malaya

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Child birth can be an enjoyable process for all birthing women. Utilization of HypnoBirthing®Mongan during birthing process offers women to be relaxed and fear free. The aim of the study is to explore the experiences of women on their childbirth experiences. **Methods:** A qualitative study involving 10 participants were carried out in a private hospital in Malaysia. Purposive sampling was used. Women using HypnoBirthing during birthing were interviewed for 40 minutes using semi structured, face to face method. Analysed using thematic analysis. **Results:** Three main themes identified were 'physical and emotional effect of pain', 'behaviour response to pain' and 'maternal and newborn wellbeing'. Physical and emotional effect of pain has four subthemes where else the other has two subthemes. **Conclusions:** Women using Hypnobirthing enjoyed the birthing process and immediate bonding with the newborn.

**Keywords**: *HypnoBirthing, IM Pethidine, Labour pain, Birthing experience*

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# WHAT AFFECTS MENSTRUAL HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR OF FULL-DAY SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS?

**Mira Triharini[1*], Ika Nur Pratiwi[2], Tiyas Kusumaningrum[2], Retnayu Pradanie[2], Reffy Shania Novianti[3]**

[1]Advanced Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia [2]Fundamental Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia
[3]Student Bachelor of Nursing Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Because of full-day school system, adolescents spend more time at school than at home. A tight school schedule likely make school female adolescents neglect menstrual hygiene management; consequently, some reproductive health problems might arise. This study analyzed whether knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, availability of facilities, availability of information, and social support are correlated with menstrual hygiene behaviour of full-day school adolescents. **Methods:** This study used a correlation analysis with a cross sectional approach. It was conducted at a junior high school in Surabaya. Randomly elected as samples, 139 adolescents filled out questionnaires. Data were analyzed using the Spearman's rho test. **Results:** Knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitudes ($p = 0.003$), beliefs ($p = 0.000$), availability of facilities ($p = 0.001$), availability of information ($p = 0.000$) and social support ($p = 0.004$) were associated with menstrual hygiene behaviour of full-day school adolescents. **Conclusion:** Knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, availability of facilities, availability of information and social support are related to menstrual hygiene behaviour of full-day school adolescents. Adolescents could possess menstrual hygiene behaviour as they have good knowledge, positive attitudes, and beliefs. Availability of facilities and information are also factors that support menstrual hygiene behaviour. Social support from parents, teachers, and peers prominently encourages adolescents to keep practicing menstrual hygiene behaviour while being at school.

**Keywords**: adolescents, behaviour, menstrual hygiene, reproductive health, schools

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# THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA REGARDING PERCEPTION IN REPRODUCTIVE HEAL TH AMONG TEENS IN JUNIOR HIGH

**Lisa Anita Sari[1*], Meinarisa[2]**

[1]Nursing Study Program, Institute of Health Science Harapan Ibu, Jambi, Indonesia
[2]Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The role of social media is wide spread in teens. Social media has transformed patterns of information, especially in teens with participative in internet use. Appropriate of social media usage by teens is expected to be a source of health promotion which impacted to their perceptions. Perception in health reproductive shows understanding of the issues surrounding health reproductive in daily life. This study aims to identify the role of social media with regards to perceptions in health reproductive among teens in Junior High. **Methods:** The study design was used cross-sectional, which conducted in Junior High School in Kota Jambi. A simple random sampling method was used to recruit 250 participants. The researcher collect data by distributing the google form link to the respondents who are assisted by the teacher. Data collection was using The Social Media Questionnaire and The Perception in Health Reproductive Questionnaire. Data was analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. **Results:** The results indicate that participants' perceptions in health reproductive and role of social media were at low level. There was not significant relationship between social media and perceptions in health reproductive ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The role of social media in teens were not include information in health reproductive although the social media holds promise as an effective information tool. The results provide important information to suggest that community nurses should provide education about health reproductive and to promote perceptions of teens in health reproductive by using social media.

**Keywords**: health reproductive, social media, perception, teens

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# THE EFFECT OF ENDHORPIN MASSAGE ON REDUCING BACK PAIN INTENSITY OF PREGNANT WOMEN

**Maidawilis[1*], Dewi Sandra[1], Wilda Wellis[1]**

[1]Universitas Negeri Padang

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Back pain is common in pregnancy with the reported incidence varying from approximately 50% in the UK and Scandinavia to close to 70% in Australia. This study aims to determine how the Effect of Endorphin Message and Music Therapy on Reducing Back Pain Intensity of Pregnant Women. **Methods:** The study used a quasy-experimental research design with pre and post research designs with 34 respondents as research samples. **Results:** The results showed that there was an effect of Endorphin Message Therapy on Reducing the Intensity of Back Pain for Pregnant Women. The results showed that before endorphin massage, most of the mothers who experienced moderate back pain were 12 people (60%). After endorphin massage, most of the mothers experienced mild back pain, namely 14 people (70%). From the results of the analysis using the Wilcoxon test, the value of = 0.000 < = 0.05 which indicates that there is a significant effectiveness of endorphin massage on reducing back pain in third trimester pregnant women at BPM Lulu Surabaya. This shows that the intervention given can reduce the level of back pain. Most of the respondents in the treatment and control groups showed that there was a significant difference between the treatment group and the control group after the intervention in in pregnant women, and there is a difference between the level of pain scales for the Pre Test and Post Test. **Conclusion:** It is expected that respondents familly and relatives will be able to practice endorphin messages to reduce pain scale.

**Keywords** : back pain, endhorpin massage, pregnant

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# DETERMINANT FACTOR: RISK OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN IN LIPAT VILLAGE, KAMPAR REGENCY, RIAU, INDONESIA

**Riski Novera Yenita[1,2*], Rifa Yanti[3], Dilgu Meri[3]**

[1]Department of Public Heatlh, Institute of Health Science Al Insyirah Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia [2]Doctoral Student on Program of Environmental Science, Universitas Riau, Indonesia [3]Department of Nursing, , Institute of Health Science Al Insyirah Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: Failure to grow and develop optimally early in life has become a health problem throughout the world and in the economic sector. **Methods**: This study is a quantitative study using a cross sectional design. The study was conducted on March-April 2021. The sample in this study were mothers who had stunted toddlers aged 3-5 years. Sampling technique is simple random sampling The test used is the Chi-Square with 0.05. **Results**: The results showed that 100 respondents, 78% of respondents experienced stunting in the short category, 92% of respondents had a height <159 cm, 49% of respondents experienced pregnancy as a teenager (age <19 years), 86% of respondents did not experience anemia, 86 % of respondents did not experience diarrhea, 98% of respondents did not experience BBL, 75% of respondents breastfed their children fully (6-24 months). Bivariate analysis found that there was a relationship between short stature mothers and the incidence of stunting with p value = 012 (p < 0.05), there was no relationship between pregnancy during adolescence and stunting incidence, p value = 0.537 (p> 0.05), there is no relationship between the incidence of anemia with the incidence of stunting p value = 0.133 (p> 0.05), there is no relationship between the incidence of diarrhea in children and the incidence of stunting p value = 0.369 (p> 0.05), there is no relationship between birth weight with the incidence of stunting p-value = 0.607 (p>0.05), there is no relationship between breastfeeding and the incidence of stunting p-value = 0.577 (p>0.05). **Conclusion**: The results of this study are expected to be evidence based in the prevention of stunting risk factors for the government.

**Keywords**: quantitative, risk factors for stunting, toddlers

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# THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON FEMALE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VULVA HYGIENE IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL JAMBI

**Susi Widiawati[1*], Diah Merdekawati[1], Diana Murtiningsih[1]**

[1]Nursing Studies Program, Institute of Health Science Harapan Ibu Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Vulva hygiene to prevent the impact on reproductive health, namely vaginal discharge. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of health education on knowledge of young women about vulvar hygiene. **Methods:** Research using a quasi-experimental design with a one group pretest posttest design, carried out from June to November 2018. The number of samples was 34 students in grades VII and VIII of Junior High School in East Tanjab Regency. with Proportional Random Sampling technique. The questionnaire instrument was analyzed univariately and bivariately using the dependent t test. **Results:** The average knowledge of students in the first measurement was 22.18 with an SD of 2,959, the average knowledge of students in the second measurement was 29.71 with an SD of 2,612. Bivariate analysis obtained p-value = 0.000. **Conclusion:** Health education can increase the knowledge of young women about vulvar hygiene.

**Keywords**: health education, knowledge, vulva hygiene

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# MAKING AND VALIDATION MATERNAL EMERGENCY SCREENING APPLICATION (MESA) IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PRE ECLAMPSIA

**Yunita Wulandari[1*], Nur Rakhmawati[1], Muhammad Rais Prasetyo[1], Rizki Akhlaqul Karimah[1]**

[1]University of Kusuma Husada Surakarta

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Maternal Emergency Screening Application (MESA) is an information technology design to make it easier for pregnant women to identify risk factors in emergency pregnancy early and be able to make decisions. **Methods:** The method used is Research and Development (R&D). It's a research method that used to produce a specific product, and test the effectiveness of the product which called MESA. **Results:** The results of this study are a process that starts from identifying the needs of pregnant women and then according to these results a product is made that answers the needs of pregnant women, namely an application that contains a question that is used by pregnant women to identify early if an emergency condition is found. from the 1st to the 3rd trimester. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is that there are 8 symptoms in the 1st trimester, namely morning sickness, mood swings, vomiting, weakness, headache, blurred vision, anemia, fever. while in the second trimester there are 3 symptoms vaginal bleeding, abdominal pain and fetal movement are reduced. And ten symptoms in the third trimester, namely swelling of the face, feet and hands, high blood pressure, seizures, premature discharge of amniotic fluid, smelly discharge from the vagina, fever, lower abdominal pain, the baby's heart beats faster than usual, vaginal bleeding.

**Keywords:** Maternal Emergency Screening Application (MESA), Research and Development (R&D), symptoms of emergency pregnancy

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# THE EFFECT OF PEER COUNSELING TOWARD KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL AMONG MOTHERS WHO GAVE EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN CANGKRINGAN, YOGYAKARTA

**Noerma Shovie Rizqiea[1*], Widyandana[2], Fitri Haryanti[3]**

[1]Department of Pediatric Nursing, Universitas Kusuma Husada, Surakarta
[2]Department of Medical Education and Department of Ophthalmology, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta
[3]Department of Pediatric Nursing, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Breastfeeding is a normal condition for babies to get the nutrients they need to grow and develop. Peer counseling is one way that can be used to help fellow nursing mothers in breastfeeding their babies. This study was to determine the effect of peer counseling on changes in the mother's knowledge and skills of exclusive breastfeeding. **Methods:** This type of study is a quasi-experimental research with pre and post-test design without control. The sampling technique using probability sampling with the random cluster sampling technique. The number of samples taken from 5 villages in Cangkringan is 33 mothers breastfeeding in infants aged 0- 6 months. The study was conducted from March to May 2016. The data analysis technique used is the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** The Wilcoxon test showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p<0.05$) for mother's knowledge and p-value 0.012 ($p<0.05$) for mother's skills, which means that there are differences in knowledge and skills significantly between before peer counseling with after peer counseling. **Conclusions:** Peer counseling can increase the knowledge and skills of mothers among gave exclusive breastfeeding.

**Keywords:** *Exclusive breastfeeding, Knowledge, Peer counseling, Skill*

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# ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) AND MIDWIFE ANTICIPATION IN DELIVERY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**Indah Rahmadaniah[1*], Marchatus Soleha[2], Jesi Novianti[3]**

[1,3]Midwifery Diploma Study Program, Institute of Health Science Abdurahman Palembang, South Sumatera, 30151, Indonesia
[2]Midwifery Bachelor Study Program, Institute of Health Science Abdurahman Palembang, South Sumatera, 30151, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: During the COVID-19 pandemic, delivery planning was carried out with preparations in which the mother, husband, and family knew the high risks and danger signs of pregnancy and the dangers of COVID-19. During the COVID-19 pandemic, handling in childbirth must be carried out in health facilities such as health centers, midwives, and hospitals using level 2 personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent transmission to mothers, babies, and health workers. The aims of this study was to find out how to use personal protective equipment and anticipate midwives in childbirth assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This research is qualitative research using a narrative method with a phenomenological approach. The sample was taken by purposive sampling, as many as 5 informants had been determined by the researcher because they were considered potential to be interviewed. The data used are primary data with informal interviews and observations. Data analysis was carried out using data collection, data reduction, data presentation, data inference and verification, conclusions. **Results:** delivery assistance during the covid pandemic using level 1 PPE. Midwives do not perform rapid tests/antigen swabs on mothers who are about to give birth. **Conclusion:** the delivery assistance provided by midwives is still the same as before the covid 19 pandemic, midwives do not use delivery chambers, and anticipation of COVID-19 is done only by applying the health protocol.

**Keywords**: COVID-19 pandemic, delivery, midwife anticipation, personal protective equipment (PPE)

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# THE EFFECT OF PLAY THERAPY ON HOSPITALIZATION ANXIETY AMONG CHILDREN

**Hermalinda Herman[1*], Deswita[1], Yanti Puspita Sari[1]**

[1]Maternal and Child Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Corresponding author: hermalinda@nrs.unand.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** :Anxiety and fear due to being hospitalized are still significant problems in nursing services. One of the nursing actions that can minimize stress due to being hospitalized is by playing. This study was aimed to identify the effect of play therapy on hospitalization anxiety among children. **Methods:** The research design was a quasi-experimental with one group pretest and posttest without control group approach. The sample is 27 children aged 3-6 years who have experience cancer and undergoing chemotherapy at Public Hospital in Padang. The sample were taken by accidental sampling technique. The intervention was playing therapy with three different types of games for three days; each game was held for 20-30 minutes. On the first day, the children played constructively using Lego; on the second day, the children were given pictures and colored pencils, and then the children were asked to color. Meanwhile, on the third day, the children played paper folding. During play activities, children were accompanied by parents. The instrument used was a questionnaire about parents' perceptions of the response to anxiety in children aged 1-6 years. The statistical test used is the paired t-test. **Results:** The results showed that there were significant differences on anxiety scores before and after play therapy. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that play therapy can be considered as supportive therapy to overcome hospitalization anxiety in children.

**Keywords**: anxiety, child, hospitalization, play therapy

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# MOM'S KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE ON PREVENTION PNEUMONIA IN TODDLERS

**Lindesi Yanti**[1*], Fermata **Sari**[1], **Ahmad Badaruddin**[3]

Kesdam II/Sriwijaya Nursing Academy, Jalan Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Palembang South Sumatra 30132, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Children under five must get protection to prevent the occurrence of pneumonia which can result in impaired growth and development or can even result in death. Therefore, the mother's knowledge must be increased for the prevention of pneumonia. This study aims to determine the effect of health education on the knowledge of mothers under five. **Methods:** The research design used was a quasi-experimental approach with a one-group pretest-posttest design approach on 38 mothers of children under five. The sampling technique used is probability sampling using a simple random sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire with 22 knowledge questions with Cronbach's absence (0.844) and action (0.826). Data analysis using paired t-test. **Results:** The results of statistical tests showed that knowledge (p-value = 0,000) and action (p-value = 002). **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is an average difference between the knowledge and practice of mothers of children under five before and after being given the material on the prevention of pneumonia.

**Keywords:** knowledge, practice, prevention of pneumonia

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# AN ANALYSIS OF TOILET TRAINING INDEPENDENCE IN MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

**Endang Zulaicha Susilaningsih[1*], Mellia Silvy Irdianty**

[1]Kusuma Husada Surakarta University

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Mentally retarded children have abilities below the average of normal children accompanied by a lack of adaptive behavior skills that appear during their development. This child with special needs has two dimensional disorders, namely adaptive behavior and intelligence. The child has discrepancies in aspects of adjustment skills. This weakness and lack of ability result in children experiencing limitations in independence. This study aimed at analyzing gender and age of mentally retarded children, mother's age and formal education, mother's level of knowledge about toilet training and mother's parenting types (democratic or autocratic) with independence of toilet training in mentally retarded children. **Methods:** The study used a quantitative research with analytical descriptive method. The research sample was 28 respondents of mothers and children with moderate-to-severe mental retardation at A public special-needs school in Surakarta, Indonesia, from March to August 2019. The data were collected using observation and questionnaires. Data were analyzed using Kendall's Tou. **Results:** The research findings showed a significant relation between mother's parenting retarded children with the independence of toilet training in mentally retarded children, but did not show significant relation between gender and age of mentally retarded children, mother's age and formal education, and mother's level of knowledge about toilet training relationship with the independence of toilet training in mentally retarded children. **Conclusions:** Mothers with an autocratic parenting type have a significant relation with the independence of children in the level of moderate to severe mental retardation.

**Keywords:** *Analysis, Independence, Mentally retarded children, Toilet training*

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# CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF COVID-19 AND RISK FACTORS IN CHILDREN TREATED IN THE INPATIENT ROOM AT DR M DJAMIL HOSPITAL PADANG

**Deswita[1*], Sri Melati[1]**

[1]Pediatric Department, Faculty Of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**: 7008 children were infected by Covid-19 in Indonesia, and 1927 children in West Sumatera from July to November 2020. Children's clinical manifestations of children include fever, coughs, cold, flu, shortness of breath, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. The purpose of this study was to describe the clinical manifestations and risk factors for COVID-19 in children at RSUP DR M Djamil Padang. **Methods:** This research design is descriptive using secondary data, using the medical records of Covid-19 pediatric patients with a total sample size of 42 children who have been treated with a diagnosis of Covid-19 in the medical record installation section using a checklist. Data analysis used chi-square. **Results:** The results showed that the clinical manifestations the most often in children with Covid-19 were fever (54.8%). The risk factor for the incidence of Covid-19 in children is more than half in children> 5 years old (66.7%). Boys (59.5%) close contact factor with probable and confirmatory cases was (57.1%), and for most comorbidities was immunological disorders (21.4%). There was a significant relationship between gender, age, and comorbidities with Covid-19 disease in children. **Conclusion:** It is suggested to develop this research by adding variables and connecting these variables so that we know what factors influence the incidence of Covid-19.

**Keywords**: children, clinical manifestations, COVID-19, risk factors

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# THE HOPE OF AMBONESE ADOLESCENT AS A CYBERBULLYING VICTIM: A NARRATIVE STUDY

**Roland Lekatompessy[1*], Nur Setiawati Dewi[1], Megah Andriany[1]**

[1]Master of Nursing Department, Medical Faculty, Diponegoro University, Indonesia.

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Cyberbullying has become a major issue in many countries around the world, including Indonesia, particularly in Ambon City. Adolescents cyberbullying prevalence: 70.6 percent of adolescents around the world has cyberbullying experienced, 49 percent of the 5,900 Indonesian adolescent has cyberbullying experienced, and also in Ambon City 67.1 percent of the 79 amboness adolescent has cyberbullying experienced. Cyberbullying has many serious consequences for adolescents, such as depression and suicide. Many studies have been conducted on cyberbullying, but there has been very little research into the hope of adolescents who have been cyberbullied. **Methods:** This was a qualitative study with an interpretative phenomenological design. The research sample consisted of three Ambonese Adolescents who had been cyberbullying victims. Adolescents aged 10 to 19 years old who use social media, have both Ambonese parents, and well communicate are the inclusion criteria for this study. The data for this study were obtained using the purposive sampling technique. **Results:** The study's findings revealed two themes that describe the hope of cyberbullying victims: accepting their strengths and weaknesses and positive thinking. The hope expressed by an adolescent as a cyberbullying victim is the result of the adolescent's various cyberbullying feelings. **Conclusion:** The findings of this study will be used by the health sector to develop programs for handling and preventing cyberbullying in adolescents.

**Keywords**: adolescent, cyberbullying, hope

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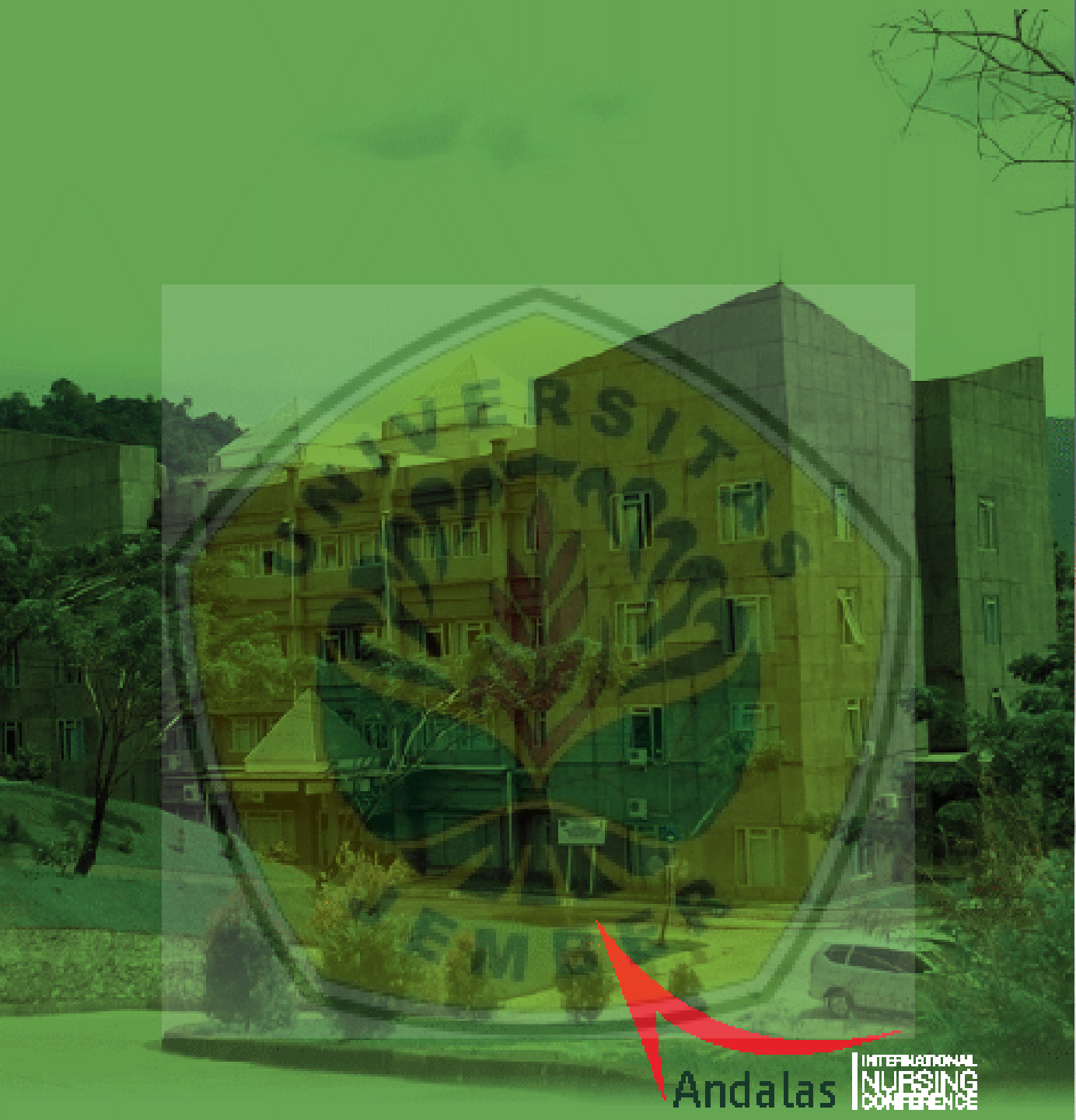

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