



5th International Agronursing Conferences
In Conjunction with 1st International Post Graduate Nursing Student Conference (IPGNSSC)

PROCEEDING

**Chronic Care Management : Bridging Theory
& Practice In Healthcare Services**



May, 11th - 12th
2023



**5th International AgroNursing Conference in Conjunction
with 1st International Post Graduate Nursing Student
Conference (1st IPGNSC) 2023
“Chronic Care Management: Bridging Theory and Practice”**

Jember, May 11th – 12th, 2023

PROCEEDING

**FACULTY OF NURSING
UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER**



REMARK

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim
Assalamualaikum Wr Wb
Good morning and greetings

The Honorable, Rector of University of Jember
The Honorable, All Speakers of the fifth international nursing conference In Conjunction with first International Post Graduate Nursing Student Conference
The Honorable, Guests, all dean of the faculties in University of Jember, Director of hospitals, primary health center, and other guests.
The Honorable, Conference Committee
Dear All oral presenters, poster presenter and Participants of the conference

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, we praise the presence of Allah SWT; because of the blessing, we all can be present here in this auditorium to attend the fifth international nursing conference In Conjunction with first International Post Graduate Nursing Student Conference, Faculty of Nursing. Salawat may always be delegated to the Great Prophet Muhammad SAW.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the beginning of this speech, I would like to welcome all of you to the fifth international nursing conference In Conjunction with first International Post Graduate Nursing Student Conference, with the theme " Chronic Care Management: Bridging Theory and Practice". It is an honor to facilitate health professionals from around the world to enhance health sciences.

As a nurse, we can provide holistic care that addresses not just the physical needs of our patients but also their emotional, social, and spiritual needs. By taking the time to listen and understand our patients' unique situations, we can take care to meet their needs best and help them achieve their health goals.

In addition to caring for our patients, it is also important to care for yourself. Nursing can be a demanding and emotionally taxing profession, and it is crucial that we can take steps to prioritize our well-being. This can include things like practicing self-care, seeking support from colleagues or a mental health professional when needed, and taking time off to rest and recharge.

To answer that question, on May eleventh and twelfth of may, twenty twenty-three, we will discuss and enhance this topic with speakers from four countries: Australia, the United Kingdom, Thailand, Taiwan, and Indonesia. Not only that, in the series of international conferences, this time, there will be a guest lecturer in collaboration with community service from Western Sydney University (WSU) Australia. Thanks to Associate Professor Caleb Ferguson and the team who have attended and shared with us. This collaboration can continue and improve the knowledge of the profession we love. We also call the researchers to join not only the conference but also to share their research through oral presentation or poster presentation.



Ladies and Gentlemen

This conference is attended by undergraduate and postgraduate students, lecturer and health care professional from Asia Pacific and Australia. We have more than thousand registrants with two hundred participants able to attend on this room.

This event can be held because of the support and efforts of all parties. Therefore, I would like to thank the Rector of University of Jember, Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) and all the committees who have worked hard to carry out this activity.

I sincerely hope that this conference will deliberate and discuss all different facets of this exciting topic and come up with recommendations that will lead to a better and healthier new world.

I wish this conference great success. Aamiinn.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dean Faculty of Nursing
Ns. Lantin Sulistyorini, M. Kes



GREETING MESSAGE

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim
Assalamualaikum Wr Wb
Good morning and best wishes

The Honorable, Rector of University of Jember
The Honorable, Dean School of Nursing, University of Jember
The Honorable, All Speaker of the International Nursing Conference
The Honorable, Guests
The Honorable, Conference Committee
Dear All, All Participants of the conference

Thank God we praise the presence of Allah SWT, because of the blessing and grace, we all can be present in this place, in order to attend the International AgroNursing Conference. In Conjunction with first International Post Graduate Nursing Student Conference, Solawat and greetings may still be delegated to the Great Prophet Muhammad SAW.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the beginning of this speech, I would like to say welcome to the fifth international nursing conference In Conjunction with first International Post Graduate Nursing Student Conference, with the theme " Chronic Care Management: Bridging Theory and Practice".

Chronic care refers to the ongoing, long-term medical care and support provided to individuals with chronic or long-lasting health conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, arthritis, and asthma, among others. Chronic conditions often require ongoing management and treatment to control symptoms, prevent complications, and improve quality of life.

Chronic care may involve a team of healthcare professionals, including primary care physicians, nurses, specialists, physical therapists, and other healthcare providers, who work together to develop and implement a comprehensive care plan tailored to the individual's needs.

The goal of chronic care is to improve the health and well-being of individuals with chronic conditions by providing ongoing, patient-centered care and support that helps them manage their symptoms, maintain their independence, and prevent complications. What is the latest application of chronic care management, bridging theory and practice?

To answer that question, then for the next two days starting from today on 11-12 May 2023 at Auditorium of Universitas Jember, we will discuss the Chronic Care Management: Bridging Theory and Practice with speakers from 5 countries namely:

1. Assoc. Prof. Caleb Ferguson (Australia).
2. Assoc. Prof. Wasana Ruaisungnoen (Thailand)
3. Dr. Asri Maharani, MMRS, Ph.D (United Kingdom)
4. Assoc. Prof. Chi-Yin Kao (Taiwan)
5. Ns. Muhamad Zulfatul A'la, M.Kep, Ph.D (Indonesia)



Ladies and Gentlemen

This conference is attended by students, health department delegates, academics, hospital and community clinic practitioners with a total of 350 participants.

This event can be held because of the support and efforts of all parties. Therefore, I would like to thank the Rector of University of Jember, Head of School of Nursing- University of Jember, Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) or PPNI, Auditorium of Universitas Jember and all the committees who have worked hard to carry out this activity. I also thank to the sponsors who have worked with us so that this event run as expected. Amen.

We as the committee, apologize if there is any inconvenience during this event. Our hope that this activity can increase our knowledge that benefits all of us. Amen.

Before I end my speech, I want to say "when we interpret that today is an ordinary day, then we will come out of this room as an ordinary people, but when we interpret that today is a very extraordinary day, then we will come out of this room as a very wonderful person".

Finally, please enjoy this conference, May Allah SWT always gives blessings to all of us. Amen

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

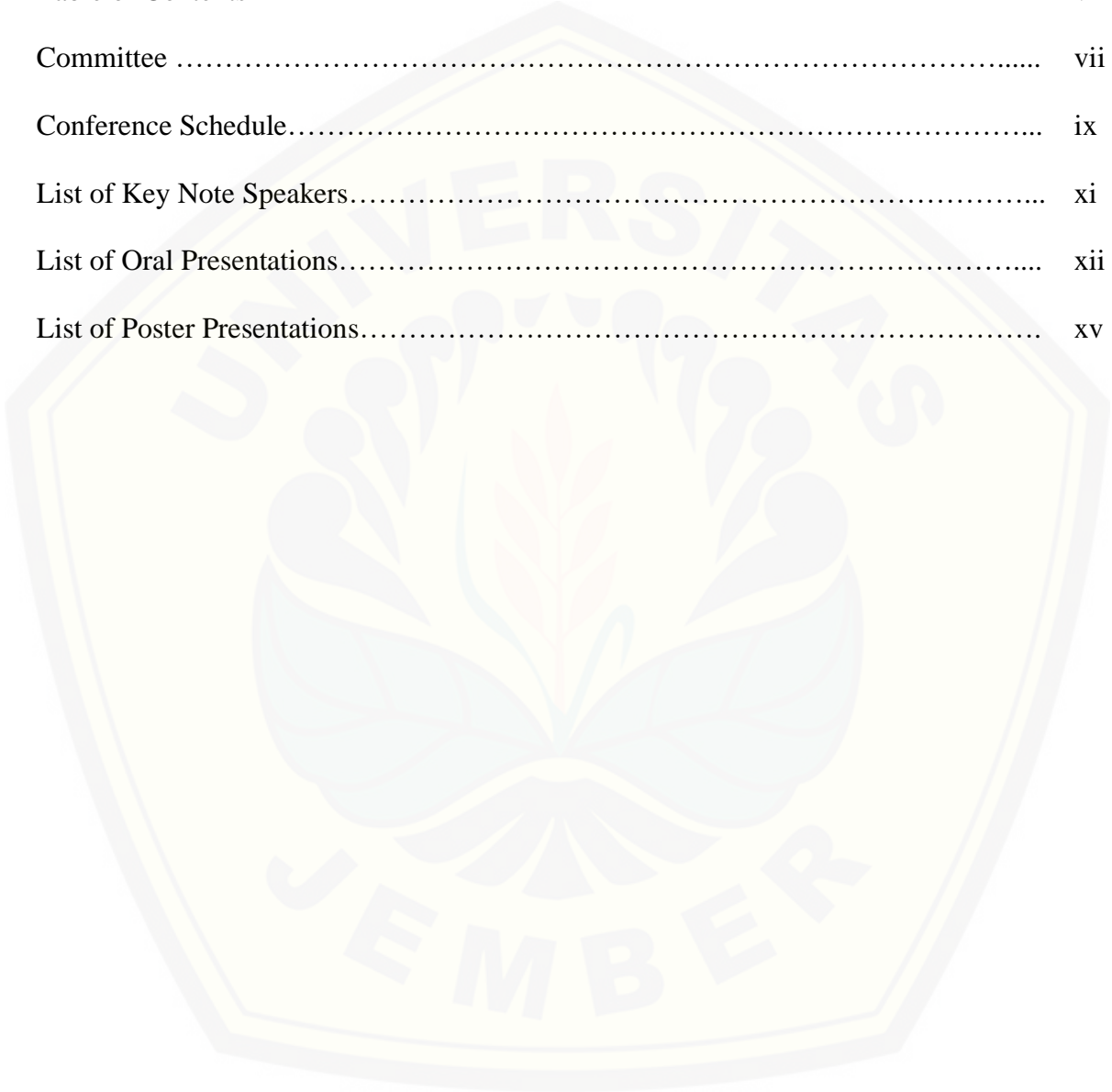
Chairperson

Dr. Ns. Rondhianto, M.Kep.



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Ns. Zaiful Rahman, S.Kep.

Key Note Speakers

Associate Professor Caleb Ferguson RN PhD.
Wasana Ruaisungnoen, PhD RN
dr. Asri Maharani, MMRS, Ph.D
Ns. Muhamad Zulfatul A'la, S.Kep., M.Kep., Ph.D



Conference Schedule
5th International Agronursing Conference (5th IANC) in conjunction with
1st International Post Graduate Nursing Student Conference (1st IPGNCS)
“Chronic Care Management: Bridging Theory and Practice
in Healthcare Services”
Jember, May 11-12th, 2023

FIRST DAY (07.00 – 16.00)

Time (WIB) GMT + 7	AGENDA
REGISTRATION	
07.00 – 08.00	Registration – Log in Zoom Meeting
OPENING CEREMONY	
08.00 – 09.00	Opening Ceremony Report Speech Dr. Ns. Rondhianto, M.Kep. (The Chairman Committee) Welcome Speech: 1. Ns. Lantin Sulistyorini, S.Kep., M.Kes. (Dean Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia) 2. Dr. Ir. Iwan Taruna, M.Eng., IPU (Rector Universitas Jember, Indonesia)
09.00 – 09.15	Coffee Break
PLENARY SESSION I	
09.15 – 10.15 (ICT)	PLENARY I (Offline) -- (45 + 15 mins Q&A) SPEAKER I Assoc. Prof. Caleb Ferguson (Western Sydney University, Australia)
PLENARY SESSION II	
10.15 – 11.15 (AEDT)	PLENARY I (Online) -- (45 + 15 mins Q&A) SPEAKER II Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wasana Ruaisungnoen (Khon Kaen University, Thailand)
11.15 – 12.30	Lunch & Pray



PLENARY SESSION III	
12.30 – 13.30 (BST)	PLENARY III (Online) -- (45 + 15 mins Q&A) SPEAKER IV Dr. Asri Maharani, MMRS., Ph.D. (The University of Manchester, United Kingdom)
14.00 – 14.30	Coffee Break & Break out Room
ORAL PRESENTATION AND POSTER EXHIBITIONS DAY-1	
14.30 – 16.00 (15 mins/ presenters)	ORAL PRESENTATION <i>6 presenters/room (48 presenters/8 rooms)</i>

SECOND DAY (07.00 – 13.00)

Time (WIB) GMT + 7	Agenda
REGISTRATION	
07.00 – 08.00	Registration – Log in Zoom Meeting
PLENARY SESSION IV	
08.00 – 09.00 (JST)	PLENARY IV (Online) -- (45 + 15 mins Q&A) SPEAKER IV Assoc. Prof. Chi-Yin Kao (National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan)
PLENARY SESSION V	
09.00 – 10.00 (WIB)	PLENARY IV (Offline) -- (45 + 15 mins Q&A) SPEAKER V Ns. Muhamad Zulfatul 'Ala, M.Kep., Ph.D. Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee Break & Break out Room
ORAL PRESENTATION AND POSTER EXHIBITIONS DAY-2	
10.15 – 11.00 (15 mins/ presenters)	ORAL PRESENTATION <i>3 presenters/room (24 presenters/8 rooms)</i>
CLOSING	
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RECALIBRATING CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT FOR THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION

Associate Professor Caleb Ferguson RN PhD.

Associate Professor Chronic & Complex Care,
University of Wollongong & Western Sydney, Australia

We live in an era of increasing chronic disease and multimorbidity. Stroke, atrial fibrillation (AF), heart failure and dementia are increasingly common and burdensome chronic diseases, all associated with increased death and disability, and reduced quality of life. Informal caregivers play a fundamental role in providing ongoing care at home and in the community for these patients. Home based care and virtual care capabilities, including consumer ready wearables, are increasing in their availability and sophistication. It is critical to consider how these impact nursing assessment and care delivery, in the context of increasing chronic disease. There is the potential to revolutionise how vital signs are measured and used in clinical practice, for example. Further, there is potential to disrupt 'nursing work'. Dr Ferguson will provide deep insight into the digital revolution in the context of chronic disease management.



COMPLEMENTARY APPROACH IN CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT

Wasana Ruaisungnoen, PhD RN

Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Complementary and alternative approach (CAA) is commonly used by those suffering from chronic illnesses. Patients with chronic conditions often experience long-term intricate symptoms, either physical or psychological, that only standard therapy may not be able to fully manage. Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) refers to a wide range of healthcare approaches that are not mainstream treatment and have not been fully integrated into the dominant healthcare system [1]. The complementary method is used in conjunction with standard medical treatment, whereas the alternative approach is employed in place of it. The term integrative treatment is frequently used in the literature, defining a medical approach that combines standard treatment with CAM methods proven to be safe and effective [2]. Both CAM and integrative methods often emphasize the importance of body-mind interaction and holistic aspect of healthcare.

The roles of CAA in managing chronic illnesses can include symptom control, cognitive and behavioral therapy, and mood and emotional problem management [3]. A substantial amount of evidence supports the effectiveness of a complementary strategy in chronic illness care. People with various chronic conditions including hypertension, heart disease, cancer, diabetes mellitus, chronic respiratory disease, and osteoarthritis have been found to benefit from CAA. Chronic pain, dyspnea, fatigue, dyslipidemia, anxiety, depression, and insomnia are some of the frequent problems that CAA has been used to treat. Lifestyle modification, herbal and dietary supplements, meditation, yoga, Tai Chi, acupuncture, massage therapy, reflexology, and biofeedback are common strategies found in the literature pertaining to CAA in chronic illness [2-3]. Although evidence supports the CAA's effectiveness with the fact that majority of the approaches is safe, patients' misconduct may have negative impacts on their health and well-being.

The presentation will cover the nature of chronic condition in relation to the roles of CAA. Subsequently, the definitions of CAM and integrative therapy in comparison to conventional treatment in chronic care will be revealed. In addition, the categories and types of CAA, the major outcomes, and patients' perception and utilization will be presented. Lastly, CAA with its effectiveness in hypertension and diabetes mellitus, two of the most common chronic illnesses, will be discussed.

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2. National Cancer Institute. Complementary and Alternative Medicine (National Institute of Health, March 21, 2022), <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/cam>.
3. Edwards E. The Role of Complementary, Alternative, and Integrative Medicine in Personalized Health Care. *Neuropsychopharmacol* 37, 293–295 (2012). <https://doi.org/10.1038/npp.2011.92>



APPLICATION OF SMARTHEALTH, A MULTIFACETED MOBILE TECHNOLOGY- ENABLED PRIMARY CARE INTERVENTION, TO ENHANCE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK MANAGEMENT IN RURAL INDONESIA

dr. Asri Maharani, MMRS, Ph.D.

Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kindom

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the leading cause of death in Indonesia. However, less than one-third of Indonesians with moderate to high cardiovascular risk were not receiving appropriate treatment. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of SMARThealth (Systematic Medical Appraisal Referral and Treatment), a mobile technology–supported, multifaceted primary healthcare intervention on CVD care provision in Indonesia. This study was a quasi-experimental study involving 6579 high-risk individuals aged 40 years and older in four intervention and four control villages in Malang district, Indonesia, conducted between 2016 and 2018. We found that 30% (3494 of 11647) and 28% (3085 of 10988) of respondents in the intervention and control villages, respectively, had high CVD risk. After the intervention, the proportion of individuals with high CVD risk taking the BP lowering therapy was higher in the intervention villages (56.8%) than in the control villages (15.7%). The mean systolic blood pressure reduction from baseline was 17.2 (0.4) mmHg among high-risk participants in the intervention villages and 9.2 (0.4) mmHg among those in the control villages (adjusted mean difference, –8.3 mm Hg; 95%CI, –10.1 to –6.6mmHg). We further found that despite the higher primary care and pharmaceutical costs among individuals who received the intervention, they were projected to experience fewer major CVD events and incur lower hospitalization expenditures. In conclusion, multifaceted mobile technology–supported primary healthcare intervention was associated with greater use of preventive CVD medication and lower BP levels among high-risk individuals in this rural Indonesian population. Relative to usual care, the intervention was a cost-effective means to improve the management of CVD in the population.



HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING THROUGH COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERING SYSTEM QUALITY ENHANCEMENT

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Health system strengthening (HSS) is one of the essential strategies for improving health outcomes. Improving the quality of health financing, developing human resources, health information, service delivery and leadership can increase a country's cost-effectiveness in providing health services to the public. Strengthening the health system can be done from several approaches or one of the components of the health system from the WHO framework. WHO formulates six building blocks in a health system framework that can be used in various country conditions. The building blocks are service delivery; health workforce; information; medical products, vaccines, and technologies; financing; and leadership and governance (stewardship). Several interventions have been carried out to strengthen health systems worldwide: health insurance, service integration, decentralization, contracting, hospital autonomy and routine health information systems. This intervention still needs other developments and innovations so that the cost-effectiveness of health services can be more optimal.

In supporting HSS, we conduct literature reviews and empirical research regarding community volunteering systems. The community volunteering system could be one of the strategies in HSS. In that case, service delivery can be optimized, budgeting for health can be optimized, information systems can run optimally, and leadership will also be optimal. Volunteering and volunteers are part of the health system. Volunteering in the health context is defined as an activity given free of charge, which benefits from prolonged processes through formal organizations.

Cancer is the condition we chose in an empirical study related to the community volunteering system because cancer is a complex condition with a high mortality rate. Moreover, a phenomenon in our research setting is the urgent need to help people with cancer in the community by optimizing the volunteering system, which needs to be explored more deeply. This research was conducted in Jember, Indonesia, from June 2022 to May 2023. This research approach uses a qualitative approach and ethnographic methods. Researchers believed that the phenomenon of the community volunteering system is complex and requires a multi-perspective lens to see the problem. This study involved 63 informants using observation methods, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. This study concluded that there are six subsystems in the community volunteering system. There are PwC conditions, health budgeting, healthcare service delivery, volunteer organization management, community systems, and healthcare innovation. In a further study, researchers recommend seeing the effect of optimizing six subsystems of the community volunteering system in improving the quality of health services and cost-effectiveness for cancer patients and other conditions.

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STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE FINE MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN AT POSYANDU

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ABSTRACT

Background: Development in children has an impact on future failures. Fine motor development plays an important role in supporting children's skills in various ways. The purpose of this study was to analyze strategies to improve fine motor development in children at Posyandu. **Methods:** Systematic literature review. The databases used in this research are Science Direct, Google Scholar, and Garuda Journal. An assessment based on the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal Tools and a screening process using the PRISMA guidelines method resulted in 10 journal articles. **Results:** The achievement of fine motor development takes longer than gross motor development, so stimulation is needed, one of which is play therapy. Playing for children is an activity that cannot be separated. Playing can improve fine motor skills in children. One of the play therapies that can be done at the Posyandu is play therapy using puzzles, lego, finger painting, montage, papercraft, plasticine, sandplay, music, aromatherapy, playdough, paper, and rice with squeezing, folding and ATIK techniques (Observe, Copy, Work). Playing playdough forms fine motor skills with squeezing techniques, this skill implements hand-eye coordination which is related to cognitive skills. This game is carried out in preschool age children. **Conclusions:** Stimulation of fine motor development is important in children according to the developmental stage of the child's age. Stimulation can optimize fine motor development in children, and stimulation from an early age can minimize developmental delays in children.

Keywords: Fine motor development, playing, children

INTRODUCTION

Fine motor skills are related to the coordination and control of small movements involving the hands, fingers and wrists. Children's fine motor skills are very important in their daily life. Children who have good fine motor skills tend to be more independent in carrying out daily activities, such as eating, dressing, and drawing (Hakim et al., 2022). According to data from the Indonesian Ministry of

Health, around 16% of toddlers in Indonesia experience brain and nerve development disorders, which can have an impact on intelligence, hearing and motor skills. The 2018 Riskesdas also shows that the child development index in Indonesia for children aged 36-59 months reaches 88.3%, where the child's developmental health includes physical development of 97.8%, social-emotional development of 69.9%, and learning development by



95.2%. However, the development of literacy is still low, only reaching 64.6%. According to IDAI in 2013, around 5-10% of children experience developmental delays, but the causes of these delays cannot be ascertained. It is estimated that around 1-3% of children under the age of 5 in Indonesia experience general developmental delays, including motor, language, socio-emotional and cognitive development.

The impact of fine motor delays on children can have a negative impact on their physical and mental development. Fine motor delays can cause children to have difficulty completing everyday tasks such as tying shoelaces, holding and using stationery, and so on. In addition, fine motor delays can also affect the development of children's academic and social abilities, such as difficulties in reading, writing, speaking, and interacting with others (Nurul et al., 2018).

Therefore, attention and efforts to develop children's development from an early age are very important to optimize children's development potential. Play therapy or play therapy is a psychological therapy technique designed to help children experiencing various mental or emotional problems. Play therapy has many benefits for children, such as improving fine motor development, increasing cognitive abilities, helping to deal with anxiety and trauma, and increasing social interaction. Play therapy can also help children with neurological disorders or developmental disorders such as autism. Play therapy is carried out using the parallel play technique of weaving paper. This technique was chosen because it can improve the fine motor skills of children with mental retardation. The results of this study indicate that play therapy can improve the fine motor skills of children with mental retardation (Fitriani et al., 2022).

The influence of fine motor skills with games is a form of intervention or play therapy that aims to improve children's fine motor skills through play activities that involve small movements such as stringing, drawing, cutting, and so on. Play therapy with games involves children's physical and mental activities, so that they can help improve balance, coordination, muscle strength, visual-motor skills, and cognitive abilities in children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The design used in this study was a systematic review using the PRISMA 2009 flowchart, namely selecting articles that did not comply with the criteria for inclusion, screening, eligibility, and downloading of articles.

Search strategy

This research is a study using the Systematic Literature Review method. The search strategy used in this literature review is to use 3 databases, including Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Garuda Journal. The search results can be used as a reference in the article search process. The search process is carried out using the PICO framework which is determined according to the Boolean form of AND and OR. The keywords used in this study were "playdough OR plasticine AND fine motor skills". The journal articles used in this literature review have been published for the last 10 years (2013-2023). The article method used in this study was quasi-experimental, One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design, Classroom Action Research (CAR), and Questionnaires.

The process of searching for journal articles used using the PRISMA method examines data extraction and critically reviews them to determine the feasibility of the articles used in compiling this literature review. The selection is carried out through



several stages, including selection according to the title, keywords, abstract, as well as inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria used in this study were all forms. plasticine or playdough therapy. As for the exclusion, it is not plasticine or Playdough therapy.

The screening process was carried out by entering keywords and abstracts, then finding a total of 983 articles from the three databases, then filtering based on full-text found 62 articles. Articles that are not

selected are issued with some unsupported components. Then an assessment was carried out based on the JBI Critical Appraisal with 10 articles found with proper assessment results. As for the quality assessment of the article, we do it using critical appraisal tools based on the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) with three answers Yes, No, Not avvaible. Furthermore, measurements are taken to be able to review this article and can be used as a literature review.

Table 1. Theoretical mapping

No.	Penulis dan Tahun	Judul	Sasaran	Metode	Hasil
1.	(Dhita Kris Prasetyanti, 2020)	Pengaruh Permainan Lilin Plastisin Terhadap Perkembangan Motorik Halus Pada Anak Prasekolah	Anak usia prasekolah (usia 4-6 tahun)	Penelitian <i>One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design</i>	Hasil dari perkembangan motorik halus sebelum dilakukan perlakuan sebesar 28, 81% responden dicurigai adanya keterlambatan/suspect, dan sesudah diberikan terapi bahwa seluruhnya (100,0%) responden mengalami perkembangan motorik halus secara normal. Karena <i>p. value < α</i> maka H0 ditolak dan H1 diterima artinya ada pengaruh terapi bermain lilin plastisin terhadap perkembangan motorik halus pada anak prasekolah. Diharapkan dengan permainan lilin plastisin dapat membantu stimulasi perkembangan motorik halus pada anak.
2.	(Tri dan Iip, 2017)(Musviro dkk., 2022)	Pengaruh Terapi Bermain Plastisin Terhadap Perkembangan Motorik Halus Pada Anak Pra Sekolah	Anak usia prasekolah (usia 4-6 tahun)	Metode quasi eksperimen	Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebelum diberikan terapi bermain plastisin dengan nilai 60,6% belum berkembang dan 39,4% mulai berkembang. Sesudah diberikan terapi bermain plastisin dengan nilai 6,1% belum berkembang, 39,4% mulai berkembang, 30,3% berkembang sesuai harapan, 24,2 berkembang sangat baik. Hasil <i>p-value 0.000</i> artinya terdapat pengaruh terapi bermain plastisin terhadap perkembangan motorik halus pada anak.
3.	(Nurul dkk., 2018)	Pengaruh Stimulasi Bermain Plastisin terhadap	Anak usia prasekolah	Rancangan penelitian <i>Quassy</i>	Hasil analisis uji normalitas dengan menggunakan uji <i>shapiro wilk</i> dikarenakan sampel < 50 dan



No.	Penulis dan Tahun	Judul	Sasaran	Metode	Hasil
		Perkembangan Motorik Halus Anak Prasekolah	(usia 4-6 tahun)	eksperimen dengan <i>One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design</i>	diperoleh data tidak berdistribusi normal. Hasil dari perkembangan motorik halus sebelum dilakukan stimulasi bermain plastisin sebesar 66,7% responden mengalami perkembangan motorik halus meragukan, dan sesudah diberikan stimulasi bermain plastisin sebesar 63,0% responden yang mengalami perkembangan motorik halus sesuai. Hasil analisa statistik menggunakan uji <i>wilcoxon sign rank test</i> didapatkan $p\ value = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, maka H_0 diterima artinya ada pengaruh stimulasi bermain plastisin terhadap perkembangan motorik halus pada anak usia prasekolah. Diharapkan dengan permainan lilin plastisin dapat membantu meningkatkan perkembangan motorik halus pada anak.
4.	(Rohmah dan Gading, 2021)	Peningkatan Kemampuan Motorik Halus Melalui Bermain Plastisin	Anak usia 4-5 tahun	Penelitian tindakan kelas (PTK)	Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan teknik analisis statistik deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terjadi peningkatan kemampuan motorik halus melalui bermain plastisin. Pada siklus I capaian kemampuan motorik halus sebesar 57.62%, sehingga menunjukkan pada kategori rendah kemudian mengalami peningkatan pada siklus II menjadi 81.56 % pada kategori tinggi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa melalui bermain plastisin, kemampuan motorik halus anak kelompok A Taman Kanak-Kanak dapat meningkat.
5.	(Raodatul Kholbu dkk., 2023)	Penggunaan Media Plastisin dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Motorik Halus Anak Usia 5-6 Tahun	Anak usia 5-6 tahun	Penelitian Tindakan Kelas (PTK)	Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa media plastisin mampu meningkatkan kemampuan motorik halus pada anak. Hal ini ditunjukkan pada tindakan siklus I capaian kemampuan motorik halus anak diperoleh sebesar 51% dengan kriteria Masih Berkembang (MB) kemudian pada tindakan siklus II mengalami peningkatan menjadi



No.	Penulis dan Tahun	Judul	Sasaran	Metode	Hasil
					75% kriteria Berkembang Sangat Baik (BSB). Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa Penggunaan media plastisin dapat meningkatkan kemampuan motorik halus anak kelompok B2 di TKN 1 Batulayar
6.	(Hakim dkk., 2022)	Peningkatan Kemampuan Motorik Halus Anak Usia 5-6 Tahun dengan Teknik Meremas	17 murid yang terdiri dari 8 laki-laki serta 9 perempuan berusia 5 sampai 6 tahun	Penelitian Tindakan Kelas (PTK)	Terkait kegiatan penelitian meremas sudah pernah dilakukan oleh peneliti sebelumnya, yakni oleh Lestarinigrum et al (2020), dimana pada penelitian yang dilakukan membuktikan bahwa kegiatan meremas koran dapat mengembangkan kemampuan motorik halus anak usia dini. Penelitian lain yang dilakukan oleh Pangestika & Setiyorini (2015) membuktikan bahwa ada pengaruh bermain plastisin terhadap perkembangan motorik halus anak usia pra sekolah. Penelitian serupa mengenai pengaruh media playdough terhadap perkembangan motorik halus pada anak usia 5-6 tahun dilakukan dengan observasi melalui pre-experimental terhadap 15 anak dengan menunjukkan hasil bahwa adanya pengaruh media playdough terhadap perkembangan motorik halus anak (Yuniyartika et al., 2022). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya peningkatan perkembangan motorik halus anak setelah melakukan permainan paperclay sebesar 33,14 % sehingga dapat menjadi kegiatan pembelajaran yang menstimulasi perkembangan motorik halus anak
7.	(Ludyga dkk., 2021)	How children with neurodevelopmental disorders can benefit from the neurocognitive effects of exercise	children affected	-	The executive dysfunction faced by many children with a neurodevelopmental disorder affects their abilities and performance in several real-life domains. While evidence-based treatment recommendations differ based on the specific conditions, engagement in exercise may become an approach that



No.	Penulis dan Tahun	Judul	Sasaran	Metode	Hasil
8.	(Van Lith dkk., 2021)	Promoting kindergarten readiness using early intervention art therapy with Latinx farmworker children	children aged between 3–5 years	We used a simple single group pre/posttest design to examine the impact of this intervention and saw improvement in all developmental areas using a specifically designed art therapy observation measure (ATC-PC) and a routine early development measure (LAP-3). However,	promises a reduction in shared executive function deficits. Strong evidence in support of this view comes from experimental studies with healthy children. Exercise appears to elicit improvements in children affected by executive dysfunction, with a facilitation of the allocation of attentional resources as one of the underlying neurocognitive mechanisms. The same cognitive process is affected in many neurodevelopmental disorders and might partly explain why the positive effects of exercise on executive function have also been observed in children with ADHD, ASD, and DCD. These findings highlight a potential role of exercise in a clinical setting, but from an evidence-based point of view, we cannot recommend its application in practice until some important knowledge gaps have been addressed Beyond the LAP-3 scores, the art therapists evaluated each child's performance at the close of each art therapy program session using the ATC-PC. Overall the pattern was clear; children significantly improved in each domain. Behavioral focus ($t(8) = -3.71$; $p < 0.004$), emotional awareness ($t(8) = -3.63$; $p < 0.005$), and creative development ($t(8) = -3.46$; $p < 0.006$) all demonstrated the strongest progression of improvement. Fine and gross motor skills, while also indicating a significant change ($t(8) = -3.07$; $p < 0.012$), began at a lower level ($M = 0.73$) than the other domains (as seen in Fig. 2). Whereas, the social engagement began with a relatively high mean ($M = 1.91$), but demonstrated the least amount of change ($t(8) = -2.21$; $p < 0.052$). While the art therapy group began early in the season, many of the children previously knew each other from



No.	Penulis dan Tahun	Judul	Sasaran	Metode	Hasil
					<p>either living in the same community or moving along the same seasonal migratory pattern together. The ATC-PC results also comport with observations from the LAP-3 data, which offers evidence of the validity of the therapists' observations. For instance, emotional awareness and behavioral focus closely track with each other, a pattern that is similar to the close tracking of language and psychosocial skills observed in the LAP-3. However, as this was the first time the ATC-PC was tested, no available comparison data was available</p>
9.	(Itha Idhayanti dkk., 2022)	Teknik Finger Printing dan Playdough Efektif Meningkatkan Perkembangan Motorik Halus Anak Prasekolah	Anak usia prasekolah (4-6 tahun)	Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian Quasy Eksperimental.	<p>Perkembangan motorik halus pada anak prasekolah sebelum dan sesudah diberikan intervensi playdough. Hasil pretest pada kelompok playdough diketahui bahwa pada hasil pretest didapatkan hasil 2 anak dalam kategori belum berkembang, 8 anak dalam kategori Mulai Berkembang, 7 anak termasuk kategori Berkembang Sesuai Harapan dan 1 anak dalam kategori Berkembang Sangat baik. Adapun hasil posttest playdough didapatkan hasil 3 anak dalam kategori Berkembang Sesuai Harapan dan 15 anak dalam kategori Berkembang Sangat Baik.</p> <p>Pengaruh perkembangan motorik halus pada anak prasekolah sebelum dan sesudah dilakukan intervensi Playdough. Hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan pada anak usia prasekolah di TK Griya Sinau Salsabila menunjukkan nilai p-value ialah 0,000 (p<0,05). Berdasarkan uji analisis dengan uji Wilcoxon menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan peningkatan motorik halus sebelum dan sesudah pemberian intervensi playdough. Karena nilai p-value <0,05 maka artinya terdapat pengaruh yang</p>



No.	Penulis dan Tahun	Judul	Sasaran	Metode	Hasil
10.	(Herliana dkk., 2019)	Perbandingan Efektivitas Bermain Origami Dengan Bermain Plastisin (Lilin) Terhadap Peningkatan Perkembangan Motorik Halus Anak Prasekolah Usia 4-5 Tahun	Anak prasekolah (4-5 tahun)	Penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian Quasi Experimental menggunakan rancangan pretest & posttests without control group.	signifikan dari intervensi playdough terhadap perkembangan motorik halus pada anak prasekolah. Sesudah diberikan permainan plastisin (lilin) sebagian besar (85,0%) anak berada pada tingkat perkembangan motorik halus BSB (Berkembang Sangat Baik) dan sebagian kecil (15,0%) anak tingkat perkembangan motorik halusnya berada dalam kategori BSH (Berkembang Sesuai Harapan). Berdasarkan tabel diatas nilai mean rank kelompok bermain origami 13,85 dan kelompok bermain plastisin (lilin) 27,15. Hasil uji statistik dengan menggunakan uji mann whitney didapatkan nilai $p=0,000$ ($<0,05$) terlihat ada perbedaan efektivitas antara kelompok bermain origami dan kelompok bermain plastisin dilihat dari mean rank, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa kelompok dengan bermain plastisin lebih efektif dibandingkan dengan kelompok bermain dengan origami.

RESULT

From the results of research conducted by (Dhita Kris Prasetyanti, 2020) stated that the results of fine motor development before treatment were 28, 81% of respondents were suspected of delays/suspect, and after being given therapy all (100.0%) of respondents experienced development normal fine motor skills. Because p value $< \alpha$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is an effect of plasticine wax play therapy on fine motor development in preschool children. It is hoped that playing with plasticine candles can help stimulate fine motor development in children.

This is also supported by research conducted by (Tri and Iip, 2017) which shows that before being given plasticine Musviro, et al (2023)

play therapy the value of 60.6% had not developed and 39.4% had begun to develop. After being given plasticine play therapy with a value of 6.1% not yet developing, 39.4% starting to develop, 30.3% developing as expected, 24.2 developing very well. The result of a p -value of 0.000 means that there is an effect of plasticine play therapy on fine motor development in children.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the paper is that fine motor skills are very important for children's development and can affect their physical and mental health. Fine motor delays in children can cause difficulties in completing daily tasks and affect their academic and social abilities. Play therapy



or play therapy and play therapy with games are forms of intervention that are effective in improving children's fine motor skills. Therefore, attention and efforts to develop children's development from an early age are very important to optimize children's development potential.

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