



NURSE & HEALTH

NURSE AND HEALTH: JURNAL KEPERAWATAN

- THE EFFECT OF HEALTH PROMOTION ABOUT DISASTER MANAGEMENT TOWARDS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF YOUTH RED CROSS MEMBERS
- HOME VISIT FOR APPLYING FAMILY NURSING: A PERSPECTIVE
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- THE EFFECT OF WALKING EXERCISE ON FATIGUE IN CANCER PATIENTS WHO WALK IN CHEMOTHERAPY AT RSUP Dr. M. DJAMIL PADANG
- THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND DISASTER WARNING AND THE PREPARATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FACING EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI
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Concept Analysis

Open Submissions Indexed Peer Reviewed

Review Article

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Original Research: Research Methodology Paper

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Original Research Article

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NURSE AND HEALTH: JURNAL KEPERAWATAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS
DAFTAR ISI

ARTIKEL (ARTICLES)	HALAMAN (PAGES)
1. THE EFFECT OF HEALTH PROMOTION ABOUT DISASTER MANAGEMENT TOWARDS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF YOUTH RED CROSS MEMBERS Loren Juksen, Ida Rahmawati, Qrestha Utami	62-68
2. HOME VISIT FOR APPLYING FAMILY NURSING: A PERSPECTIVE Kusuma Wijaya Ridi Putra	69-71
3. EFFECTIVENESS OF BACK EFFLUERAGE MASSAGE THERAPY USING CLOVE OIL ON UNDER BACK PAIN IN POSTPARTUM MOTHER Rini Rahmayanti, Yola Yolanda	72-77
4. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTRADIALYSIS STATIC BIKE EXERCISE TOWARD FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS Ria Desnita, Vivi Syofia Sapardi	78-82
5. THE EFFECT OF WALKING EXERCISE ON FATIGUE IN CANCER PATIENTS WHO WALK IN CHEMOTHERAPY AT RSUP Dr. M. DJAMIL PADANG Weny Amelia, Mira Andika	83-90
6. THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND DISASTER WARNING AND THE PREPARATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FACING EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI Ruri Maiseptya Sari, Hanifah Hanifah, Vike Pebri Giena	91-100

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| <p>7. COUNTERPRESSURE FOR DYSMENORRHEA PAIN IN TEENAGERS
Retty Nirmala Santiasari, Siska Christianingsih</p> | <p>101-107</p> | <p>DOI: http://jnsn.l. Decembe Accepted http://ej</p> |
| <p>8. THE EFFECT OF CLINICAL TEACHING METHOD AND LEARNING STYLE ON CLINICAL NURSING LEARNING OUTCOMES
Ida Zuhroidah, Nurul Huda, Bagus Dwi Cahyono</p> | <p>108-114</p> | <p>© 2019
<u>ORIGI</u></p> |
| <p>9. THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION THROUGH SESSION-HEALTH APPLICATION MEDIA ON BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR OF DIABETES MELITUS IN BENGKULU CITY
Hanifah Hanifah, Vike Pebri Giena, Ruri Maisetya Sari</p> | <p>115-123</p> | <p>M</p> |
| <p>10. THE EFFECT OF ALOE VERA EXTRACT AND DISCHARGE PLANNING TO ACCELERATE WOUND HEALING OF OLDER ADULT HERNIA SURGERY PATIENTS
Mukhammad Toha, Mokh Sujarwadi, Ida Zuhroidah</p> | <p>124-133</p> | |
| <p>11. THE EFFECT OF INFRARED RAY AND COUNSELING ON DIABETIC FOOT ULCER HEALING PROCESS
Mokh Sujarwadi, Mukhammad Toha, Nurul Huda</p> | <p>134-139</p> | |
| <p>12. THE RELATIONSHIP OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE INDEX (HLI) TO THE OCCURRENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN MOUNTAINS, COASTAL, AND URBAN COMMUNITIES
Iis Noventi, Yanis Kartini</p> | <p>140-152</p> | |
| <p>13. THE EFFECT OF ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT TOWARDS ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION ON BREAST CANCER CLIENT
Andikawati Fitriyasari, Ahmad Yusuf, Ririn Probowati</p> | <p>153-159</p> | |

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THE EFFECT OF CLINICAL TEACHING METHOD AND LEARNING STYLE ON CLINICAL NURSING LEARNING OUTCOMES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing Academy of Pasuruan has used problem solving method for learning clinical nursing practice. However, there is obstacle in the implementation of the method due to wide variation in implementing the method among field instructors. Theoretically, bedside teaching method can be used for learning activities to improve learning outcomes. Theoretically, students' learning style is associated with learning outcomes.

Objective: This study aimed to examine the effect of clinical bedside teaching method and learning style of students on clinical practice outcome among nursing students at the Academy of Nursing.

Method: The research method used Quasi-Experimental. The population source was students at the Academy of Nursing, Pasuruan. A sample of 80 students were selected by simple random sampling. Problem solving was used as a comparison method. The data were collected using standard questionnaires, and analyzed by multiple linear regression model.

Result: Results indicated that bedside teaching resulted in higher clinical nursing learning outcome than problem solving method ($b = 3.5$, $p < 0.001$, CI 95% 2.6 to 4.4). There was no statistically significant effect of learning styles on learning outcomes of nursing clinical practice ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: This study concludes that bedside teaching method results in better clinical nursing learning outcome than problem solving method. It is recommended that all faculty members use bedside teaching as the learning strategy to improve learning outcomes in clinical practice.

Key words: Bedside Teaching, Problem Solving, Learning Styles, Clinical Practical Learning Outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of Nursing Vocational Program must be based on national education goals, principles, morals, ethics in sciences, and social interest. It also includes personal interest, ability and initiative. Coherent with the description above, the curriculum nationally applied for the program consists of General Subjects also contains courses based on scientific groups covering basic sciences and basic biomedicine, Humaniores,

fundamental of nursing, clinical nursing sciences, and community nursing sciences along with any kinds of learning experiences including classical system, practicum, and clinical practice.

Learning experience in nursing clinics is implemented in health service or real nursing experience. It is implemented especially in qualified hospital, aiming to build good behaviors and skill in professional nursing. Clinical learning process gives chance for nursing students

applying sciences and skill they earned. Consequently, they will likely behave and be able to do scientific nursing independently and professionally (Husin, 2003).

The students' success in learning experience depends on some factors. These are clinical instructor, instructing process, instructing methods used by the instructors, facilities, and cooperation between clients and families (Nurrahmah 2003). The clinical instructing methods by Reilly and Obermann are experience, problem solution, conference, observation, bedside teaching, and nursing round. Nevertheless, the implementations vary and tend to be generalized for all students without paying attention to their characteristics.

The effectiveness of learning (instructing) activity is affected by student's characteristics, especially cognitive characteristics (Keefe, 1987 in Zepeda and Mayers, 2013). Along with Pirolli and Russel (1990) in Andriessen et al (2013), students' learning methods support learning process by using certain methods. Thus, there is an effect due to cognitive style and learning results.

There are some problems and obstacles in nursing clinical learning process. They are caused by some factors, such as instructing lecturer from institution, field instructor, and students. In advisory process, the lecturer and clinical instructor have the various methods, either in ability or selection. They generally do not see characteristics of students. The students get the problem too. They get difficulty to apply nursing instructions. The factors behind them are intellectual ability, less interpersonal ability, and less technical ability (Suherman, 2009).

Nursing Academy of Pasuruan City Government uses problem solving methods in nursing clinical learning. Based on the evaluation of clinical learning result in Nursing Academy of Pasuruan City Government, in 2011/2012 there were 3 students getting E for clinical practice

score. While in 2012/2013 there were 8 students who got E. In the following year, 2013/2014 6 students got E. Therefore, in 2016, 16 students failed and retook the clinical learning subject. The failed students increase year by year.

Seeing the goals and problems in nursing clinical process, the role of lecturer and clinical instructor determines its success. In order to achieve real learning experience for students, the clinical instructor must select the methods that are proper to students' characteristics.

From the explanation above, the researchers are interested in analyze the effects of instructing methods and learning methods for students' clinical learning results.

METHODS

Study Design

This research used Quasi-Experimental method.

Setting

This research was conducted at the Academy of Nursing, Pasuruan.

Research Subject

Sampling in this study was conducted by simple random sampling. The samples size in this research were 80 students of the Academy of Nursing, Pasuruan. Afterward, the researcher conducted a randomization to determine the experimental group (bedside teaching) consisted of 40 students and the control group (problem solving) consisted of 40 students.

Instruments

The experimental group and the control group were given learning style tests on the research subjects namely visual, auditory and kinesthetic learning style tests. The experimental group was given learning activities with the bedside teaching method on nursing clinical practice. The control group was given problem solving method of nursing clinical practice carried out 3

times with a time allocation of 2x60 minutes. They conducted a posttest using observation sheets of clinical skills from institutions that have been according to the nursing standards made by the nursing professional organization, that is Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPNI). Knowledge of nursing care according to NANDA.

The data were collected using standard questionnaires. Learning style variables uses instruments, that is questionnaires compiled by De Porter et al (2010). Learning style variables consist of 3 parts. Part A contains questions related to visuals. Part B contains questions related to auditory, and Part C contains questions related to kinesthetic. Each question consists of 12 questions, while measurement options are often, sometimes and rarely used. Option results are often multiplied by 2, sometimes multiplied by 1 and rarely multiplied by 0. Total results are summed and the large results are the conclusions of the student's learning style.

Data Analysis

The influence of the guidance method and learning style on the results of clinical nursing practice learning in Nursing Academy of Pasuruan City Government uses multiple linear regression analysis (Murti, 2010) as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$$

Information:

Y = clinical learning outcomes (score)

a = constant

b = regression coefficient

X₁ = learning method (0 = problem solving; 1 = bedside teaching)

X₂ = student learning style (0 = visual; 1 = auditial; 2 = kinesthetic)

Before carrying out multiple linear regression analysis, the assumptions of regression analysis were tested including normality of dependent and independent

variables, autocorrelation, linearity, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity test.

Ethical Consideration

This research implemented based by permit letter number 800/Akper/163/423.104.10/2017.

RESULTS

The normality of this research was tested using Kolomogorov-Smirnov and with significance value > .05 and Skewness-Kurtosis coefficient with significance value between -1.96 to +1.96. The results found that normal distribution of Clinical Teaching Method, Learning Style, and Clinical Nursing Learning Outcomes. Autocorrelation can be known through Durbin Watson value between 1.5-2.5 denotes no autocorrelation. The results of Durbin Watson value of this study equal to 1.717, it indicates no autocorrelation. Tolerance values for collinearity statistics for all should be greater than 0.10 and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value is less than 10, which means there is no multicollinearity among the predictors. The results for collinearity statistics found that all of variables had correlation coefficient greater than 0.10. Linearity test uses statistics and scatterplots. Based on the second test, it was found that all significant variables for linearity and scatterplot from the residual standard regression were in the same straight line, so that the assumptions of linearity and homoscedasticity were fulfilled.

The Effect of Clinical Teaching Method and Learning Style on Clinical Nursing Learning Outcomes by using Multiple Linear Regression

Table 1. Examination of the effect of clinical teaching methods and learning style on clinical nursing outcomes by using multiple linear regression (n= 80).

Variable	Coefisient regression (b)	p	Confidence Interval 95%	
			Lower	Upper
Constant	77.2	<0.001	76.5	77.9
Bedside teaching	3.5	<0.001	2.6	4.4
Auditory	0.6	0.400	-0.9	2.1
Kinesthetic	0.2	0.657	-0.8	1.3

N Observation = 80
Adjusted R2= 44.8%
p = <0.001

Source: Primary data of questionnaire, 2017

Table 1 shows the effect of bedside teaching method compared to problem solving method for clinical practical learning result. The students who used bedside teaching had 3.5 points higher than using problem solving. The effects of bedside teaching method appear after controlling the effects of students' learning styles. (b= 3.5; $p < 0.001$; CI 95% 2.6 to 4.4). And also, the results found that no effect of students learning style toward result of clinical learning practice ($p > 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

In the analysis result, the students using bedside teaching method got 3.5 units higher than those who used problem solving method. It is appropriate to the hypothesis telling that there is an impact of clinical instructing method and learning style toward the result of clinical learning process significantly and statistically ($p < 0.001$). Bedside teaching is a method applied on side of client's bed by analyzing client based on their needs (Nursalam dan Efendi, 2008). The advantage of bedside teaching method is that clinical instructor can teach the students to achieve procedural

skills, build professional manners, learn biological/ physical development, and communicate directly (Nursalam, 2011).

In bedside teaching method, if the students find new cases, the instructor should explain them of what acts taken, such as analysis and nursing plan. The instructor needs to demonstrate to the students, and the students have chances to practice what they get from the instructor. Moreover, the students also have chance to practice procedural skill technique under the instructor advisory. The skills are stopping bleeding, and applying drops. The instructors are available to be asked anytime during the process, so that the students feel appreciated. Based on the research by Sujarwadi (2005), bedside teaching method is effective to increase knowledge and manners of the students in their duties.

Meanwhile, auditory learning style has 0.6 points higher than visual learning style. The difference is not statistically significant ($p = 0.400$). The students who use kinesthetic learning style have 0.2 points higher than visual method. The difference is not statistically significant ($p = 0.657$). The learning styles of everyone are relatively consistent. Every learner has their own style in earning the information, way of thinking, way of storing, and problem solving. Thus, the cognitive style (learning style) is one the learners' characteristics. Cognitive style and learning quality correlate each other in achieving learning goals, instructional goals or learning results.

De Porter et.al (2010) advise that the teachers treat the learners based on their ability and learning styles, so that the learners can learn conveniently. The result of analysis using bedside teaching is able to increase the result of clinical nursing learning process compared to problem solving method ($p < 0.001$). The advantages of bedside teaching are that the students get the case properly (the case is suitable with the case they previously learned), the

students do procedural technical skills under the supervision or instructor, and they are able to be independently skillful without instructor's presence. Learning is process of constructing understanding toward the places we live. Students construct knowledge in their own minds (Suparno, 2001). Knowledge construction means that knowledge is not perceived passively, but actively. Knowledge construction of students toward nursing concepts is obtained by reflection for physical environment and mental activities of students.

Other factors affecting learning result in nursing clinics are not only from cognitive aspect but also comprehensive aspect. In applying nursing care, nurse must have cognitive, affective and technical ability. They are affected by internal factors such as motivation and manners of students. They affect the result of learning process in clinical nursing, but not all students have personal idea toward their choice.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that there are some effects of bedside teaching method for clinical nursing learning result in students of Nursing Academy. The effect is statistically significant ($b = 3.5$; $p < 0.001$; CI 95% 2.6 to 4.4). There is no effect of learning styles toward learning result of clinical nursing ($p > 0.005$).

SUGGESTIONS

Nursing institution may develop model or learning strategy which applicable in real situation in profession. The strategies can be in workshop and seminar related to developing learning process.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Ida Zuhroidah: Conduct research and compile manuscripts.

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