



# **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Virtual-Gorontalo International  
Nursing Conference  
(THE 2<sup>nd</sup> V-GINC)**

**REFLECTIONS ON THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC:  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND  
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

**Gorontalo State University - Gorontalo - Indonesia**

**March 27<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

# CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> Virtual-Gorontalo International Nursing Conference

Gorontalo State University - Gorontalo - Indonesia  
March 27<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup>, 2021

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# **“Reflections on the Covid-19 Pandemic: Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness”**

**Abstracts of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virtual-Gorontalo International Nursing Conference (V-GINC)**

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All praise and thanks be to Allah SWT since we are still blessed with good health to fulfill our duties of self-development in expanding the knowledge and skills through the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virtual International Nursing Conference Activities and constructing this book of abstract. This book is expected to be beneficial for many parties in developing medical-related knowledge, especially in the nursing of COVID-19 and disaster and emergency management.

A disaster is an unpredictable event that can harm or even injure people. It also can cause damage and loss that threaten and destroy people's lives and livelihoods. As is the situation that the world is facing now, we are still in a state of COVID-19 pandemic since 2020. Indonesia is also one of the countries faced with natural and non-natural disasters, with Gorontalo is no exception. This province is one of the disaster-prone areas in Indonesia based on the location's layout. Therefore, the study program of Nursing, Faculty of Sports and Health, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, as one of the intelligence agents undertaking the task of three pillars of higher education, is required to contribute to the response to COVID 19 and other emergency and disaster issues through the international seminar which is held virtually. This virtual international seminar is brought upon the theme Reflections on the Covid-19 Pandemic: Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness. This theme conforms to the university's vision and mission to encourage quality improvement and implement the three pillars of higher education, especially the development of knowledge and skills. In addition, the theme is along with the vision of the study program of Nursing, in which to become a leading, distinctive and competitive research program in the field of emergency care in Southeast Asia.

We realize that the summary of this book is not without flaws. Hence, constructive criticism and suggestions from all parties are welcome. Finally, we would like to thank all those who contributed to and participated in the seminar activities and prepare the summary of this book from beginning to end. May Allah SWT always bless all our efforts. Aamin.

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All praise and thanks be to Allah, the Exalted and Glorified, to grant us health to conduct one of our duties as human beings by striving to improve ourselves through trainings that enhance our knowledge and skills. The event is to carry out the vision and missions of university, that is to enhance quality improvement in regards to the implementation of three principles of high education, particularly in the aspect of development of knowledge and skills. The event is in accordance with the vision of Department of Nursing, as a Department that strives to maintain its excellency, morality, and competitiveness in emergency nursing fields in Southeast Asia region.

One of the measures of self improvement is to organize an international seminar. The seminar is deemed as an absolute necessity for nurses to enrich their knowledge and skills regarding provision of nursing care, particularly in the field of emergency and disaster management.

Disaster is an unpredictable event; however, it can cause injuries and fatalities, as well as damages and losses that threatens the life of the society. Disaster can be caused by natural factors, non-natural factors, and human factors; the fatality it inflicts results in negative impacts on wide-ranging fields of human beings, viz. casualties, environmental damage, material loss, and psychological impacts. Disaster is classified into two: natural and non-natural disasters. Natural disasters are caused by natural events, such as earthquake, tsunami, mountain eruption, flooding, drought, tornado storm, landslide, and others. Meanwhile, non-natural disasters involve epidemic, pandemic, and others.

In the whole year of 2020, the Coronavirus-19 (hence referred to as COVID-19) has emerged to be the serious global health problems; the global disaster has been stated as pandemic by the WHO. The virus is a zoonosis, or a virus transmitted between animals and humans. The first outbreak of this disease was known to occur in Wuhan city of China since December 2019. On 30 January 2020, the WHO has stated the disease as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The COVID-19 has seen itself increasing and spreading in a very rapid rate, crossing borders of all countries including Indonesia. Such a condition depicts the calamities of a uncontrollable disease spread that exceeds epidemic.

The notion of pandemic as disaster is closely inherent with emergency problems, which, such an emergency condition is an important matter of concern for all aspects of society, especially medical personnel and the affected communities. Emergency condition can occur anytime, anywhere, and to anyone. Therefore, the efforts of emergency life-saving measures highly rely on the quick response of the healthcare workers. In other words, a help little too late could cause fatality. The same also applies in the disaster management amid the COVID-19 pandemic.



The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all aspects of human life, including health, education, social integration, and economic production. Regarding health aspect, policies have been established and measures have been taken; however, in the practical condition, the community still faces numerous problems. In the health sector, the policy to implement social distancing and clean and healthy living habits is far from accordance with the level of knowledge and involvement from all levels of community. The policy involves the strict conduct of health protocols, pre-hospital COVID-19 management, use of PPE, treatment of risk groups (pregnant women, children/under-fives, elderly, and others), psychological impact, and other conditions associated with the pandemic and/or emergency in general. In addition, the health management on the community environment (village/sub-district level) has not been implemented thoroughly. In education sector, the policy of at-home online learning is also hampered by several obstacles. Moreover, in the social integration sector, the community are becoming bored due to lack of productive activities. Reflecting on such rationale, the Department of Nursing, Faculty of Sports and Health, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, as an intellectual agent to implement the three core principles of higher education, aims to contribute to the measures against COVID-19 by organizing an international virtual seminar with the main theme of “Reflections on the Covid-19 Pandemic: Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness”.

**Organizing Committee**

# TABLE OF SCHEDULE

TIME	SCHEDULE
<b>DAY-1 : CONFERENCE March 27<sup>th</sup> 2021</b>	
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>08.00 - 08.10 am</b> *Japan : 09.00 - 09.10 am *Cairo : 03.00 - 03.10 am	<i>Profile documentary of nursing department UNG</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>08.10 - 08.20 am</b> *Japan : 09.10 - 09.20 am *Cairo : 03.10 - 03.20 am	<i>Opening Ceremony by MC - Arif Pranata Mustafa, S.Kep, Ns</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>08.20 - 08.25 am</b> *Japan : 09.20 - 09.25 am *Cairo : 03.20 - 03.25 am	<i>National Anthem of Indonesia "Indonesia Raya"</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>08.25 - 08.35 am</b> *Japan : 09.25 - 09.35 am *Cairo : 03.25 - 03.40 am	<i>Launching EDN</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>08.35 - 08.45 am</b> *Japan : 09.35 - 09.45 am *Cairo : 03.40 - 03.45 am	<i>Opening Prayer - Nursintya Mohamad, S.Kep</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>08.45 - 08.55 am</b> *Japan : 09.45 - 09.55 am *Cairo : 03.45 - 03.55 am	<i>Welcoming Remarks :</i> <b>Ika Wulansari, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep, Sp.Mat</b> <i>(Organizing Committee Chair)</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>08.55 - 09.10 am</b> *Japan : 09.55 - 10.10 am *Cairo : 03.55 - 04.10 am	<i>Opening Speech :</i> <b>1. Dr. Eduart Wolok., ST.,MT</b> <i>(Rector of Gorontalo State University)</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>09.10 - 09.25 am</b> *Japan : 10.10 - 10.25 am *Cairo : 04.10 - 04.25 am	<b>2. Dr. Drs. H. Idris Rahim, M.M</b> <i>(Deputy Governor of Gorontalo)</i>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>09.25 - 09.55 am</b> *Japan : 10.25 - 10.55 am *Cairo : 04.25 - 04.55 am	<i>Keynote Speaker :</i> <b>Dr. Budhi Mulyadi, SKp.,M.Kep.,Ns.,Sp.Kep.Kom</b> <i>(Chairman of the Indonesian Emergency &amp; Disaster Nurse Association, Indonesia)</i> <b>TOPIC : Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness</b>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>09.55 - 10.00 am</b> *Japan : 10.55 - 11.00 am *Cairo : 04.55 - 05.00 am	<i>Closing ceremony by. MC</i>
<b>CONFERENCE (Season 1)</b>	
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : <b>10.00 - 10.10 am</b> *Japan : 11.00 - 11.10 am *Cairo : 05.00 - 05.10 am	<i>Moderator Conference season 1 :</i> <b>Nirwanto K. Rahim, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep</b>

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<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>10.10 - 10.40 am</b>            *Japan : 11.10 - 11.40 am            *Cairo : 05.10 - 05.40 am</p>	<p><u>Speaker I :</u>  <b>Dr. Nasrun Pakaya, S.Kep. Ns., M.Kep</b>  <i>(Lecturer of Nursing Departement Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia)</i></p> <p><b>TOPIC : Dealing with Disaster; Human Behavior and Respons</b></p>
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>10.40 - 11.00 am</b>            *Japan : 11.40 - 12.00 am            *Cairo : 05.40 - 06.00 am</p>	<p><u>Speaker II :</u>  <b>Neil M. Martin, RN, MBE, Ph.D</b>  <i>(Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology Philippines)</i></p> <p><b>TOPIC : Self-care Challenges in Emergency and Disaster</b></p>
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>11.10 am - 12.00 pm</b>            *Japan : 12.10 - 13.00 am            *Cairo : 06.10 - 07.00 am</p>	<p>- Discussion            - Question and Answer</p>
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>12.00 - 12.20 pm</b>            *Japan : 13.00 - 13.20 am            *Cairo : 07.00 - 07.20 am</p>	<p>Break :            - DCT performance</p>
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>12.20 - 12.25 pm</b>            *Japan : 13.20 - 13.25 am            *Cairo : 07.20 - 07.25 am</p>	<p>MC - move season 2</p>
<p><b>CONFERENCE (Season 2)</b></p>	
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>12.25 - 12.30 pm</b>            *Japan : 13.25 - 13.30 am            *Cairo : 07.25 - 07.30 am</p>	<p><u>Moderator Conference season 2 :</u>  <b>Nur Ayun R. Yusuf, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep</b></p>
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>12.30 - 13.15 pm</b>            *Japan : 13.30am-13.15pm            *Cairo : 07.30 - 08.15 am</p>	<p><u>Speaker III :</u>  <b>Prof. Dr. Herlina Jusuf, Dra, M.Kes</b>  <i>(Dean of Faculty of Sport &amp; Health Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia)</i></p> <p><b>TOPIC : Psychological Impacts of Covid-19 Pandemic</b></p>
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>13.15 - 14.00 pm</b>            *Japan : 14.15 - 15.00 pm            *Cairo : 08.15 - 09.00 am</p>	<p><u>Speaker IV : _____</u>  <b>Mari Kinoshita, PhD, MPH, PHN, RN</b>  <i>(Associate Professor DNGL University of Kochi School of Nursing, Japan)</i></p> <p><b>TOPIC : Lesson Learn from Japan Nurses ; Role of Nurses in Disaster Mitigation Preparedness and Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic to the Disaster Nursing Practice</b></p>
<p>*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) &amp; Filipina : <b>14.00 - 14.45 pm</b>            *Japan : 15.00 - 15.45 pm            *Cairo : 09.00 - 09.45 am</p>	<p><u>Speaker V : _____</u>  <b>Amel Dawod Kamel Gouda, M.N.Sc, Ph.D</b>  <i>1. Assistance professor of Maternal and New born Health Nursing, Collage of Nursing, King Saud bin Abdul Aziz University, Riyadh - National Gaurd</i></p>

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	2. Departement of Maternal and New Born Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University, Egypt <b>TOPIC : Emergency and Future Challanges for Maternity Care During Covid - 19</b>
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : 14.45 - 15.45 pm *Japan : 15.45 - 16.45 pm *Cairo : 09.45 - 10.45 am	- Discussion - Question and Answer
*Gorontalo Indonesia (WITA) & Filipina : 15.45 - 16.00 pm *Japan : 16.45 - 17.00 pm *Cairo : 10.45 - 11.00 am	Closing by. MC - Arif Pranata Mustafa, S.Kep, Ns

TIME	SCHEDULE
<b>DAY-2 : CONFERENCE March 28<sup>th</sup> 2021</b>	
08.30 - 08.40 am	Sosialisasi BPJS Ketenagakerjaan
08.40 - 09.00 am	Opening by MC - Ade Cynthia Dewi Hasan, S.Kep, Ns
<b>ORAL / POSTER PRESENTATION</b>	
<b>09.00 am - 15.00 pm (WITA)</b>	
<b>Room 1</b> (Medical Surgical Nursing, Disaster Management, Emergency in Nursing)	Moderator : Zulkifli Pomalango, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep SC : 1. dr. Muhamad Nur Syukriani Yusuf, M.Kes, M.Med.Ed 2. Susanty Monoarfa, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep
<b>Room 2</b> (Medical Surgical Nursing, Psychiatric in Nursing, Pediatric)	Moderator : Mihrawaty S. Antu, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep SC : 1. Dr. Nasrun Pakaya, S.Kep. Ns., M.Kep 2. Yuniar Mansye Soeli, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep, Sp.Kep.J
<b>Room 3</b> (Nursing Management, Interprofessional education/Collaboration, Community Health Nursing, Public Health, Pharmacy, Midwifery, Women's Health)	Moderator : Dewi Suryaningsi Hiola, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep SC : 1. Rhein R. Djunaid, 2. Wirda Y Dulahu, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep
<b>Room 4</b> (Poster Presentation)	Moderator : Nur Ayun R. Yusuf, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep SC : 1. dr. Sri Ibrahim, M.Kes 2. Ramang Said Hasan, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep\
15.00 - 15.15 pm	Announcement of the best Presenter
15.15 - 15.30 pm	Announcement of the best Poster

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15.45 - 16.00 pm	Closing Remark by the Head of The Nursing Department <b>Yuniar M. Soeli, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep, Sp.Kep.J</b>
15.30 - 15.45 pm	Closing Prayer : <b>Ramdan Hunowu</b>
16.00 - 16.10 pm	Closing by. MC



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## VOLUNTEER MOTIVATION IN HELPING DISASTER VICTIMS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MAMUJU WEST SULAWASI

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### ABSTRACT

Early response to a disaster requires multi-sector cooperation, especially in the emergency response phase. The presence of volunteers is needed to reduce the negative impact of disasters. Being a volunteer must also have the mental strength to be able to evacuate injured or dead victims, including providing assistance and being fully involved in the post-disaster environment, especially during the current COVID-19 pandemic. This study aimed to identify the motivation of volunteers when involved in disaster management, especially in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. This study was a descriptive study with cross-sectional approach, involving the population of volunteers who departed during the earthquake relief in Mamuju West Sulawesi in January 2021. Using simple random sampling technique, a sample of 100 respondents were chosen. The instrument used was the VFI (Voluneter Function Inventory). Based on the results of the study, 27 respondents (27%) indicated having strong motivation and 73 respondents indicated having very strong motivation (73%). In the Protective Motives component, the score was at the lowest, followed by Career, understanding, and values, while the highest was enhancement and social. Volunteers with strong motivation do not hinder any conditions in disaster management, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research can be a reference in providing training and self-development for volunteers in the future.

**Keywords:** *Disaster Volunteers, Motivation, Pandemic*

## EXPERIENCE OF NURSES IN PROVIDING EMERGENCY SERVICES IN PONELO ISLAND: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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### ASBTRACT

An emergency involves many aspects, such as health workers, families, medical equipment, and adequate health service facilities. A nurse is one of the health workers who can save a patient's life. Emergency services in remote areas often cause a nurse to face several threats and challenges. The community sees a nurse as someone who must be able to provide all complete health services, including all types of treatments. This research aimed to determine the nurses' experiences in providing emergency services in Ponelo Islands, North Gorontalo Regency. The research design used was qualitative with an interpretive phenomenology approach. In-deep interviews with several sources were performed, involving 3 participants who acted as executive nurses at Public Health Center in Ponelo Islands. This study had five themes, those are the first handling of victims, the helplessness of nurses in providing first aid in an emergency, the referral system in Public Health Center services, feelings of anxiety when referring patients, the importance of developing quality resources and Public Health Center service facilities. The conclusion of this study is that the limited number of nurses and inadequate public health center service facilities cause inoptimal implementation of emergency services.

***Keywords: Islands area, Emergency Services, Nurse, Phenomenology***



## LITERATURE REVIEW: BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRAINING IN LAYPERSON TO PREVENT DEATH FOR CARDIAC ARREST VICTIM

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### ABSTRACT

The incidence of cardiac arrest is fatal and still becomes the main topic of health worldwide. The majority of all cardiac arrest case occur at home, where the prognosis is worse than when it occurs at other locations in the public. Early cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) increases the survival chances of two to three times. Therefore, it is important that public obtains sufficient CPR skills. This research was performed to review journals about basic life support on layperson to prevent death from cardiac arrest. This research utilized online journal databases that provide free articles and journals in PDF form such as: Pubmed, Elsevier, Scinapse, Plos One, and google scholar. The initial search articles included 2,996 articles based on keywords, 2,208 articles were excluded due to duplication; 788 articles included in the screening phase, and 729 articles were further excluded after reading the abstract (not training for layperson, books, theses). Among 59 complete articles considered feasible, 47 items were excluded because the results were irrelevant, thus obtaining 12 eligible studies for review. Eventually it can be summed up that Basic Life Training to layman effectively improves their knowledge and ability to give cardiopulmonary resuscitation so that their readiness can minimize the death of a cardiac arrest victim.

**Keywords:** *Basic Life Support Training, Layperson, Cardiac Arrest.*

## NURSES COMPETENCIES IN ELECTROCARDIOGRAM INTERPRETATION IN EMERGENCY SETTING: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

Considering the increasing number of cardiovascular diseases around the world, early diagnosis and easy accessibility are required to appropriate treatment in order to reduce mortality rate and to prevent heart disorders. Electrocardiogram (ECG) is the most widely diagnostic tool used to detect electrical and muscular functions of the heart. Nurses, as a part of the emergency services team, are the most health workers in the hospital with high interaction to patients, so the ability of nurses who are capable in interpreting electrocardiogram is urgently needed to provide accurate interpretation during emergency situation. The goal of this literature review was to explore nurses' competencies in electrocardiogram interpretation in an emergency setting. A literature review was undertaken using online databases including: PubMed, Science direct, Research Gate and Google scholar. A total of 8 articles utilized in this literature review were quantitative research, 7 of which were cross-sectional studies, while one was a quasi-experimental. From eight studies selected, it was found that three articles showed a lack of emergency nurses' competence in electrocardiogram interpretation, two articles indicated more than half of nurses had low and moderate competence, one article presented 54% of the nurses have ability in interpreting electrocardiogram while only one article indicated the result that emergency nurses has good competence (93%). Therefore it can be concluded that nurses lack competence in electrocardiogram interpretation in emergency setting, thus, continuous training is urgently needed.

**Keywords:** *Nurses, Competencies, Electrocardiogram, Interpretation, Emergency*

## ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EMERGENCY SEVERITY INDEX (ESI) TRIAGE MODEL IN EMERGENCY ROOM: LITERATURE REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

An emergency is a certain situation that requires immediate treatment to prevent victim's life. The number of visitors who have occasionally increased in the emergency room (IGD) has drowned both inpatients and health professionals in the hospital. A strategy used to overcome this issues is by applying Emergency Severity Index (ESI) triage in the Emergency Room. This research was performed to analyze the implementation of Emergency Severity Index (ESI) Triage in the Emergency Room. Literature review of articles was conducted related to the triage of ESI in Emergency Room. Sources data were taken from articles obtaining from 3 databases of Google Scholar, ProQuest, and Pubmed published in 2016-2020. The articles selected must use keywords of triage; Emergency Severity Index (ESI), and IGD obtaining 198 articles. Among those articles, 9 articles were identified to found ESI is as an effective method to be applied in the Emergency Room (IGD). ESI triage is effective in the emergency department because it is too soon to categorize patient triage. The ESI combined with the ESI + PEK examination is more accurate in the patient's COPD triage, and ESI combined with qSOFA has a high sensitivity of predicting mortality in patients with suspected sepsis in hospitals

***Keywords: Triage, Emergency Severity Index (ESI), Emergency Departments***

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF A QUANTITATIVE HEALTH RISK INDEX DUE TO EARTHQUAKES: A CASE STUDY OF LOMBOK EARTHQUAKE 2018

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### ABSTRACT

Earthquakes cause fatalities to human beings and often severe fatalities, as the case of Aceh earthquake in 2004 and Lombok earthquake in 2018. In the case of Lombok earthquake in 2018, the 7.0 magnitude earthquake has destroyed almost 800 thousand houses, and caused the death of more than 500 people. The main problem of such a case is that the occurrence time of an earthquake cannot be predicted. However, the risk due to earthquake should theoretically be able to predict when the vulnerability of an area can be calculated. Thus, Lombok earthquake 2018 can be learnt to develop a quantitative risk index of  $I_R = I_H \times I_V$ , so fatalities can be measured prior to the event. Particularly in this paper, an evaluation on vulnerability in health and environmental conditions was conducted. In this case, Mataram City was examined for its vulnerability obtaining vulnerability index  $I_V$  which was 0.86, indicating a high index, so that the risk index  $I_R$  was medium – high risks for Mataram City in Lombok Island. Thus, the development of a quantitative risk index, particularly health risk index, is important in order to mitigate health hazards due to earthquakes.

**Keywords:** *Earthquake, Fatality, Health, Risk Index, Health Mitigation.*

## THE EFFECT OF CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM EXERCISE ON BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The management of hypertension can be done by using drugs or by modifying lifestyle. Sports that are recommended for people with hypertension include gymnastics. One of the government programs is a form of aerobic physical exercise, which is chronic disease management program. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of chronic disease management program exercise on blood pressure in hypertensive patients. This study used a one group pretest posttest design which was conducted in May-July 2018 at Batua Raya Makassar Health Center. Data collection was done by using purposive sampling technique obtaining 40 hypertensive patients using an observation sheet and mercury sphygmomanometer. Blood pressure measurements were taken once a week for four weeks. The statistical test used repeated ANOVA with a significance level of  $\leq 0.05$  and the result was  $p = 0.000$ . The results showed that most hypertensive patients who followed chronic disease management program exercise experienced a decrease in blood pressure. The conclusion of this study is that there is an effect of chronic disease management program exercise on blood pressure in hypertensive patients. Hypertension patients are expected to be able to do chronic disease management program exercise regularly by following a chronic disease management program exercise instruction in order to reduce their blood pressure.

***Keywords: Chronic Disease Management Program, Blood Pressure, Hypertension***

## THE EFFECT OF LOW IMPACT AEROBIC EXERCISE ON CHOLESTEROL LEVELS OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENS IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER OF MEKAR CITY OF KENDARI

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### ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a major cause of heart, brain, nerve, liver, and kidney damage. Many factors cause hypertension, including cholesterol level in the blood. Increased cholesterol in the blood will react with other substances in the body and form deposits that clog arteries, causing narrowing and hardening in the blood vessels, namely atherosclerosis. WHO estimates that about 80% of the increase in hypertension cases will occur in 2025, especially in developing countries, from 639 million cases in 2000 to 1.15 billion in 2025. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of low impact aerobic exercise on cholesterol levels in hypertensive patients. This research design was a pre-experimental design using a pretest-posttest one group design, randomly selected and given a pretest to determine the initial conditions (treatment) and then the low impact aerobic exercise treatment was carried out every week for 1 month. This research was conducted in October 2020. The research instrument was low impact aerobic exercise which was carried out for 45-60 minutes once a week for 4 weeks. The study population was all hypertensive patients who participated in Low Impact Aerobic exercise in Public Health Center of Mekar, totaling 53 people. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The research data were taken from secondary data, namely medical record data of cholesterol levels before and after Low Impact aerobic exercise. In this study, the effect of the treatment was analyzed using different tests which is t-test statistical test at 95% (0.05) confidence interval (CI). The study showed that after the paired t-test, the mean value of changes in blood cholesterol levels after doing the fourth week of exercise was 33.60 + 4.01 mg/dL, with a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, it can be summed up that there was an effect of low impact aerobic exercise on blood cholesterol levels.

**Keywords:** *Cholesterol, Low Impact Exercise, Hypertension*

## THE EFFECT OF BUERGER ALLEN EXERCISE ON ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX VALUE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS AT LABUANG BAJI HOSPITAL, MAKASSAR

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Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease that occurs when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or the body cannot use the insulin produced effectively. Diabetes mellitus can cause various complications, such as peripheral arterial disease (PAD), which is characterized by a decrease in the value of Ankle Brachial Index (ABI). If this condition is untreated, PAD can trigger the appearance of diabetic foot ulcers. One way to prevent PAD is through sports or exercise. This study aimed to determine the effect of the Buerger Allen Exercise on ABI values in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus at Makassar Labuang Baji Hospital. The type of research used in this study was a quasi-experimental research with one group without control. This research instrument used an 8 MHz ultrasound doppler and the format of the ABI pre-test and post-test results. The intervention was carried out for 5 days with a frequency of 3 times a day. The sample in this study were 17 outpatients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, taken by purposive sampling technique. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant change in the ABI value on the left limb. From the results of the analysis using repeated ANOVA test, the first, third and fifth day measurement data obtained a p-value of 0.023 ( $p < 0.05$ ) on the left limb ABI. The conclusion from this study is that Buerger Allen Exercise can increase the ABI value significantly. It is expected that nurses of type 2 DM patients can apply the Buerger Allen Exercise intervention to be able to improve the ABI value.

**Keywords:** *Type 2 Diabetes mellitus, buerger allen exercise, ABI value*



## THE EFFECT OF ACUPRESSURE ON HEGU AND SANYINJIO POINTS ON THE REDUCTION OF HEART PAIN INTENSITY (DISMENORHEA)

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### ABSTRACT

Menstruation is a physiological change that a woman will experience every month. The majority of women experience menstrual pain during menstruation. Non-pharmacological intervention to treat dysmenorrhea is acupressure at the Hegu and Sanyinjiao points. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of acupressure at the Hegu and Sanyinjiao points to reduce menstrual pain. Research design applied was quasi-experimental research involving 97 respondents from SMP 2 AL-MIFTAH 2 Karang Penang. Among those respondents, 60 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were further chosen. Statistical tests was carried out through Paired Sample T-Test and Independent Sample T-Test with  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ . The results showed that the intensity of menstrual pain before being given acupressure was equivalent. In the Hegu point acupressure group, the intensity of menstrual pain decreased significantly from an average pain intensity of 5.53 to 3.00 and in the acupressure group the Sanyinjiao point pain intensity decreased significantly from 5.47 to 2.13. No significant difference was found on the intensity of menstrual pain after treatment between the acupressure group on the Hegu point and the Sanyinjiao point (Mean: 3.00 SD: 1.467 and Mean: 2.13 SD: 1.332, respectively). The results showed that there is an effect of acupressure at the hegu and sanyinjiao points on dysmenorrhea. It is expected that women who experience menstrual pain use non-pharmacological acupressure actions at Hegu and Sanyinjiao points so that their menstrual pain is reduced.

**Keywords:** *Menstrual pain, Hegu point acupressure, Sanyinjiao point acupressure.*

## THE EXPERIENCE OF NURSES' CARING FOR PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN BATAM: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown a worldwide health crisis. It is spreading rapidly, brings in tension and challenges to professional healthcare in particular the nursing staff. Understanding the implications of COVID-19 on the nursing staff is vital to ensure the care quality. This study aimed to explore the experience of nurses' caring for patients with COVID-19. The method used was a phenomenological approach. We also conducted semi-structured interview for 13 nurses who provided care in the ICU isolation room for COVID-19 patients in a private hospital in Batam, Indonesia, in February 2021. The interviews were conducted face-to-face and were analyzed using Colaizzi's 7-steps method. The result of this study were summarized into three themes: First work-related stress, consisting of physical distress, afraid to be infected with the virus, and rejection. The second is self-adjustment, including self-acceptance and source of support. The third is personal satisfaction, including professional responsibility, and gratefulness. As conclusion, during an epidemic outbreak, there is transitions experienced by the front-line nurses. Stress was found as the major issues. However, self-adjustment and satisfaction occurred within the process. The implication for clinical practice that the hospital shall develop programs to improve psychological well-being to take care of the mental health of healthcare professionals during this pandemic.

**Keywords:** *Nurses, COVID-19, Experience*

**EFFECTIVITY STRATEGY SCREENING COVID-19: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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**ABSTRACT**

Pandemic is an epidemic disease that spreads widely. Its spread reaches all over the world. The spread of covid-19 is increasingly widespread and dangerous with the transmission of the virus without symptoms through asymptomatic carriers. The main priority is the detection of SARS-CoV-2 in people without symptoms for prevention and control of disease outbreaks in communities or hospitals. The purpose of this review was to find out how the effectiveness of screening is in identifying COVID-19 patients. This research was conducted through a systematic review. The article database employed was CINAHL, ProQuest, PubMed, Springer Link, and ELSEVIER. By using relevant keywords based on the MeSH Browser research topic, with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols diagram method, 202 articles were obtained. Among those articles, 7 were found to be in accordance with the criteria and analyzed descriptively and narratively. Those articles also met the quality of the study according to the criteria in Joanna Briggs' Critical Assessment Methodology guidelines. Based on the results of the extraction and synthesis analysis of seven articles, it shows that COVID-19 screening can identify asymptomatic individuals, especially in patients who were admitted to health facilities and in the community. Screening is effective for the control and spread of SARS-CoV-2 in the community and prevention of nosocomial infections in health facilities. Rapid identification of the patient, the asymptomatic carrier, and the mode of transmission of a particular pathogen are the main objectives of the pandemic response, which can then be incorporated into a larger set of medical measures. In order to avoid low sensitivity, it is best not to rely on rapid antibody-based tests for screening.

**Keywords:** *Screening SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19*

## MOBILE APPLICATION UTILIZATION MODEL ON GLYCEMIC CONTROL (HbA1c) AND SELF CARE MANAGEMENT IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Glycemic control becomes the main intervention on diabetes mellitus patients. Throughout the development of sciences and technology, World Health Organization states that long-term diabetes management can be done in utilizing the technology of mobile health. Myriads of studies have developed mobile application as intervention to the management of diabetes mellitus with various model and functions. This research was carried out to identify the smartphone application model and function towards glycemic control (HbA1c) and self-care management. This study was conducted through a research strategy using electronic database such as PubMed, Wiley, EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Science Direct, and secondary data findings that were published in 2015-2020. The research strategy on several databases used the principals of PICO, obtaining 4957 articles and 17 articles were selected in accordance with the inclusion criteria. Applications model on smartphone dominates the utilization of mobile application on both diabetes mellitus type 1 and 2, with the main model menu consisted of diabetes mellitus education feature as information sources management, blood glucose and self-care activities monitoring feature, alarm feature for drug consumption, meal, blood glucose checking and sport activities schedules. The feature of chatting is also provided as the consultation media with the health officers. The utilization of this mobile application generates significant result towards the decrease of HbA1c on diabetes mellitus patients based on 14 studies and increases the management of self-care on the other 9 studies. The utilization of mobile application that uses smartphones with diabetes mellitus education, recording, chatting and alarm features can be recommended as intervention media in glycemic control and self-care management on diabetes mellitus patients.

***Keywords: Diabetes, mobile health application, HbA1c, self-care management***

## EFFECT OF SELF-EFFICACY ON BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IN MAKASSAR CITY HOSPITAL

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### ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a chronic disease and a serious health problem in various countries that requires self-care management. Dealing with hypertensive patients requires compliance with their self-care to improve health status. This study aimed to determine the effect of self-efficacy on blood pressure in hypertensive patients at the Makassar City Regional General Hospital. It used cross-sectional study design. The samples involved were determined by using a total sampling technique with a sample size of 53 people. The influence test was carried out using Chi-square test with significance level  $\alpha < 0.05$ . The results of this study showed that there were 17 patients with good self-efficacy, of which 10 (58.8%) had normal blood pressure and 7 (41.2%) had high blood pressure. Whereas there were 36 patients whose self-efficacy was lacking, of which 6 (16.7%) had normal blood pressure, and 30 (83.3%) had high blood pressure. The results showed that there was an effect of self-efficacy on blood pressure in hypertensive patients at the Makassar City Regional General Hospital with a value of  $p=0.005$ . The conclusion in this study is that there is an effect of self-efficacy on blood pressure in hypertensive patients at Makassar City Regional General Hospital.

**Keywords:** Self-efficacy, Blood Pressure, Hypertension

**SELF-EFFICACY RELATIONSHIP WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA CONTROL**

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**ABSTRACT**

Asthma is a serious chronic respiratory tract disease. Asthma cannot be cured but can be controlled. High self-efficacy can lead to effective coping strategies that can control bronchial asthma. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between self-efficacy and bronchial asthma control. This descriptive study was conducted a cross-sectional approach, involving 51 asthma patients who visited Sukamerindu Public Health Center. The samples were selected using consecutive sampling. Self-efficacy is obtained by using a questionnaire of "Asthma control is collected using the Asthma Control Test (ACT). Self-efficacy is collected using AMES (Asthma Self-Efficacy of Self-Management of Asthma Survey). The collected data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially using the chi-square scale of significance  $p < 0.05$ . Among 51 respondents, 28 people or (54.9%) of them had high self-efficacy and 23 respondents or (45.1%) had low self-efficacy. Among the 51 respondents, almost half of the respondents or 23 people (45.1%) of the respondents had controlled asthma. A total of 15 people or (29.4%) respondents had controlled asthma and 13 people (25.5%) respondents had uncontrolled asthma. There was a relationship between self-efficacy and asthma control in the Work Area of Sukamerindu Public Health Center, Bengkulu City in 2020. It is concluded that there is a positive relationship between self-efficacy and asthma control in the Work Area of Sukamerindu Public Health Center, Bengkulu City in 2020. The researcher advised Sukamerindu Public Health Center to carry out a self-efficacy screening of bronchial asthma.

***Keywords: self-efficacy, asthma control***

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARACTERISTIC FACTORS AND CREATININE LEVELS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Kidneys have an important role in the body to maintain electrolyte composition, volume stability, and extracellular fluid. The important function of the kidneys is to filter the final products or waste products of the body's metabolism, for example creatinine. If metabolic waste accumulates in the body, these substances can become toxic in the body, especially in the kidneys. Creatinine level is a parameter of renal function, so it is necessary to know the patient characteristics related to creatinine levels. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the characteristics of age, sex, occupation and duration of hemodialysis with the creatinine levels of patients undergoing hemodialysis. This study used an analytic cross-sectional study design. The population of this study were 74 patients with chronic renal failure who underwent regular hemodialysis twice a week in Bangli Hospital. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Creatinine data was secondary data obtained from documents written in the Hemodialysis Room at Bangli Hospital. The results obtained the relationship between occupation and creatinine levels with  $p = 0.099$ , sex and creatinine levels with  $p = 0.094$ , length of hemodialysis and creatinine levels with  $p = 0.406$ , age and creatinine levels with  $p = 0.046$ . It can be summed up that there is a relationship between age characteristics and creatinine levels in patients undergoing hemodialysis.

**Keywords:** *Creatinine, Chronic Renal Failure, Hemodialysis*



## VIDEO-BASED EDUCATIONAL MEDIA TO IMPROVE CAREGIVER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STROKE PATIENT CARE DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

This literature review aimed to evaluate video education media to improve caregiver knowledge in treating stroke patients during the transition period. All articles related to caregiver education videos in treating stroke patients and published in English were identified using related PICO keywords in five databases: Pubmed/Medline, Science Direct, ProQuest, Scopus, and Wiley. Six identified articles met the inclusion criteria. The six included articles were research conducted by Handschu (2015) with a p-value less than 0.01, Sureshkumar (2015) with 98% participation rate, Aldeiham (2016) with increased knowledge of participants by 80%, Denham (2019) with 87% video likes, Brown (2019) with increased stroke recognition by 91%, and Zuraida (2019) with increased knowledge by 89%. These findings showed that educational videos are worth giving to caregivers as they can provide information and insight for the care of stroke patients during the transition period. Educational videos are needed by caregivers who treat stroke patients in the transition period. Therefore, in supporting the development of health services, nurses need to use videos to deliver information.

**Keywords:** *Stroke, Caregiver, Educational Video, Transition Period*

**RELEVANT FACTORS TO END OF LIFE CARE BY NURSE IN  
INTENSIVE CARE UNIT**

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**ABSTRACT**

The mortality rate of patients who were admitted in the intensive care unit has been increased. Therefore, end of life care is needed in ICU. Goals of end of life care is to help the patients die with dignity and to help the family receive bereavement. End of life care is related with internal and external factors. This study aimed to analyze the factors that related to end of life care. This study was a quantitative research with analytic-correlation design. The samples were 62 critical care nurse chosen by total sampling. This study was conducted in ICU of Kendari Hospital, Southeast Sulawesi. Data collection was done by using questionnaire which were further analyzed using bivariate through *Spearman's Rho* and multivariate through logistic regression. The implementation of end of life care in ICU of Kendari Hospital was optimal (74%, median = 55), which was related to several factors such as knowledge ( $p = 0.000$ ), moral distress ( $p = 0.002$ ), patient and family characteristics ( $p = 0.009$ ), and organizational structure and culture ( $p = 0.000$ ). Knowledge was the most relevant factor in improving the quality of end of life care (OR = 45.542) with probability of 97%. Optimization of end of life care is related with the personal (internal) of the nurse factors, patient and family, and organizational structure and culture. Relevant factors to end of life care will enrich the thought that delivered nursing care, nurse need to align knowledge with professionalism, leaving the pressures and dilemmas due to moral stress, as well foster a deep understanding of the nature of spirituality and culture sensitivity when accompanying dying patients, grows awareness that the best preferences of critical patient care are one benefit for the patients and family.

**Keywords:** *End of Life Care, Internal (Personal) Nurse, Patient and Family Characteristics, Organizational Structure and Culture*

## LATRINE MODEL FROM USED DRUMS TO OVERCOME SANITATION PROBLEMS AFTER EARTHQUAKE IN EARTHQUAKE VULNERABLE AREAS

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### **ABSTRACT**

Earthquakes can cause damage to residential infrastructure, such as the collapse of the walls of the septic tank water closet (WC) made of cement and sand. This condition can cause sanitation problems after the earthquake. The purpose of this research was to show a model of emergency latrines in areas that are often affected by natural earthquakes. This study used a pre-experimental design with descriptive analysis. Emergency toilet models were obtained for areas at risk of natural earthquakes. This WC model has a septic tank made of used plastic drums with a capacity of 200 liters per drum and can be enlarged by adding the number of drums. This model has an aeration system and is connected to toilet. The application of this model can be done independently and unskilled. The time required for installation is only 2 hours. It is expected that this emergency toilet model can be applied in earthquake vulnerable areas to overcome hygiene and sanitation problems.

***Keywords: Emergency Toilet, Disaster, Sanitation, Latrine Model***

## IMPACT OF CLINICAL PATHWAY FOR CANCER PATIENT: LITERATUR REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

Clinical Pathway is a treatment plan used by health care providers to describe important steps in taking care of patients with certain medical conditions (Fujino et al., 2014). Clinical pathways can provide care with quality services so that they can be used in the treatment of cancer patients so as to improve patient outcomes. This study aimed to identify the application of a clinical pathway to patient outcomes in cancer. Search for articles was done via PubMed, ProQUEST, While and Google Scholar. After doing the screening, 9 articles were found. This review found that the clinical pathway can improve patient outcomes such as reducing LOS, costs and improving the quality of care in cancer patients.

**Keywords:** *Clinical pathway, cancer, patient outcomes.*

## RISK FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF EAR BAROTRAUMA IN TRADITIONAL DIVER FISHERMEN

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### ABSTRACT

Barotrauma is a disease or trauma that occurs due to sudden changes in body pressure while diving. One type of barotrauma that is often served by divers is the ear barotrauma. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors that influence the incidence of barotrauma in traditional divers in Bulawa District, Bone Bolango Regency, including factors of age, history of disease, diving depth, frequency of diving, length of rest, and diving procedures. The method used in this research was quantitative research that is analytic in nature with a cross-sectional study approach. This research was conducted by means of interviews, observation, and assessment of hearing loss in divers. The sample in this study was traditional diving fishermen in Bulawa District, Bone Bolango Regency. The results showed the p-value for age = 0.039, length of service = 1.000, depth of diving = 0.032, length of diving = 1.000, frequency of diving = 1.000, length of rest = 1.000, and dive procedures = 1.000. The conclusion of this study is that the factors of age and depth of diving influence the incidence of ear barotrauma.

**Keywords:** *Barotrauma Ear, Traditional Diver Fisherman*

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHLORHEXIDINE USAGE ON DECREASING BACTERIA IN DIABETIC FOOT WOUNDS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Diabetic foot ulcer is a chronic complication and a major cause of amputation, generally it can be prevented with proper treatment. One of the managements of wound care is by using antiseptics. Chlorhexidine contains an antiseptic which plays an important role in reducing the number of bacteria in diabetic foot ulcers. This review aimed to identify the effectiveness of using Chlorhexidine to decrease the number of bacteria in diabetic foot ulcers. The design used in this literature was a literature review. Searching for articles employed five databases, namely PubMed, Ebscohost, Chocrane Library, and Science Direct, using the keyword of PICO. As many as 1,032 articles published in 2010-2020 were found. The screening was done by removing articles that did not fit the inclusion criteria, and it was found that five articles matched the inclusion criteria. There were 1,032 articles identified from 2010-2020 and five articles that met the inclusion criteria. Some results showed that the use of Chlorhexidine is effective in reducing the number of bacteria, as well as helping in wound healing in diabetic foot ulcers. Chlorhexidine is an effective topical therapy in wound care because Chlorhexidine can reduce the number of bacteria in diabetic foot ulcers and can accelerate wound healing.

***Keywords: Diabetic Foot Ulcers, Dfu Patients, Chlorhexidine, Bacteria***

## GINGER AND CITRUS AROMATHERAPY FOR CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS POST CHEMOTHERAPY

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### ABSTRACT

Palliative cancer patients in handling their diseases can experience of biopsychosocial spiritual symptoms. Nausea and vomiting as one of the symptoms if not treated properly can lead to dehydration, electrolyte and nutrition imbalance. Non-pharmacological actions that can reduce the effects of chemotherapy are by giving aromatherapy. The purpose of this study was to determine how aromatherapy inhalation both citrus and ginger reduce the effects of nausea and vomiting in cancer patient post chemotherapy. This study was a true experimental study with four solomon group designs. Data were collected using several questionnaires to measure the health status of cancer patients. The questionnaire used screening palliative performance scales, eortc qlq-c30 and rhodes invr questionnaire. The number of samples was 68 respondents divided into four groups by means of purposive sampling. The results showed a decrease of nausea and vomiting in both inhalation of citrus and ginger aromatherapy. The mann-whitney statistical test (alternative independent t-test) showed that the p-value (0.192) > alpha (0.05), which means that statistically there was no difference in the average score of nausea and vomiting between the ginger aroma intervention group and the citrus aroma intervention group. The research data also showed that ginger aromatherapy can reduce nausea and vomiting by a mean difference of 3.18 compared to citrus aromatherapy. Qualitatively significant differences are also felt by patients that ginger aromatherapy has a sharper mint aroma. The mint content in ginger aromatherapy can increase the patient's sense of relaxation than mint content in citrus aromatherapy. Based on this study, nurses can make ginger and citrus aromatherapy as an alternative solution not only to reduce nausea and vomiting in improving the patient's physical condition but also can improve the psychological state in patients with cervical cancer.

**Keywords:** *Aromatherapy, Post Chemotherapy, Citrus and Ginger, Nausea and Vomiting*



## EFFECTIVENESS OF DIABETES SELF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION (DSME) AGAINST DIET BEHAVIOR IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a disease that describes a problem with insulin deficiency and the inability of the pancreas to produce enough insulin. This study looked at Journals on Diabetes self-management education on diabetes mellitus patients in improving dietary behavior. This study used an online journal database that provides free articles and Pdf form such as: ProQuest, Ebsco, Pubmed, Elsevier, Scinapse, MDPI, and google scholar. Literatures were collected from 2010-2020 based on the following keywords: "Diabetes Self-Management Education", "Diabetes Self-Care Education". Diabetes self-management education intervention can improve the condition of diabetes mellitus patients if it is routinely carried out. Intervention Diabetes self-management education was able to control glycemic. This intervention still needs to be developed, considering that various forms of education in DM patients have been carried out such as using text messages, leaflets, illustrated pictures or leaflets, by telephone, video, handbooks, or direct education. The application of DSME interventions can help improve the conditions experienced by DM type II sufferers if it is routinely carried out.

**Keywords:** *Diabetes Mellitus Type 2, DSME, Diet Behavior*

## FACTORS RELATED TO ADHERENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT IN UNDERGOING TREATMENT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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### ABSTRACT

Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis for patients newly infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis is carried out for 6 months. TB patients would visit health care during the treatment period even in a Covid-19 pandemic situation. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to adherence of pulmonary tuberculosis patient in undergoing treatment during the Covid-19 Pandemic, while the target of the study was Category I pulmonary tuberculosis patients. This study is a cohort study. The research sample was 34 samples who were newly Pulmonary TB patients. Data collection was carried out at the Makassar Public Lung Health Center from October 2020-February 2021. The research instrument was a questionnaire. The results showed that among 34 patients, 27 patients continued to undergo treatment and 7 patients dropped out of treatment before completing the intensive stage. Based on the Chi-Square test, there was a significant relationship between knowledge ( $p = 0.014$ ), family support ( $p = 0.037$ ) and family history of being exposed to covid ( $p = 0.048$ ) with adherence of pulmonary tuberculosis patients undergoing treatment during the pandemic. Factors related to adherence of pulmonary tuberculosis patients to undergo treatment during a pandemic include knowledge, family support and family history of exposure to covid 19.

**Keywords:** *Tuberculosis, Covid-19 Pandemic, Adherence.*

## THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION PARTICULARLY THE ABILITY AND KNOWLEDGE IN HANDLING INJURIES IN THE KARATE ATHLETE IN GORONTALO CITY

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### ABSTRACT

Karate is one of the martial sports that is popular in society. From the technique, Karate has kicking, punching, and blocking. Due to the physical movement, Karate athletes may have injuries. There are many karate athletes are injured during practice or even in competition. This study aimed to know the influence of health education, particularly ability and knowledge in handling injuries in Karate athlete in District Military Command 1304 Gorontalo City. This study used pre-experimental and group pretest-posttest design as the approach. It involved 28 respondents as the samples chosen through accidental sampling technique. This study obtained that the p-value of health education toward the ability was 0.000. This indicates that there is improvement in knowledge and ability in handling injuries in Karate athlete in Gorontalo City. Therefore, this study is expected to be a reference in handling injuries in Karate athlete.

**Keywords:** *Karate, Health Education, Knowledge, Attitude*

**LITERATURE REVIEW: THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (AEROBIC EXERCISE)  
IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS (T2DM) PATIENTS ON BLOOD SUGAR CONTROL  
(GLYCEMIC CONTROL)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Patients with Type 2 Diabetes mellitus (T2DM) must be able to maintain physical activity levels to help control blood sugar levels. This literature review investigated the effect of physical exercise (aerobic exercise) on blood sugar control (glycemic control). Literature sources come from online journal database searches through free articles in PDF form via Pubmed, ProQuest, Google Scholar, and EBSCO. The initial search article contained 2,932 items by keyword, 2076 articles excluded due to duplication; 596 articles were included in the screening stage, and 546 articles were excluded after reading the abstract (not physical activity, not glycemic control, policy brief, books, and thesis). Furthermore, 50 study items were complete and considered feasible. However, 42 items were excluded because the results were irrelevant, then 8 studies met the requirements for a review. The conclusion from this literature review is that there is an effect of physical activity (aerobic exercise) on blood sugar control, especially the clinical outcome of Diabetes mellitus Hb1Ac.

***Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus Type 2; Physical Activity; Glycemic control.***

## THERAPY ADHERENCE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AS RISK FACTORS FOR CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF) IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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### **ABSTRACT**

Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) is the inability of the heart to pump adequate blood to meet tissue needs for oxygen and nutrition. Risk factors for this disease include physical activity, smoking habits, drinking alcohol, and a previous history of hypertension. The need for therapy and physical activity are factors that influence the incidence of CHF. The purpose of this research was to identify the Therapy Compliance and Physical Activity as Risk Factors for Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) in Hypertensive Patients. This research employed analytical observation with a Case Control Study approach. The sample size was 80 respondents with purposive sampling technique. The results showed that there was a relationship between physical activity and the incidence of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) in hypertensive patients with the Chi-Square test results obtained a p value of 0.000 ( $\alpha < 0.005$ ) and there was a relationship between therapy adherence with the incidence of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) in hypertensive patients with a p value of 0.000 ( $\alpha < 0.005$ ). Health workers are expected to provide health education regarding information on risk factors for Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) events.

***Keywords: Physical Activity, CHF, Hypertension, Therapy Adherence***

**LEVEL OF FAMILY STRESS OF PATIENTS IN THE ICU**

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**ABSTRACT**

Patients in critical rooms require special care and with these circumstances create stress for the patient's family due to the hospital environment, expensive treatment costs and being separated from family members and patients. This study aimed to describe the level of family stress in hospitalized patients. The research design used was descriptive analytic. The sampling technique used accidental sampling. The sample in this study were 50 patient families at the Prof. Dr. Aloei Saboe Hospital, Gorontalo City. The results of the study found that 9 respondents did not experience stress (18.0%), 9 people experienced mild stress (18.0%), 17 people experienced moderate stress (34.0%), 9 people experienced severe stress (18.0%) and 6 people (12.0%) experienced very heavy stress. The results of this study indicate that the majority of respondents experience stress because there are family members who are undergoing treatment in the ICU.

***Keywords: Family stress, ICU***

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS LEVEL AND LENGTH OF HEMODIALYSIS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE PATIENTS UNDERWENT HEMODIALYSIS AT TOTO KABILA HOSPITAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

Kidney Failure is a chronic kidney function disorder that requires hemodialysis therapy so that it can cause stress to the patient. The aim of this study was to see the relationship between stress levels and the length of hemodialysis in chronic renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis at Toto Kabila Regional General Hospital. The data were collected on January 11-16, 2021. The questionnaire used the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale 42. The study design used a cross sectional method. The population was renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis. The sample in the study was 29 respondents with a total sampling technique. The results showed that the level of normal stress was 1 person (3.4%), 8 people with mild stress (27.6%), 15 people with moderate stress (51.7%), 5 people with severe stress (17.2%) with long hemodialysis. <6 months 2 people (6.9%) and > 6 months 27 people (93.1%). It is suggested to the public to always think positively and calmly in undergoing the hemodialysis process.

***Keywords: Stress Level, Length of Hemodialysis, Kidney Failure***



## 6-BEHAVIORS OF INDONESIAN YOUTHS TO PREVENT CORONA VIRUS DISEASE SPREAD AND TRANSMISSION

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### ABSTRACT

Children and teenagers are the future leaders for Golden Indonesia in 2045. In this CoVid-19 pandemic era, they need to get special attention so that they will not be infected or be the victims due to their negligence in conducting health protocol. These youth must be healthy and safe from CoVid-19 impact so that they are ready for Golden Indonesia in 2045. These youth play a role to prevent the spread and transmission of *Covid-19* which is by obeying the strict health protocol. This research was carried out to analyze the youth's obedience by implementing 6 behaviors as their commitment in order to prevent the transmission and spread of CoVid-19. This research was an observational research. The population was all Indonesian youths at the age of 12 - 25 years old in Indonesia region. The samples were 1027 people taken by simple random sampling. Data were taken in 1 – 7 July 2020. The instrument used was google form shared by enumerators using gadget. Data analysis was conducted descriptively related to the 6-behaviors, those are obedience in wearing mask as their commitment to prevent transmission and spread of Covid-19 which was 62%, washing hands which was 63.15%, physical distancing which was 67%, social distancing which was 71.18%, staying at home which was 77.6% and doing some efforts to increase physical health and body immunity which was 44.35%. In general, some of the youths (64.2%) were obedient to always apply 6-behaviors related to health protocol. Continuous education is needed so that there are more Indonesian youths who will obey and commit to apply 6-behaviors related to health protocol as their effort and role to prevent the spread and transmission of *CoVid-19*.

**Keywords:** *obedience, youth behavior, Covid -19.*

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE PATIENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Various psychological responses will appear in patients with chronic renal failure who must undergo hemodialysis therapy. During the adaptation process, the psychological responses that arise can be in the form of denial, anger, depression, and acceptance responses. One of the influencing factors is family support because a family who can provide good support will help family members to have a positive psychological response. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family support and the psychological response of patients with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis. This study used a correlation analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study were patients with chronic renal failure who underwent hemodialysis using a consecutive sampling technique with a total of 183 patients as respondents. Data collection used a questionnaire that measures family support and psychological responses. Data analysis used the Spearman rank test. The results showed that the dominant family support was high at 72.1%. A small proportion of respondents had a psychological response to acceptance, namely 38.8%. The Spearman Rank test showed that the p value =  $0.26 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is accepted, meaning that there is no relationship between family support and psychological response. This is possible because the psychological response is more affected by other factors such as age, gender, length of hemodialysis, occupation, marital status, and complications of previous illnesses. This study proved that there was no relationship between family support and psychological response, but considering that hemodialysis therapy lasts very long, family support must still be given optimally. The results of this study can be used as a basis for further research on the factors that influence the psychological response of chronic renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis

**Keywords:** *Chronic Renal Failure; Family Support; Psychological Response*

## KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS RELATED TO CORONARY HEART DISEASE AMONG FACULTY STAFF

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### ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is one of the non-communicable diseases that causes the main death in cardiovascular disease and its incidence continues to increase. At the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, it was reported that several faculty staffs died from CHD. Efforts to reduce the incidence of CHD include prevention with lifestyle modifications. Good knowledge and attitudes are associated with good preventive behavior. Therefore, it is necessary to know the level of knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to CHD. This research was performed to find out the knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to coronary heart disease in faculty staff at the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran. The research design used was quantitative descriptive research. The population in this study were all faculty staffs at the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran. The sample in this study amounted to 82 respondents using total sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire of knowledge, attitudes and behavior which was adopted from Tedyanto. The data were presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. The results showed that 38 faculty staffs had sufficient knowledge (46.3%), 42 faculty staffs had a favorable attitude (51.2%), and 44 faculty staffs had positive behavior (53.7%). Based on the study reported, the behavior of faculty staffs need to be improved, namely the behavior of consuming fruits, fish consumption, physical activity, reducing salt consumption and maintaining good behavior. An effective intervention from health workers is needed in order to increase the lack of knowledge, unsupportive attitudes and negative behavior of education personnel related to coronary heart disease.

**Keywords:** *Coronary heart disease, knowledge, attitudes, behavior, staff*

## EFFECTS OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION ON NURSES' ANXIETY AT COVID-19 UNITS

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### ABSTRACT

COVID-19 outbreak has affected people throughout the world. Nurse as a health worker who takes care of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 may unfortunately has been experience psychosocial problems in general, anxiety in particular. The main source of anxiety in nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic was fear of becoming infected or unknowingly infecting others. This study aimed to determine the effect of progressive muscle relaxation on anxiety. This quasi-experimental (pre-test-post-test) study was conducted on 46 covid nurses in hospital of Hasri Ainun Habibie in Gorontalo, Indonesia from June to December 2020. The participants were selected using convenience sampling method then divided into two groups, intervention (n = 23) and control (n = 23). In the intervention group, participants received progressive muscle relaxation using theory education by video and practice. In the control group participants received no specific intervention. DASS 42 was used to measured anxiety. The results showed that in the intervention group after seven days of progressive muscle relaxation mean score of anxiety level significantly decreased analyzed by Wilcoxon signed ranked test ( $P = 0.000$ ) and there was significant difference between groups by Mann Whitney ( $P=0.011$ ) in all variables. This study concluded that progressive muscle relaxation can be used as an effective method to decrease the anxiety level and improve the mental health of nurses in COVID Units.

**Keywords:** *progressive muscle relaxation, nurses, anxiety, COVID-19*

**EMOTIONAL STABILITY OF ADOLESCENT SOCIAL MEDIA USERS**

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**ABSTRACT**

During adolescence, someone will increase their socialization to expand their friendships, one of which is through social media. The various interesting things social media has to offer makes many people become a dependency. Excessive social media use can have an effect on psychology, which can disrupt the emotional stability of its users. This study aimed to know the emotional stability of adolescent social media users. This study used a descriptive design with a survey method. The samples involved were 84 respondents taken by using purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected using a questionnaire and univariate analysis. The results showed that the emotional stability of adolescent social media users from 84 respondents, adolescents with good emotional stability were 36 respondents (42.9%), and lack of emotional stability were 48 respondents (57.1%). The conclusion of this study is the emotional stability of adolescent social media users is dominated by the lacking category. This research is expected to provide further information and interventions related to emotional stability in adolescent social media users.

***Keywords: Adolescents, Emotional Stability, Social Media Users***

## KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE, PERCEPTION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSE OF NURSES REGARDING COVID-19; LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new corona virus resembling pneumonia and first appeared in China's Wuhan Province in November 2019. Nurses play an important role in health care settings, including prevention, infection control, isolation, and continuous patient monitoring. Nurses have a high occupational risk and exposure risk in providing care during the COVID-19 outbreak. This review aimed to identify the nurses' knowledge, attitudes, practices, perceptions, and psychological responses to COVID-19. The design of this research is literature review. Articles search was done using six electronic databases, PubMed, Ebscohost, Chocrane Library, ClinicalKey for Nursing, Science Direct, and Gray Literature were using the PICO keywords. There were 1,149 articles identified published in 2019-2020, then screening and eligibility articles was conducted by excluding articles that did not match the inclusion criteria, obtaining 21 relevant articles for the discussion and analysis. It was revealed that the majority of nurses had a good level of knowledge, positive attitudes, good practices, and positive perceptions of COVID-19. Furthermore, nurses also experienced stress and psychological responses during the COVID-19 pandemic. The nurse experienced mild, moderate, and severe anxiety. Anxiety is associated with the risk of infection for themselves and their families, knowing that they are positive for COVID-19 and should be placed in an isolation room. The majority of nurses have a good knowledge, but there are still nurses who lacked of knowledge about the diagnosis, prevention, treatment and control of COVID-19 infection. Besides that, the nurses also experienced psychological responses such as anxiety and depression related to COVID-19. Accurate and current information is needed about COVID-19 and training that increase knowledge, attitudes and practices to reduce this pandemic, as well as to reduce nurses' psychological responses such as anxiety and depression.

**Keywords:** *KAP, Perception, Anxiety, Psychological Responses, COVID-19, Nurses.*

## PRIMARY PREVENTION USING LEAFLET IN SUPPORTING FAMILIES MENTAL HEALTH IN MANOKWARI WEST PAPUA

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### ABSTRACT

Primary prevention of mental health is very important to improve health and preventing mental disorders which includes health education, socialization, and stress management, preparation for parenthood, social support, and prevention of substance abuse for families in an effort to increase adaptive coping to minimize mental disorders. The implementation of this primary prevention requires adequate knowledge and attitude from the family which is a very important support system for family members so that it can provide mental health support. This research was performed to identify the effectiveness of primary prevention leaflets in providing support to family members regarding mental health in Manokwari, West Papua. Research Design applied was quasi-experimental research with non-probability sampling, specifically purposive sampling. Number of respondent involved was 30 families. Pre-test and posttest based on leaflets was conducted using a structured questionnaire. Most of the research respondents characteristics were male (70%), aged between 36 and 45 years old (40%), and having last educational background of junior high school (50%). An effective primary prevention leaflets can assist families in providing support to family members regarding mental health.

***Keywords: Leaflet, Mental health, Primary prevention,***

## EFFECT OF CULTURE-BASED EDUTAINMENT IN PREVENTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

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### ABSTRACT

Prevention of child sexual abuse with a culture-based edutainment approach is needed to bridge curiosity, so that children have self-confidence, and focus on increasing their ability to make good decisions about sex. This needs to be done so that in the future there will be no lost generation due to the physical-mental impact of sexual abuse on children. The objective of the literature review was to identify and draw evidence based on the current circumstances of child sexual abuse and the measures being made to address it. Literature sources came from online journal database searches through free articles in PDF form through Pubmed, ProQuest, Google Scholar, Elsevier, Scinapse, and EBSCO. The original search article contained 2,393 items by keywords, 1,268 articles were excluded due to duplication; 228 articles were included in the screening stage, 897 articles were excluded after reading the abstract, and 125 study items were complete and deemed feasible. Then 114 items were excluded because the results were irrelevant, and the remaining 11 studies were considered eligible for review. To address the problem of child sexual abuse, various culture-based prevention programs have been developed and implemented as important primary prevention strategies in many countries that have demonstrated their effectiveness in increasing CSA awareness, improving children's self-protection skills and reducing risks. Edutainment is an effective educational approach for children under 7 years old. Incorporating educational messages into entertaining contexts can benefit children's information processing by increasing children's cognitive capacity to process messages and also enhancing children's affective processing of embedded messages.

**Keywords:** *Child sexual abuse, Edutainment, Culture-based*



## MOTHER'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS WITH MOTORIC SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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**ABSTRACT**

According to WHO, 5-25% of school-aged children suffer from minor brain dysfunction and impaired fine motor development of children. The age of 5 years old is a good period for motoric development of children, especially gross motor development, while, the age of 4-6 years old is a golden period for the development of motoric skills of children. Children aged 4-6 years old can understand and grasp what is directed by the mother so that the child can easily establish social relationships. This study aimed to see the relationship between the mother's work status and motoric skills development of children aged 4-6 years old in PAUD Mentari. The research method used was an analytic survey with a cross-sectional study design. The research subjects were 35 mothers having children aged 4-6 years old. The independent variable involved in this research was mothers employment status, while the dependent variable was motoric skills development of children. The research instruments were questionnaires, developmental pre-screening sheets and instruments for stimulation, detection and early intervention of child development. The results of statistical tests used Chi-Square obtaining the value of X<sup>2</sup> which was calculated as the value of  $p = 0.028$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) where the degree of significance  $\alpha = 5\%$ . Therefore, H<sub>0</sub> was rejected. In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between maternal employment status and motoric skills development of children aged 4-6 years in PAUD Mentari. As for suggestions for families, it is expected that it can help parents in stimulating children according to the child's age when the mother or parent is working.

**Keywords:** *Mother's Employment Status, children motoric skills*

## FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING ON CHILDREN AGED 25 – 59 MONTH IN TANJUNG WANGI VILLAGE OF PATARUMAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER WORKING AREA WEST BANDUNG DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Stunting is a chronic malnutrition problem that starts from fetus in the womb and only appears at the age of two years old. West Bandung District as one of the priority district, has set 10 focus locations for handling stunting, one of them is Tanjung Wangi Village. The research objective was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of stunting in infants aged 25-59 months old. This study applied case control design. The samples were children aged 25 – 59 months old chosen through purposive sampling technique. The respondents involved were 30 for cases and 30 for controls from questionnaire interviews, Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQFFQ) forms and height measurement using microtoise. The data analysis included univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the chi square test. The result of this study indicated unknown relationship between protein intakes with stunting. There was no relationship between calcium intake ( $p=0,670$ ), health insurance ownership status ( $p=0.335$ ), history of Ante Natal Care (ANC) ( $p=0.515$ ) and mother's occupation ( $p=0.859$ ) with stunting. There is a relationship between vitamin D intake ( $0,022$ ) and birth length ( $p=0,025$ ) with stunting. Pataruman Public Health Center is recommended to collaborate across program with the Mother and Children Health (MCH) Department and Nutrition Department to improve the nutrition status of pregnant women so that the children born do not have short category in the birth length.

**Keywords:** *Intake, health insurance ownership, birth length, ante natal care history, mother's occupation, stunting*

**ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS IN STUNTING PREVENTIVE EFFORTS IN TODDLERS 2-5 YEARS OLD IN PETOAHA PESISIR VILLAGE ABELI DISTRICT**

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**ABSTRACT**

Based on data from Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Health Office, there were 2920 stunted children in 2019. This figure is a combination of 1,811 short children and 1,109 very short children. In 2020, there were 1472 cases, with details of 983 short children and 489 very short children in Southeast Sulawesi. Based on these data, Southeast Sulawesi is at stunting emergency. Therefore, efforts to prevent stunting are needed. The aims of this study was to analyze the determinants of stunting preventive efforts in toddlers aged 2 - 5 years old in Petoaha Village, Abeli District, Kendari City with a total sample of 103 toddlers. The research method used was an analytical cross-sectional approach. Sampling was taken by simple random sampling and analyzed by using Chi Square test. The research showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge, education, socio-economic, IMD, exclusive breastfeeding and the prevention of stunting in Petoah Village, Abeli, Kendari City with the value of each variable ( $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ). There was also a relationship between Knowledge, education, socioeconomic, IMD and exclusive ASI with the prevention of stunting.

**Keywords:** *Toddlers, Knowledge, Education, Social Economy, IMD, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Stunting*

## THE IMPACT OF BABY MASSAGE BY MOTHERS ON THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR BABIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

This paper reviewed the impact of infant massage performed by mothers under the guidance of qualified medical personnel or therapists on the growth and development of their babies. The Preferred Reporting Items For Systematic Reviews (PRISMA) guidelines was employed in this study to review research articles published on Science Direct, Pubmed and Scinapse search databases published in 2010 to 2020. There were six articles on infant massage done by mothers under the guidance of health workers or therapists according to the synthesis table. These articles showed enhancement in baby growth which included weight gain ( $P = 0.0016$ ). In the second study, the weight gain in the intervention group =  $11.403 \pm 1558$ , while in the control group was  $10.891$ , with  $p$  value =  $0.090$ . In the third study, the intervention group obtained a value of =  $2334 \pm 135$  while the control group =  $2201 \pm 93$  with  $p$  value =  $0.04$ . In the fourth study, the weight gain in the intervention group =  $4761.7 \pm 47.9$ , while the one of the control group =  $334.9 \pm 46.4$  with a  $p$  value =  $0.05$ . The weight gain, height and head circumference found in the sixth study was ( $F = 41.151, 6.621, 24.158$ ) ( $P < 0.001$ ). Enhancement in the baby development was also found in the second and fifth study. The fifth study showed that the development of babies with Down syndrome in the Intervention group was =  $4.900 (0.80)$ , while the one of the Control group was  $3.600 (0.74)$ .

**THE EFFECT OF ACUPRESSURE AS AN ADJUVANT THERAPY ON PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S PAIN INTENSITY POST MAJOR SURGERY IN SURGICAL WARDS OF RSUP DR. HASAN SADIKIN BANDUNG.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Surgery is one of the invasive procedures that frequently performed on children in hospital. One of the most common complaints after surgery is pain. Pain management is a primary focus for health care providers because unmanageable pain may adversely affect physiological, psychological, and behavioral on children. The management of pain following major surgery in children can identify both pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. Acupressure is one of the intervention in non-pharmacology used for pain relief in children. The study aimed to investigate the effect of acupressure as an adjuvant therapy on preschool children's pain intensity post major surgery in surgical wards of RSUP DR. Hasan Sadikin Bandung. This research used a quasi-experiment with a control group of pretest and post-test design. Samples were chosen by consecutive sampling. A total of 30 preschool children with post major surgery were included in this study and were divided into two groups. The intervention group received pharmacological and acupressure for 15 minute in 3 days, while control group received pharmacological therapy for 3 days. The measurement of pretest was performed at the first day, and post test was conducted at the third day by using FLACC instrument. The collected data were analyzed using Wilcoxon and mann-whitney test. The results showed the difference in average decreased pain intervention group based on the mean value of  $2.80 \pm 0.56$  and control group  $1.93 \pm 0.46$ . There was a statistically significant differences of pain intensity within intervention and control group before and after treatment p value = 0.001 (p value <0.05). It is suggested for the nurse to consider acupressure as an adjuvant therapy for relief post-surgical pain in pre-school children

***Keywords: Acupressure, Children, Pain, Post op Major Surgery, Preschool***

## HEALTHCARE QUALITY AMONG MOTHER AND CHILDREN AS UHC BENEFICIARIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

UHC aims to improve quality of health care services by providing equity in access to health services and also preventing financial losses for UHC beneficiaries. The purpose of this study was to examine the benefits of UHC for mother and children in receiving health care services. A literature review was conducted by using PubMed, ProQuest, Google Scholar, CINAHL, and Garuda Portal databases from 2010-2020. The results of this study showed that UHC has been implemented in 183 countries and it has been revealed that the UHC strengthened the quality of health care services in those countries, including Indonesia through the National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN)) program. In Indonesia, JKN implementation is applied through BPJS and INA-CBGs and collaborates with all hospitals, including Mother and Child hospitals as the advance health care services. BPJS and INA-CBGs are implemented through clinical pathways for quality and cost control. UHC especially JKN through the implementation of clinical pathways has been proved affecting the quality of health care services among mother and child who were UHC beneficiaries.

**Keywords:** *BPJS, Clinical Pathways, INA-CBGs, JKN, UHC*

## THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCHARGE PLANNING OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD) PATIENTS IN INPATIENT WARD OF A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN WEST INDONESIA

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### ABSTRACT

The quality of hospital services is measured through the provision of nursing care, especially by providing discharge planning to patients. One of the roles of nurse as an educator can be applied through providing discharge planning. According to Social Security Organizing Agency (BPJS), in terms of treatment financing, CKD disease is the second largest in Indonesia. Based on data obtained at a private hospital in western Indonesia, CKD is ranked fifth as the biggest killer diseases, and it was found that 8 out of 10 discharge planning forms of CKD patients were not filled in completely. This study aimed to describe the implementation of discharge planning in CKD patients in inpatient ward of a Private Hospital in West Indonesia. This research was conducted through a quantitative descriptive method, with the documentation studies. Data collection was done by using observation checklist and total sampling technique. The source of data in this research was 286 medical records of CKD patients in March – August 2019. The data were analyzed using univariate analysis. It obtained that discharge planning was not implemented by 66.1%, and implemented by 33.9%. Based on this result, discharge planning for CKD patients has not been implemented properly. Further research can focus on factors that influence the implementation of discharge planning and making discharge planning forms. The results can be a reference for making standard discharge planning specifically for CKD patients.

**Keywords:** nurse, discharge planning, chronic kidney disease

## CORRELATION BETWEEN HEALTH PROTOCOLS AND COVID-19 CASES IN WORKERS IN DR. ZAINAL UMAR SIDIKI HOSPITAL

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### **ABSTRACT**

The whole world is under the pressure of COVID-19 outbreak, where the death toll rises, including the health workers. Action to prevent the increase in the outbreak can be applied by health protocols. This study aimed to analyze the correlation between the health protocols and COVID-19 cases on workers at RSUD dr. Zainal Umar Sadiki. The current study used a cross-sectional study design. The populations were all medical workers working on COVID-19 of which 40 respondents were chosen through total sampling. The result showed that 90% are good, 87.5% of health workers were not confirmed of being affected with COVID-19, and 12.5% were confirmed of being affected with COVID-19. Based on the result of the test analysis using fisher exact test,  $j'$ -value obtained was 0.004. The conclusion is that there is a correlation between health protocols and COVID-19 cases on workers at dr. Zainal Umar Sadiki regional hospital. It is suggested to health workers to always comply with the health protocols in providing services to patients with COVID-19 suspected or to those who have been confirmed with COVID-19.

***Keywords: health protocols, COVID-19, health workers***



**FAMILY BEHAVIOR IN CARING PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC ULCER AT HOME**

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**ABSTRACT**

Diabetic ulcer is one of the chronic complications of diabetes mellitus. There is an open wound in the skin layer to the dermis which occurs due to blockages in the blood vessels in the legs and peripheral neuropathy due to high blood sugar levels so that the patient is not aware of any injuries. The role of the family is very much needed in taking care of the families with diabetic foot ulcers. Family is an important partner in providing complex health care services such as during the treatment of diabetic foot ulcer. Patients' families who are always there for almost 24 hours beside patients, provide care and provide emotional support are often forgotten to be studied. This research was done qualitatively aiming to explore the meaning of family experiences in taking care of the patients with diabetic foot ulcers at home in Deli Tua Village. This study used a qualitative phenomenological method by interviewing families who took care of diabetic foot ulcer patients with families who have experience in taking care for diabetic foot ulcer patients for more than one year and families who caring diabetic foot ulcer patients who live at home. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling obtaining ten participants. This research was started from December 2020 to February 2021. Data analysis used was Colaizzi method. The results of this study found five themes of family experience in taking care of diabetic foot ulcer patients, those are (1) Emotional experience in taking care of diabetic foot ulcer patients, (2) striving in taking care of diabetic foot ulcer patients (3) Getting support from family in taking care diabetic foot ulcer patients, (4) Experiencing limitations in treating diabetic foot ulcer patients, and (5) Family expectations in taking care of diabetic foot ulcer patients. Based on the research results, it is hoped that the family can provide good care in taking care of diabetic foot ulcer patients at home.

***Keywords: Family Behavior Diabetic Foot Ulcer Patients***

**RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE, BELIEF, AND TRADITION OF  
BREASTFEEDING MOM WITH EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING  
IN SEKUMUR VILLAGES SEKERAK DISTRICT  
ACEH TAMIANG**

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***ABSTRACT***

Many factors influence a mother's success in giving exclusive breastfeeding. The knowledge, beliefs, and traditions adopted by a mother are important factors that must be explored to achieve this success. This study aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge, beliefs, and traditions of breastfeeding mothers with exclusive breastfeeding in Sekumur Village, Sekerak District, Aceh Tamiang Regency. This quantitative research applied cross-sectional design and conducted on 55 mothers who had babies aged 6-24 months in Sekumur Village, Sekerak District, Aceh Tamiang. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between knowledge ( $p = 0.000$ ), belief ( $p = 0.000$ ) and tradition ( $p = 0.000$ ). Low knowledge of breastfeeding mothers, poor beliefs and traditions of mothers when breastfeeding are obstacles that can affect the success of exclusive breastfeeding.

***Keywords: Knowledge, Trust, Tradition and Exclusive breastfeeding***

## VALIDITY OF A SEMI-QUANTITATIVE FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS DIETARY INTAKE IN YOUNG ADULTS IN MAKASSAR

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### ABSTRACT

In epidemiological studies, the Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) is the most widely used tool for rating individuals based on long-term food consumption. The aim of this study was to validate a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) designed specifically for measuring dietary intake in Makassar's young adults. Sixty-two respondents were measured for their Body Mass Index, having age at the range of 18–34 years and completed with semi quantitative food item FFQ with two 24 hour dietary recall (24 HR). Estimation of nutrients (energy, protein, total fat, saturated fat, and dietary fiber) and fruit and vegetable servings were compared between methods using correlation coefficients and 95% limits of agreement. T-test analysis was done to measure the correlation between BMI and dietary intake. Sixty-two respondents consisting of 24 males and 30 females revealed that 22 were normal in weight and 40 were obese. All nutrients and fruit and vegetable servings showed significant positive correlations ( $P < 0.05$ ) except protein intake in females. Energy, Protein, Fat, PUFA, dietary fiber, and Cholesterol Intake for males respectively were 44.4%, 38.2%, 36.4%, 44.3%, 25%, and 35.5%, while for female were 55.6%, 61.9%, 63.6%, 55.7%, 75%, and 64.5% respectively. Semi-Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire is valid to measure dietary intake in Makassar population, except that protein intake and high-energy drinks which still have a bias at the group level in this young adult population.

**Keywords:** *Semi-Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire,*

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## ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in 2020 is to reduce the number of deaths and injuries caused by traffic accidents by half globally. The data by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2000-2020 showed that deaths due to traffic accidents increase in developing countries such as Indonesia and Vietnam. It is not uncommon for the result of wrong actions when providing help, it actually increases injury and even causes death. This research aimed to identify factor related to the community attitudes in providing first aid to traffic accident. This research was a descriptive correlative study involving 31 members of youth organization in Joglo Village, Surakarta District which were selected by systematic random sampling. The results of the logistic regression analysis were carried out on two factors related to attitudes. It was found that the experience and knowledge of first aid had a relationship with the attitudes of the community. The greatest strength of the relationship knowledge (OR=2.756) and the smallest is the experience (OR=-0.004). Personal experiences can be the basis for attitude formation if they leave a strong impression. People who have obtained information and experience will have a better chance of giving a positive attitudes as an effort to provide help.

**Keywords:** *first aid, traffic accidents, experience, attitude, society*

## MODELS AND BENEFITS OF ALARM INTERVENTION ON FALL PREVENTION IN EDERLY PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

The incidence rate of falls in the elderly is increasing which can cause adverse effects such as injury and can contribute to increased morbidity and mortality, length of stay, quality of life, and higher costs of care. This study aimed to summarize, describe and systematically model and use alarms as fall prevention interventions in the elderly in hospital. A systematic literature search was carried out on 7 databases, those are PubMed, Ebsco, clinical key, ProQuest, Science direct, and Cochrane library. The articles included were those published in the last 5 years in English and related to the use of alarms for fall prevention in elderly patients in the hospital. Based on the 6 articles analyzed, the model of using alarm sensors that are used to radio pagers via electronic devices was not significant for falling patients, while the use of alarms with intense assistance using both video and handheld monitors is more effective. In general, alarm can be applied as an intervention to prevent falls in the sick elderly.

**Keywords:** *Fall Prevention, Alarm, Elderly.*

**FORMULATION AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST FOR ANTIACNE PATCH PREPARATION USING ETHANOL EXTRACT OF GOTU KOLA LEAVES (CENTELLA ASIATICA) AGAINST PROPIONIBACTERIUM ACNES GROWTH**

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**ABSTRACT**

Gotu Kola (*Centella Asiatica*) is a wild plant that has excellent potential to be used as a medicinal plant because it has antimicrobial activity. The patch is a local preparation that can provide a good therapeutic effect on the skin, and this preparation is an innovation in the drug delivery system. This study aimed to know that the ethanol extract of Gotu kola leaves (*Centella Asiatica*) can be formulated into patch preparations and has the potential to inhibit the growth of Propionic bacterium acnes. In this study, Gotu kola extract was formulated in the form of patch dosage with a concentration of 5%, 7%, and 9%. This research design was an experimental in which the antibacterial activity test was done through agar diffusion method. Furthermore, the statistical data analysis was done by using One Way ANOVA test method. The results showed that the patch preparation of Gotu kola leaf extract (*Centella Asiatica*) was physically and chemically stable and the concentration of 9% had the greatest potential in inhibiting the growth of Propionibacterium acnes. It is suggested that further research on the patch of Gotu kola leaf extract (*Centella Asiatica*) against other types of bacteria is necessary.

**Keywords:** *Gotu Kola leaves, Patch, Propionibacterium acnes*

## DYSPHAGIA MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE SWALLOWING FUNCTION IN THE ELDERLY: LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Dysphagia which is part of geriatrics syndrome is a common problem that occurs in the elderly population because it is intrinsically related to the physiology of aging. Dysphagia can cause malnutrition, dehydration, aspiration pneumonia, and even asphyxia, and affect the quality of life of the elderly population. This research was carried out to evaluate different types of therapeutic interventions used to improve swallowing function in elderly people suffering from dysphagia. The design used in this study was a literature review. The electronic databases used to search for literature were PubMed, Science Direct, Wiley, ProQuest, EBSCO, and Cochrane Library published between 2015 and 2020. Total of 403 articles were identified from the database, and 16 articles met the criteria for review. There are various types of therapeutic interventions given to improve function in the elderly population. Dysphagia management can help the elderly in improving physiological function to increase tongue muscle strength and swallowing aid muscle strength.

***Keywords: Literature Review, Dysphagia in the Elderly, Difficulty Swallowing, Geriatrics, Dysphagia Management, Improvement***

## NURSE MANAGERS' EXPERIENCE IN PATIENT SAFETY QUALITY CONTROL IN INPATIENT WARDS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

In inpatient wards, the incidence of patient safety has been estimated to vary in the range of 10% to 99%. Patient safety as part of the quality indicator of health services in hospitals must be controlled for its quality. Nurse Managers have an important role in controlling the activities of nurses in the inpatient room. Thus, this study aimed to determine how the nurse manager's experience in controlling the quality of patient safety in the inpatient room. This research was conducted through systematic literature search through EBSCO, Pub-Med, Science Direct, and ProQuest databases using relevant keywords based on the topic and research title. The selection of articles used the PRISMA diagram method (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyzes), with a total of 5732 articles. As many as 8 articles were further selected and revealed that the experience of nurse managers in controlling patient safety quality in inpatient rooms using indicators of patient safety quality that refer to the six patient safety objectives from the Joint Commotion International (JCI). It can be concluded that the findings from this systematic review indicate that nurse managers have unique experience in controlling patient safety quality since quality control of patient safety in inpatient rooms has an effect on improving the quality of health services in hospitals.

**Keywords:** *Experience, Quality Control, Patient Safety*



## DESCRIPTION OF AN EFFORTS IN TREATING DYSMENORRHEA IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS AT SMA NEGERI 1 TIBAWA

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### ABSTRACT

Dysmenorrhea is a menstrual disorder that often occurs in young women and can interfere with daily activities. It can be prevented if adolescents know how to treat the dysmenorrhea. This study aimed to describe the efforts to treat dysmenorrhea by female adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Tibawa. This research design used a descriptive survey. The population in this study was 222 students, and the samples were 143 students who were obtained using a simple random sampling technique. The data were collected online using online instruments. The results of the research at SMA Negeri 1 Tibawa found that 94 (65.7%) respondents made efforts to treat dysmenorrhea, while 49 respondents (34.3%) did not made efforts to treat dysmenorrhea. It is concluded that most of the respondents have already treated dysmenorrhea. It is influenced by the source of information, most of whom are parents and peers. So it is expected that there will be health education about menstrual problems for adolescents and their parents and the need for routine evaluation of menstruation by clinicians.

***Keywords: Dysmenorrhea, Treatment of Dysmenorrhea, Adolescents***

## THE INFLUENCE OF GIVING TAMARIND TURMERIC IN DISMENORRHEA IN FEMALE TEENAGERS

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### ABSTRACT

Dysmenorrhea caused by a primary disorder is quite common. It usually occurs after the start of the first menstruation. Its possible cause is the increased secretion of the hormone prostaglandin which causes increased uterine contractions. This type of menstrual pain affects many adolescents and lasts into adulthood. The research method applied was literature study or literature review. The data in this research were derived from the results of research that have been carried out and published in national online journals. Strategies in collecting various literary journals used accredited journal sites such as One search, DOAJ, and Google Scholar. The results concluded that there was a significant effect on tamarind turmeric on the incidence of dysmenorrhea in young women. It revealed that the provision of tamarind turmeric caused a decrease in the pain scale, the average decrease is on a mild scale from the average on a moderate scale. Menstrual pain that is felt such as lower abdominal pain, dizziness, weakness, fatigue radiating to the back and sometimes fainting. The content of tamarind turmeric has been shown to provide pain relief effects felt by young women. Even though consuming tamarind turmeric for young women feels bitter, this is not a problem because one of its ingredients gives a bitter taste. It is hoped that young women will consume tamarind turmeric when dysmenorrhea occurs.

**Keywords:** *Tamarind Turmeric, Dysmenorrhea, Young Women*

## THE EFFECT OF TEMPEH SPICE JUICE IN INCREASING HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS ON ADOLESCENTS IN GORONTALO HIGH SCHOOL

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### ABSTRACT

The incidence of anemia in female adolescent has reached 26.4%. This is caused by adolescent girls who have irregular eating habits, consume risky foods such as fast food, snacks and soft drinks and their high desire to diet to look slim which affects their intake of nutrients including sources of Fe. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of tempeh spice juice in increasing hemoglobin levels on female adolescent. The study design was pre-experimental quantitative by using One Group Pre Test-Post Test design. The study subjects were 30 female adolescent who met the inclusion criteria. Statistical test was performed by using paired sample t-test obtaining sig 0.002 <0.005. The average hemoglobin levels tempeh spice juice provision was 13,123, while the average hemoglobin levels tempeh spice juice provision was 13,910. This study can be a consideration for female adolescent to be able to consume a nutritionally balanced diet.

***Keywords: Adolescents, Anemia, Hemoglobin Levels, Tempeh Spice Juice***

## FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE COMPARED TO NON-HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE IN GORONTALO DISTRICT

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### **ABSTRACT**

Currently, the use of hormonal family planning is still the most popular contraceptive method choice in Indonesia. Although there has been a recommendation from the National Family Planning Coordinating Agency for the use of family planning based on age and purpose, however, there has always been a mismatch in the use of family planning. This study aimed to analyze the factors that influence the high interest of hormonal contraceptives compared to non-hormonal contraceptives. The design of this study was a comparative analytic study using a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study were women who used hormonal or non-hormonal contraceptive methods, aged over 30 years old, having more than 2 children. The sampling technique applied was non-probability with accidental sampling type. Based on the results, there was a relationship between knowledge factors ( $p = 0.000$ ), maternal attitudes ( $p = 0.010$ ), income ( $p = 0.000$ ) and family planning information ( $p = 0.000$ ) on the high interest in hormonal contraceptives compared to non-hormonal contraceptives. Meanwhile, there was no relationship between husband's support ( $p = 0.980$ ) and the high interest in hormonal contraceptives compared to non-hormonal contraceptives. It can be concluded that many factors influence the choice of hormonal contraceptives over no hormonal contraceptives.

## DETERMINANTS OF FACTORS RELATED TO ANTENATAL CARE VISITS IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER OF BOALEMO DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one indicator to see the success of maternal health efforts. Maternal health services must meet the minimum frequency in each trimester, namely at least once in the first trimester (0-12 weeks of gestation), at least once in the second trimester (12-24 weeks of gestation), and at least twice in the third trimester (24 weeks gestation until before delivery). The purpose of this study was to analyze the determinants of factors that influence Antenatal Care Visits in the working areas of Puskesmas in Boalemo Regency. The sample in this study were pregnant women in the third trimester at 11 public health centers in Boalemo District, totaling 166. The results showed that there were 105 respondents (58.4%) who did not make regular antenatal care visits. Statistical tests showed that there was no relationship between age (p value = 0.435 and OR 0.745), distance (p value =, 0.513 and OR 0.804), income (p value =, 0.402 and OR 1.310), and information media (p value = 0.414 and OR 0.676) with antenatal care visits. In addition, there was a significant relationship between education (p value = 0.034 and OR 2.573), work (p value = 0.002 and OR 2.733), parity (p value = 0.000 and OR 3.828), knowledge (p value = 0.002 and OR 2.813), husband's support (p value = 0.001 and OR 2.937) and culture (p value = 0.013 and OR 2.259) with antenatal care visits. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant parity variable was associated with antenatal care visits (OR = 4.810). Parity is an important factor in determining the fate and well-being of both mother and fetus.

***Keywords: Determinants of Factors, Antenatal Care Visits, Pregnant Women***

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND PAIN MANAGEMENT  
IN ELDERLY WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS AT ELDERLY  
CARE HOUSE WANA SRAYA DENPASAR**

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**ABSTRACT**

The symptom often felt by elderly people with osteoarthritis is pain. Poor management of pain complaints will have an impact on the health status and quality of life of the elderly. Sufficient knowledge is certainly needed in dealing with pain due to chronic diseases suffered by the elderly. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and pain management in the elderly with osteoarthritis in elderly care house Wana Sraya Denpasar. This study was an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional approach and the sampling technique was carried out by total sampling. Data obtained directly from the respondents using instruments in the form of a questionnaire for knowledge and pain management. The result of this study was that most of the elderly have sufficient knowledge about osteoarthritis and pain management. Pearson correlation test was performed with significance degree of  $p < 0.05$  obtaining 0.000. There was a relationship between knowledge about osteoarthritis and pain management by the elderly at elderly care house Wana Sraya Denpasar.

***Keyword: Elderly; Elderly care house; Knowledge; Osteoarthritis; Pain management.***

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRENATAL YOGA PROGRAM IN TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN I - III ON BALLARD SCORE, BODY LENGTH, WEIGHT, AND HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE OF BABY IN SRIWATY INDEPENDENT PRACTICE MIDWIVES PALU CITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

A preliminary study at Sriwaty Midwifery Independent Practice Clinic was conducted. The number of pregnant women in 2019 was 350 with 400 deliveries and 45 Premature/LBW babies with an average birth weight of 2200gr, and body length of 48 cm. Pregnant exercise and prenatal yoga have never been implemented in prenatal classes. This research was carried out to analyze the effectiveness of the Prenatal Yoga Program in Trimester I-III Pregnant Women on the Ballard Score, Body Length, Body Weight and Head Circumference of Newborns. This study was a pre-experimental study with a randomized controlled trial two group design to compare the average Ballard Score, body length, body weight and head circumference in newborns. The population in this study were pregnant women at Sriwaty Midwifery Independent Practice Clinic. The sample size in the study was 40 respondents: the intervention group was 20 respondents and the control group was 20. The sampling technique was based on consecutive sample. The statistical test was done through independent t-test to determine the difference in mean Ballard score (BS), body length (PB), body weight (BW), head circumference of babies born in the intervention group and the control group. The normality test used was Shapiro-Wilk because the sample used was less than 50 respondents and the comparative hypothesis test for the numeric variable distribution was not normal, namely the Mann-Whitney non-parametric test. It can be concluded that the prenatal yoga program is effective for Ballard Score, Body Length, Body Weight and Head Circumference of Newborns. It is expected that it can become a program and be implemented in the prenatal class.

***Keywords: Prenatal Yoga, Pregnant Women, Weight, Body Length, Head Circumference, New born***

## INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING FATIGUE IN POST-STROKE PATIENTS IN THE COMMUNITY: *SCOPING REVIEW*

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this literature review was to determine the instrument of fatigue in stroke. The results of the literature review showed that there were 6 fatigue instruments for stroke, including: Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS), Fatigue Scale for Motor and Cognitive Functions (FSMC), Modified Fatigue Impact Scale (MFIS), Fatigue Assessment Scale (FAS), Fatigue Assessment Inventory (FAI), and Fatigue Questionnaire. The results of this research is expected to be the nurse's best choice for measuring fatigue in stroke patients according to the patient's required condition.

***Keywords: Instrument; fatigue; stroke***



**ROLE OF HERBS IN TREATMENT OF COVID-19: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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**ABSTRACT**

Covid-19 has become a pandemic since March 2020. Standard of prevention has been known by wearing mask, social distancing, and hand washing. However, some people still believe increasing the immunity also as part of treatment. Empirically, the use of herbs in immunity has been proven in other infection. The aim of study was to analyze the effectiveness of herbs as part of Covid-19 management. This systematic literature review was held based on human clinical trial published in 2020. Review article, lab-based study (pharmaceutical network/ docking), and grey literature were excluded. There were 5 search engines used (Google Scholar, Pubmed, SageJurnal, Science Direct and Garuda) with keywords in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The tool of critical appraisal was Jadad Score. There were 5 clinical trials involved in the final result. There was 40% published in Pyhtomedicine Journal and each 20% others published in Integrative Medicine Journal, American Blood Journal, and Medtrix. Based on the design, 80% (n=4) were RCTs and 20% (n-1) was pilot study. Form of the herbs mostly were traditional Chinese medicine in capsules and granules, others were formed in extract or inhalant. The use of herbs in the Covid-19 management was given as prevention in healthy people, complementary or alternative medicine in confirmed or suspect case. The role of herbs in Covid-19 management is more likely to be implemented in Asia such as China, Pakistan and Arabia. Meanwhile, the implication on clinical practice, the herbs could be recommended if the safety is proven by National Agency of Drug and Food Control. There was potential effect of herbs to reduce symptom of Covid-19.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, herbs, immunity

## IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS TO PREVENT COVID-19 IN MOSQUE DURING THE FIRST PERIOD PPKM IN KAMPUNG DUKUH ,EAST JAKARTA

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### ABSTRACT

The high number of positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia, especially Jakarta, encourages the government to reduce it by imposing restrictions on community activities (PPKM). Regarding worship, especially mosques, the government stated that places of worship could still carry out religious activities with a capacity limit of 50% by implementing stricter health regulations (prokes). This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of health protocols in the field of worship in mosques. This research was a descriptive observational study with cross-sectional method. The sample was determined purposively, namely the mosque in Dukuh Sub-Village, East Jakarta and member of *Wasilah Subuh* Movement. Observations were made during *Maghrib* prayer, at first PPKM period. It revealed that there were 13 large mosques and small mosques. A total of 11 mosques (85%) accommodated 50% of the congregation's capacity. There were 3 mosques (23%) that did physical distancing, 5 mosques (38%) provided hand washing facilities. There were 3 mosques (23%) that recommend the implementation of health promotion. The number of people who performed *Maghrib* prayer was 575 people and those who wore masks as many as 207 people (36%). It can be concluded that the implementation of first PPKM in Kampung Dukuh during *Maghrib* prayer, most mosques have reduced their capacity by 50%, and a small proportion have implemented the 3M health protocol.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, PPKM, Prokes, the Mosque, Health Protocols*

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A GRANDMOTHER'S SOCIAL SUPPORT AND EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING MOTIVATION

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### ABSTRACT

Grandmother's social support is a form of social interaction in which there is a relationship that gives and receives tangible assistance by grandmothers to mothers in giving exclusive breastfeeding to their babies. This study aimed to determine the relationship between grandmother's social support and mothers' motivation to exclusively breastfeed at Tomia Utama Public Health Center, Waha Village. The research design was non-experimental quantitative correlation using a proportional stratified random sampling technique with a sample size of 59. The data analysis used was bivariate analysis and chi-square test with  $\alpha$  of 0.05. The results showed that good social support from grandmothers was 66.1% with high motivation to give exclusive breastfeeding as much as 94.9%, while poor social support from grandmothers was 33.9% with low motivation to give exclusive breastfeeding as much as 5.1%. The conclusion of the study is that there is a relationship between grandmother's social support and mothers' motivation to exclusively breastfeed. The participation of grandmothers and families in the form of support to mothers during this period is a success of a mother during breastfeeding, namely giving exclusive breastfeeding. It is suggested that education about the importance of social support from grandmothers and families is necessary for the success of exclusive breastfeeding to families and to form breastfeeding support groups.

***Keywords: social support, grandmother, exclusive breastfeeding***

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTRONIC NURSING DOCUMENTATION IN IMPROVING QUALITY OF NURSING DOCUMENTATION: LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Nursing documentation is the center of information for identifying patient needs and nursing interventions applied. The purpose of this research was to identify the effectiveness of the application of electronic nursing documentation in improving the quality of nursing documentation. The design of this study was a literature review. Search for articles was done by using Pubmed, Ebsco, Science Direct, and ProQuest databases. Structured research questions was done by using the PICO method, and keyword searches based on the database in MeSH Term. The inclusion criteria involved were focus on the application of electronic nursing documentation, applied in health care agencies, in English, and published in the last 10 years. There were 1276 articles found and only 9 articles were included that match the research question. Eventually, there were 9 articles included in this research. From the results of the critical assessment on the included articles, the application of electronic nursing documentation facilitates maintenance in documentation and improves the quality of nursing documentation. The application of electronic nursing documentation can improve the quality of nursing documentation. Therefore, electronic based nursing documentation may be recommended for nursing management.

***Keywords: Electronic nursing documentation, Quality of nursing documentation, Nurse***

## ADDIE MODEL LEARNING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE COMPETENCE OF CLINICAL NURSES LEADER (CNL)

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### ABSTRACT

Clinical Nurses Leader (CNL) competent role in providing nursing services aims to create a healthy work environment, patient satisfaction in accordance with care objectives, and achievement of organizational objectives. To meet the standards of practice, CNL must be able to improve knowledge, attitudes and skills (soft and hard skills) while providing patient-focused care. The purpose of this research was to identify the competence of clinical nurses leader (CNL) approach through ADDIE model Learning. This study used a pre-experimental design with one group having pretests and post- tests. A total sample of 27 clinical nurses leader from inpatient units of a well- known private hospital in Singkawang were involved in the study. Data were analyzed using the paired *t*-test. The results showed a significant increase in competence of clinical nurses leader (CNL) approach through ADDIE model learning ( $p = .0001$ ). It is concluded that ADDIE model learning can improve the competence of clinical nurses leader. The results of the study suggested the continuation a ADDIE model to improve abilities of clinical nurses leader is necessary. Furthermore, these strategies could be used to build the abilities of CNL in other managerial field

**Keywords:** *Clinical Nurses Leaders, ADDIE model, nursing competency*

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY AFFECTIVE FUNCTION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SMAN 2 GORONTALO

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### ABSTRACT

Adolescence refers to a change in the growth period between childhood and adulthood. In self-identity formation, some adolescents could pass this phase quickly, while some could be slow as well. Moreover, there is even the possibility of experiencing failure, which results in juvenile delinquency. This study aimed to identify and analyze the relationship between family affective function and juvenile delinquency in SMAN 2 in Gorontalo. This study used a cross-sectional design with the sample consisted of 261 respondents who were selected based on inclusion criteria using stratified random sampling technique. The study employed a questionnaire as the research instrument and performed the chi-square test in data analysis. The results showed that respondents who had a good family affective function were 79 respondents (30.3%), while respondents who had a poor affective function were 182 respondents (69.7%). Furthermore, the respondents with high juvenile delinquency behavior were 109 respondents (41.8%), while respondents with low juvenile delinquency were 152 respondents (58.2%). The results of statistical tests using the chi-square test obtained the  $p\text{-value} = (0.000) < \alpha (0.005)$ , indicating that there was a relationship between family affective function and juvenile delinquency in the research site. This research is expected to be a benchmark for families in fulfilling the affective function of families with adolescents.

***Keywords: Adolescents, Family Affective Function, Juvenile Delinquency***

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR IN MAINTAINING GENITAL  
CLEANLINESS TOWARDS ADOLESCENT WELLNESS EVENTS  
IN SMK DARMAWANGSA CIANJUR**

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**ABSTRACT**

Reproductive health is the most important element in general health for both women and men. Reproductive health problems in adolescents in developing countries such as Indonesia are lack of access to find correct reproductive health information. Maintaining the health of reproductive organs in women begins with maintaining the cleanliness of the genital. Knowledge and behavior in maintaining genital hygiene are important factors in preventing vaginal discharge. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and behavior in maintaining genital cleanliness with the occurrence of vaginal discharge. This study used a cross sectional analytical design with a sample of 64 people. The results of univariate research obtained the level of knowledge and behavior of adolescents in maintaining cleanliness of genital, good knowledge of 14 respondents (21.9%), and lack of knowledge as much as 50 respondents (78.1%). As many as 28 respondents (43.7%) had positive behavior in maintaining cleanliness of genital, while 36 respondents (56.3%) has negative behavior. Bivariate results obtained a relationship between knowledge in maintaining genital cleanliness and the incidence of vaginal discharge ( $p = 0.000$ ). Furthermore, there was also a relationship between behavior in maintaining genetically clean and vaginal discharge ( $p = 0,000$ ). From the results of this study, it is expected that young women can increase their knowledge, especially in maintaining genital cleanliness so that they can prevent vaginal discharge.

***Keywords: Genital Hygiene, Knowledge, Behavior, Teenage Girl***

**POLICY BRIEF:  
OPTIMALIZATION OF YOUTH HEALTH CARE PROGRAM (PKPR)  
IN INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Youth Care Health Program (PKPR) is one type of school-based health program that is being implemented in Indonesia. There were various problems in the implementation of this program since the launch of the program until now, whether in terms of PKPR program management, health facilities, human resources, networking, and the readiness of the youth itself which is still very far from the level of coverage in accordance with national standards that have been made in the guidelines for the implementation of the PKPR program. This research was performed to provide information related to the policy of optimizing the Youth Care Health Service program in Indonesia. Literature studies were conducted from various literature sources. Government policy related to this program is not supported by the readiness of infrastructure, budget, facilities and infrastructure, as well as trained human resources in carrying out this PKPR program, so it still has not achieved the optimal goal in lowering health problems faced by teenagers. Based on the lack of implementation of PKPR in Indonesia, a suggestion is needed for the future, so that the equalization scope of the implementation of PKPR can be conducted in a wider socialization of the implementation of the PKPR program to the youth.

***Keywords: Policy Brief, PKPR, Youth***



## DESCRIPTION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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**ABSTRACT**

People with hypertension who do not undertook the treatment can cause complications and affect their quality of life. Quality of life is an indicator to assess a person's health. This research aimed to describe the quality of life among hypertensive patient in Public Health Center Guntur Garut. This research was quantitative descriptive research. The population of this research were 215 hypertensive patients who undertook the treatment at Guntur Public Health Center in Garut. The sampling technique used was a non-random sampling technique with a sample size of 140 hypertensive patients. This research used the European Quality of Life 5 Dimension (EQ-5D) instrument consisting of five domains, namely mobility, self-care, usual activity, pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression and consists of 15 questions. Data analysis performed using descriptive analysis. The results showed that the average of respondent had a mean score on mobility (70.95), self-care (76.22), activities that could be done (73.26), pain/discomfort (44.75) and feeling anxiety/depression (52.35). In connection with patients who had had hypertension for more than five years, the domain of self-care and activities that could be done have a good average value. The two domains of the five domains, namely pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression had the lowest average. It is suggested that the health workers should pay attention to these two domains in providing health interventions for hypertensive patients to optimize their quality of life

**Keywords:** *Controlled Hypertension, Public Health Center, Quality of Life*

## NURSING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) AGAINST DECUBITIONAL WOUNDS HEALING IN THE OCCURRENCE OF DECUBITUS INJURIES RISK

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### ABSTRACT

Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) is pure coconut oil which has powerful properties as a cure for various diseases. VCO is effective in increasing the body's immunity, accelerating the healing process of wounds, fighting various kinds of viruses and infections, and preventing heart problems. VCO can be applied as an alternative to complementary therapy in the treatment of pressure sores. If there is a stage I pressure sores only, then treatment was done using NaCl 0.9% and Gentamicine. However, if the pressure sores in stage II and above, the wound care only uses 0.9% NaCl then the wound is wrapped with sterile gauze. This study aimed to determine nurses' knowledge about the benefits of Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) in healing pressure sores. This research method used quantitative descriptive techniques, the total population of this study was 79 people by grouping samples using total sampling, namely all nurses in the room at risk of decubitus. The sampling was done by using a questionnaire. This study used a questionnaire modified from the theories proposed by Irawan Derajat and Notoatmodjo. The results showed that the majority of respondents were knowledgeable (58.2%), almost half of the respondents were well knowledgeable (40.5%) and a small proportion of respondents had less knowledge (1.2%). The data showed that only about half of the nurses have good knowledge (40.5%). It is expected that further research can be done with the title "factors influencing nurses' knowledge of VCO

***Keywords: Knowledge, Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO), nurse***

## LITERATURE REVIEW: PSYCHOTHERAPY REDUCES CHRONIC LOW SELF ESTEEM IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENT

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Low self-esteem is all the thoughts and beliefs that an individual knows about himself and affects his relationships with others. This study aimed to determine what interventions can be given to overcome chronic low self-esteem problems. The method used in this research was descriptive review by conducting literature reviews both from within and outside the country. Literature searches were carried out through several databases, namely Google Scholar, Pubmed, and Science Direct. The strategy used to search the literature was by using the keyword "chronic low self-esteem, psychotherapy, schizophrenia/schizophrenia". Based on the search, we found 839,112 articles, but after filtering the articles per year, the complete articles and the suitability of keywords and article contents, it became 10 articles. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that several interventions that can be given to reduce chronic low self-esteem in patients with early psychotic symptoms and schizophrenia are CBT (Cognitive Behavior Therapy), EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing), GAT (Group Activity Therapy), Perceptual stimulation; told, therapy as usual (TAU) and Competitive Memory Training (COMET) / Competitive Memory Training. Furthermore family involvement as caregiver at home in the process of psychotic patient therapy can help the patient's recovery process.

**Keywords:** *Chronic Low Self-Esteem, Psychotherapy, Schizophrenia.*

## NUTRITIONAL STATUS ON TODDLERS WITH SEVERE PNEUMONIA

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### ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is an infectious disease and the leading cause of death among toddlers in the world. Severe pneumonia can affect nutritional status and can threaten a toddler's malnutrition so monitoring is important. Nurses, need to identify and monitor the nutritional status of toddlers to determine the health conditions of toddlers with severe pneumonia. The research objective was to describe the nutritional status of toddlers with severe pneumonia in the Dr. Slamet Garut hospital. The research was conducted in descriptive quantitative with purposive sampling technique. The instrument used in this study was the z-score to determine the nutritional status of toddlers, conducted in May 2019. The nutritional status of toddlers with severe pneumonia based on body weight for age (BW/U) was the most dominant in the good category at 62.2%, based on height per age (TB/U), the most dominant was in the very short category (35.1 %) and based on body weight per height (BW/TB) the most dominant was in the normal category (59.5%) and the second highest was in the thin category (21.6%). Nurses are advised to provide health education about improving toddlers' nutritional status to parents who have toddlers with severe pneumonia.

***Keywords: Infants, Nutrition Status, Severe Pneumonia***

## FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLERS IN INDONESIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Toddlers are population at vulnerable age for nutrition. The population of toddler experiences developmental and growth cycles that require a large portion of nutritional content than other age groups. Indonesia is one of many countries that has a high level of toddler nutritional problems. There are many factors that influence the nutritional status of toddlers that need to be studied. This study aimed to determine the factors that influence the nutritional status of toddlers in Indonesia. This research method was literature review. The literature search based on the Google Scholar database, using the keywords toddlers, factors, nutritional status, with the inclusion criteria of full text articles that was the result of research, in Indonesian published in 2010-2020. There were 10 articles that matched the criteria, then the articles were analyzed and synthesized based on similarities and differences. The result of this study found that the factors that influence the nutritional status of toddlers in Indonesia, namely the domain of psychomotor behavior, cognitive, demographic data and affective behavior. The identified factors are expected to be taken into consideration in optimizing the nutritional status of toddlers.

**Keywords:** *Toddlers, Factors, Nutritional Status*

## AN OVERVIEW OF WORK STRESS LEVEL OF NON-CIVIL SERVANTS NURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE OF GARUT REGENCY

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### ABSTRACT

Nurses are important component in providing services in Public health centers. Most of the nurses at the Public health centre were civil servants and some nurses were still non-civil servants. This causes the risk of job insecurity for nurses, especially those who are still not civil servants in Garut Regency. The purpose of this study was to describe the level of work stress of non-civil servant nurses at the Public health center Garut district. This study used descriptive quantitative method. The population in the study were 580 non civil servant nurses. The sampling technique was carried out by non-probability sampling with purposive sampling, totaling 96 non-civil servant nurses. The instrument used was a standardized DASS stress questionnaire, which had been developed by Setiowati. The validity test obtained  $r = 0.434 > 0.300$ , thus indicating valid, while the reliability was  $0.808 > 0.6$ , thus the instrument was reliable. The results of the study in general, 87.5% of respondents experienced moderate stress. Based on each aspect, 93.8% of respondents experienced moderate level of physiological stress, with the statement that the frequency of breathing increased during work and heart palpitations. As much as 88.5% of respondents experienced moderate level of psychological stress and when viewed from the statement items, respondents felt bored and felt dissatisfied while working. In addition, 89.6% of respondents had a moderate level of behavioral stress, with statements that they felt restless at work, increased absenteeism, and difficult work. The conclusion of this study that non-civil servants nurses in the public health center experienced stress in the moderate category. Judging from the physiological stress, psychological stress and behavioral stress in the moderate stress category. It is recommended for non-civil servants nurses at the Public health center to follow stress management and implement it when working to cope with work stress.

**Keywords:** *No- Civil Servants Nurse, Public Health Centre, Work Stress.*

## AN OVERVIEW OF WORK STRESS LEVEL OF NON-CIVIL SERVANT NURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE OF GARUT DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Nurses are important component in providing services in Public health centers. Most of the nurses at the Public health centre were civil servants and some nurses were still non-civil servants. This causes the risk of job insecurity for nurses, especially those who are still not civil servants in Garut Regency. The purpose of this study was to describe the level of work stress of non-civil servant nurses at the Public health center of Garut district. This study used descriptive quantitative method. The population in the study were 580 non-civil servant nurses. The sampling technique was carried out by non-probability sampling with purposive sampling, totaling 96 non-civil servant nurses. The instrument used was a standardized DASS stress questionnaire, which had been developed by Setiowati. The validity test obtained  $r = 0.434 > 0.300$  which was declared valid while the reliability test obtained  $0.808 > 0.6$ , thus it is declared reliable. The results of the study in general revealed that 87.5% of respondents experienced moderate stress. Based on the each aspect, 93.8% of respondents experienced moderate level of physiological stress, with the statement that the frequency of breathing increased during work and heart palpitations. Furthermore, as much as 88.5% of respondents experienced moderate level of psychological stress and when viewed from the statement items, respondents felt bored and felt dissatisfied while working. In addition, 89.6% of respondents had a moderate level of behavioral stress, with statements that they felt restless at work, increased absenteeism and difficult work. The conclusion of this study that non-civil servants nurses in the public health center experienced stress in the moderate category. Judging from the physiological stress, psychological stress and behavioral stress in the moderate stress category. It is recommended for non-civil servant nurses at the Public health center to follow stress management and implement it when working to cope with work stress.

**Keywords:** *Non-Civil Servants Nurse, Public Health Centre, Work Stress.*

## DETERMINANTS OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AT SMPN 53 IN BANDUNG ABOUT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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### ABSTRACT

There are still many sexual violence incidents in Indonesia, one of which is in Bandung. The increase in the rate of sexual violence among adolescents are worrying the public. Adolescents are very vulnerable to sexual violence because of their lack of knowledge of acts that included in sexual violence. This study aimed to determine the students' knowledge level at SMPN 53 in Bandung about sexual violence. This research was conducted in May 2020 with data collection conducted via google fom, analyzed quantitatively and descriptively by involving 643 populations. Among those populations, as many as 247 students were selected as the samples by using purposive sampling. The instrument used consisted of 30 questions from knowledge of Sexual violence among them are the meaning of sexual violence, forms of sexual violence, the impact of sexual violence, and prevention of sexual violence with a validity value of .697 and a reliability value of .705. The data processing was done by using the frequency distribution. The results of this study showed that more than half of the participants (179 students/72.47%) had a good level of knowledge, 62 students (25.10%) had a sufficient level of knowledge and 6 students (2.43%) had a low level of knowledge. Based on the sub variable, those which had the highest value was the definition of sexual violence with a mean value of 3.38, while the lowest value was the sexual violence sub-variable with a mean value of 8.37. Conclusions in this study is that the knowledge of students about sexual violence by the majority of respondents is good, but there are still students who have a sufficient level and low level. It is hoped that from the result of this study the school and those concerned will continue to provide socialization about sexual violence against adolescents.

**Keywords:** *Sexual Violence, Junior High School Students, Knowledge level*



## SEVERITY LEVEL AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF POST-ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Severity level is one of variables used to determine the treatments of acute coronary syndrome patients. There are many ways to see the successful of the treatment such as measuring patient's quality of life. This research was carried out aiming to determine the correlation between severity level and quality of life among patients with post-acute coronary syndrome in Hasan Sadikin Central Hospital Bandung. This was conducted through quantitative study with descriptive-analytic approach. As many as 100 post-acute coronary syndrome patients were selected as the research participants for a month using consecutive sampling technique. The severity was assessed based on the stenosis number and the quality of life data which were collected using MacNew QLMI. Somers'd Gamma were used to analyze the data. Data showed that most of patients had angina without stenosis by 36% and CAD 1 stenosis by 29%. The results of quality of life measurement showed that 58% patients had good quality of life, 64% patients had good emotional domain, 52% had good physical domain, and 60% had good social domain. Bivariate analysis (CI 95%) showed that there was a significant correlation between severity level and quality of life (p-value 0.033), and also with physical domain (p-value 0.008). It can be summed up that there is a correlation between severity level and quality of life of post-acute coronary syndrome patients in Hasan Sadikin Central Hospital Bandung. Based on the quality of life domain, the severity level is significantly related to the physical-domain. Regular screening is necessary to improve the quality of life of patients after acute coronary syndrome.

***Keywords: Severity Level, Quality of Life, Post-Acute Coronary Syndrome***

**THE SPIRITUAL JOURNEY AMONG ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Treatment of clients with Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) in the spiritual aspect is still less than optimal. An important aspect that nurses must possess in order to be able to render good spiritual nursing care is an understanding of the spiritual journey that the patient owns. This study aimed to explore how the spiritual journey among ACS patients is. This study used a qualitative exploratory method involving ten respondents selected using the purposive sampling technique. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed using content analysis. This study obtained three themes with seven sub-themes that described the spiritual journey's understanding among ACS patients. The three themes were physical and psychological distress (sub-themes: physically disturbed and feeling depressed); self-awareness (sub-themes: communication with self, God, family, and health workers; illness is a God's warning); and spiritual growth (sub-themes: pain is a gift, increased worship, and "tawakal"). These three themes are fluctuating, depending on self-awareness and support from the environment. Based on the research, it is summed up that physical and psychological distress initiates self-introspection; from this awareness, the patient gets lessons in spiritual growth. Spiritual growth was fluctuating, so patients need to be provided spiritual support in connecting the support between the patient and his spiritual sources, as God and the surrounding environment.

***Keywords: ACS, coronary, journey, Myocardial Infarction, Spiritual***

## DESCRIPTION OF INTENTION AND FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SMOKING CESSATION TO THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY IN PANANJUNG VILLAGE ARUT

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### ABSTRACT

Smoking habit of the head of family who still smokes in the house can cause various health problems both for himself and for his family including his wife and children. The habit of the head of family who still smokes in the house can stop if he has strong intention to stop the smoking habit. Intention in the Theory of Planned Behavior is influenced by three factors, namely attitude, subjective norm, and perception of behavioral control. The purpose of this research was to identify the description of contributing factors toward intention to stop smoking in the head of family in Pananjung Village, Garut. This research used quantitative descriptive with population of 1,113 heads of families who smoke with a sample of 92 heads of families. The sampling technique in this research used proportionate stratified random sampling. As for the data collection, researchers used a modified questionnaire according to research substance. Analysis of data was done through univariate analysis and presented in the form of frequency table and percentage. The result showed that most of the heads of families had strong intention (65.2%), some of them had strong positive attitude (64.1%), while most of them subjective norm (58.7%), and most of them had positive behavioral control perception (60.9%) of the intention to stop smoking. However, most of the respondents had an elementary school education level, therefore, it is hoped that there is a program about the dangers of smoking for health and the benefits of quitting smoking in maintaining health.

**Keywords:** *Head of Family, Smoking in the house, Theory of Planned Behavior.*

## FEEDING PRACTICES IN CHILDREN AGED 0-24 MONTHS OLD AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT STUNTING

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### Abstract

The age of 0-24 months old is the most prolonged period in the first 1000 days of life. This period is called the window of opportunity and is an essential step in optimizing children's growth and development to prevent stunting. Several developing countries experience stunting as a result of improper feeding. This study aimed to identify feeding practices in children aged 0-24 months old. This study used a retrospective method. Sampling was carried out by random sampling technique on mothers with children aged > 24 months - 60 months old so that 146 mothers are willing to become respondents. The research was conducted in one of Sumedang areas in February 2020. Data were collected using WHO Infant and Young Feeding Practices (2010) questionnaire. Data were analyzed by univariate analysis and presented in a frequency distribution. The results showed that 43% of children did not get early initiation of breastfeeding, 78.8% of children did not receive exclusive breastfeeding, 32.2% of children did not breastfeed until the age of two years, 6.2% of children had not been given complementary breastfeeding at the age of 6-8 months, 32.9% of children did not meet the minimum dietary diversity (MDD), 37.0% of children did not meet the minimum meal frequency (MMF), 55.0% did not meet the minimum acceptable diet (MAD), and 100% children consumed foods containing iron. Feeding practice in children aged 0-24 months is essential to prevent malnutrition, stunting, and growth retardation. Feeding practices in children at the age of 0-24 months old should be an essential concern because it will determine the child's nutritional status to support growth and development. This research can be considered by health workers, especially nurses, in carrying out their roles as educators, facilitators, collaborators, and monitoring the community for the feeding practice in children.

**Keywords:** *Children Aged 0-24 Months Old, Feeding Practice, Prevention of Stunting.*

## KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STROKE AND PERCEPTION OF STROKE RELAPSE PREVENTION IN STROKE PATIENTS IN RSUD DR. SLAMET GARUT

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### ABSTRACT

Someone who had a stroke and hypertension can get a bigger risk of stroke relapse. To prevent the occurrence of stroke relapse, application of health behavior is needed which is influenced by several factors, two of them are knowledge and perception. This study aimed to measure the knowledge and perception of stroke patients at RSUD Dr. Slamet Garut for preventing relapsed stroke based on the Health Belief Model (HBM) component. In this study, two questionnaires were used, those were Stroke Recognition Questionnaire with validity value of 0.95 and reliability value 0.8 and Perception of Stroke Relapse Prevention with validity value of 0.38 – 0.85 and reliability value of 0.8. This quantitative descriptive study involved 82 respondents taken with consecutive sampling in population of 976 people. The data obtained were analyzed using univariate analysis. Based on the results of the study, respondents who had good and less good knowledge were equal (50%), as were respondents who had positive and negative perceptions (50%) with six domains perception, which are perceived susceptibility (50%), perceived severity (52.4%), perceived benefits (75.6%), perceived barriers (51.2%), cues to action (50%), and self-efficacy (67.1%). The data show that some of the research respondents still need to be given health education specifically health belief model-based education regarding stroke and proper health behavior in the prevention of stroke relapse.

**Keywords:** *Health Belief Model, Knowledge, Perception, Prevention, Stroke Relapse*

## DEPRESSION LEVEL OF UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS EXPERIENCING PARENTAL DIVORCE

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### ABSTRACT

Parental divorces have impacted on family members particularly their children on early adulthood. Based on previous study, the highest number of students whose parents were divorced are nursing students. In addition, they used more emotional-coping than problem-focus coping that might leads to depression. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to identify depression level of undergraduate nursing students at faculty of Nursing X. The research method was descriptive quantitative. Population were 39 undergraduate nursing students whose parents were divorced at least 6 months before filling out the questionnaire. Sampling technique used was total sampling obtaining 39 respondents. Forty-two Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS) was used to collect the data which were then analyzed in percentage. The results showed that 19 of 39 respondents experienced depression (48.71%). Based on the level of depression, one respondent was at mild depression level (2.56%), 9 respondents were at moderate depression (23.08%), 7 were at major depression (17.95%), and only 2 respondents were at very heavy depression (5.13%). In conclusion, almost half of nursing students at Faculty of Nursing X who have parental divorces experience depression and moderate depression level was the most. Therefore, the researchers suggest institution to conduct depression screening and counseling on students who had parental divorces as the first action to increase students well-being.

***Keywords: depression, nursing students, parental divorce***

## TELEMEDICINE ON DIABETES MELLITUS MANAGEMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease that requires continuous treatment. Patients with diabetes mellitus are a vulnerable group to expose to the virus during the Covid-19 pandemic, so they need social restrictions in accessing health services. One of the strategies in managing diabetes mellitus patients during the Covid-19 pandemic is the use of telemedicine. The purpose of writing this article was to identify the use of telemedicine in the management of diabetes mellitus patients. Literature search was done by using the Pubmed, science direct and ebscohost databases with inclusion criteria that focus on the use of telemedicine in the management of diabetes mellitus patients during Covid-19 pandemic, published in 2016-2020, and in English. As many as 15 articles were found to meet the criteria and 4 articles matched the focus of the search which were then analyzed. Telemedicine can be used as part of the management of diabetes mellitus patients for family and patient care. Telemedicine can be a solution for long-distance communication, education, follow-up, and treatment during the Covid-19 pandemic. Telemedicine is an alternative strategy in the sustainable management of diabetes mellitus patients during the Covid-19 pandemic. The use of telemedicine in the management of diabetes mellitus patients needs to be developed in primary to tertiary services.

**Keywords:** covid-19, diabetes mellitus, eHealth, telemedicine, telehealth

## NARRATIVE REVIEW: DESCRIPTION OF VITAMIN D, CALCIUM AND PHOSPHOR INTAKE IN STUNTING CHILDREN AGED 0-5 YEARS OLD

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### ABSTRACT

Stunting is still a nutritional problem in children under five. The growth of toddlers requires certain nutritional components which include macronutrient and micronutrient components. Micronutrient components such as calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D are important components related to bone growth. The aim of this literature study was to identify and determine the relationship between vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus intake in stunted children aged 0-5 years old. This research method used a narrative review approach, involving articles published in 2011-2021. The strategy used was by using keywords in Indonesian and English. Keywords in Indonesian are *asupan*, *vitamin D*, *kalsium*, *fosfor*, and *balita*, while in English are intake, vitamin D, calcium, phosphorus, stunting/stunted, children. Furthermore, the inclusion criteria are articles related to children aged 0-5 years old who experience stunting, availability of full text, and published in the last 10 years. The exclusion criteria were articles that did not include volume, number and publisher, and the study sample was non-stunted children aged 0-5 years old. The databases used were Google Scholar, PlosONE, Scient Direct, and PubMed. The results of the narrative review, obtained 727 articles which were subsequently selected to get 10 suitable articles, namely from Pubmed and Google Scholar there were no articles, scholar there were seven articles, PlosONE one, from Scient Direct there were two articles. The results of this narrative review obtained three themes, namely a description of the intake of vitamin d, calcium and phosphorus in stunted children. The conclusion is that micronutrient needs is important information for parents, the community and also evaluations for health workers in providing interventions, especially in the formation process as well as maintenance to prevent stunting with the intake of vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus in children, especially aged 0-5 years old.

**Keywords:** *intake, Vitamin D, Calcium, Phosphorus, Stunting, Children,*



## VOICE NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF PARENTS WHO HAVE CHILDREN WITH LEUKEMIA IN RUMAH CINTA CHILDHOOD CANCER, BANDUNG, WEST JAVA: AN EXPLORATIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY

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### **ABSTRACT**

Leukemia is a blood malignancy disease commonly found in children under the age of 15 years old. Children diagnosed with leukemia will undergo a long-term and routine treatment process that may impact to parent's lifestyle, as a result of, financial pressure problems and stress in parents as caregivers of having children suffering from cancer. Various expectations are present during the treatment process. Limited research and the absence of research related to parent perception of needs and expectations becomes the cause of why the current research is necessary. Furthermore, this research was conducted to explore a study on parent voice about the needs and expectations of parents who have leukemia children. The method used was qualitative explorative studies. The data were obtained from Focus Group Discussion, which was attended by 18 parents (Mothers) who had leukemia children determined by purposive sampling and analyzed used thematic analysis. Results of this study identified ten themes and several sub themes, namely the need for information about leukemia, family support needs, Health insurance support needs, community support needs and other needs, the hope for recovery, the for a miracle, the hope without pain, the hope of together with their children, and the hope that there are no complications. It is summed up that parent voice is described as a perception of what is needed and how parents hope during the leukemia medication process. A lack of parental knowledge about leukemia causes delays in the treatment process. Counselling related to leukemia needs to be done to meet the needs of information and knowledge for parents who have leukemia children.

**Keywords: Expectations, Leukemia, Needs of Parents, Parent Voice**

## KNOWLEDGE OF BEGINNER VOLUNTEER IN NURSING STUDENTS VOLUNTEER GROUP TOWARD THEIR ROLE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A PILOT STUDY

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Nursing students volunteer groups have a significant role in health assistance, especially in a disaster. During the Covid-19 pandemic, their activities were limited, while they need to volunteer to enhance their experience. They must have a good knowledge of their role in the pandemic era. They also need to have good knowledge regarding the COVID-19 pandemic as long doing the part. Those are keys for becoming safe volunteers and reducing COVID-19 risk expose, especially for beginner volunteers. This study aimed to identify the role during the COVID-19 pandemic's knowledge of beginner volunteers in the nursing student volunteer group. This study used a quantitative descriptive method. The 24 beginner volunteers in the volunteer group of nursing students were involved in this study. Data retrieval used instruments about COVID-19-related knowledge, signs and symptoms, how to reduce the risk of exposure, and their role during the COVID-19 pandemic as a volunteer group member. Data were analyzed using mean, median, and range. This research showed that all beginner volunteers had received information related to COVID-19 from lectures, social media, news, television, lecturers, family, and friends. They have never carried out activities as volunteers during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study showed the mean (SD) of the respondent's knowledge was 59.89 (25.26), and the median (range) was 62.5 (0 - 100). Most respondents answered correctly on the question for reducing the risk of Covid-19 exposure (n = 19), and they answered correctly at least on the question of the consideration before volunteering (n = 7). More than half of respondents answered correctly on volunteer role questions during the Covid-19 pandemic (n=13). New members' knowledge of the COVID-19 and their role during the pandemic needs to be improved. It is principal to enhance their experience of being a volunteer by continuing to carry out activities safely.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19 pandemic, knowledge, nursing student, the volunteer group*

## REFUGEE PROBLEM AFTER LANDSLIDE DISASTER IN CIMANGGUNG SUMEDANG DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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### ABSTRACT

Covid-19 pandemic is still ongoing and poses a variety of problems in the community, including psychological and social problems. Pandemic is yet not resolved, and people in Cimanggung Sub-District were given another burden with landslide disasters that need them to go to the refugee with various problems. This study aimed to identify the problems faced by refugees after the landslides disaster during covid-19 pandemic. Descriptive qualitative, with an in-depth interview approach, was conducted on 6 respondents of refugees affected by the landslide. Data analysis was done descriptively by creating several themes. The results of the study stated the dreaded problem was housing. All respondents stated all the houses were damaged and uninhabitable, 6 respondents also stated money problems faced now, the rest about the fear of being infected with covid, the need for sex, and fear of being relocated. The most problems faced by society turned out to be more financially, socially and psychologically. The problem faced by people in the refuge is not a matter of food needs, but rather financial, clothing and psychological concerns that have not been met, which can cause stress that can reduce the immunity of refugees so that the range is affected by covid-19. It is expected that explanations from various parties are needed so that this problem does not cause other problems.

**Keywords:** *Pandemic, Problem, Refugees.*

## PREDICTORS OF SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY PROCESS ON PEOPLE WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

Recovery process is an important stage for people with serious mental disorders. Success in the recovery process determines the quality of life for people with serious mental disorders. The aim of this review was to identify factors that can influence the success of the recovery process in people with severe mental disorders. Literature search was carried out comprehensively through the PubMed Database, EBSCO, and Google Scholar with the inclusion criteria of Indonesian and English full text articles published in the period 2011-2021. From the search, it was obtained 15 articles describing various aspects that can affect the success of the recovery process in people with mental disorders. Factors that can affect the success of recovery in people with mental disorders consist of subjective factors of illness belief and attitude, subjective wellbeing, hope, trauma, social support, family support, professional support. The success of recovery in people with serious mental disorders is influenced by various factors, including factors that come from personal factors, factors of family support, factors of community and mental health service professionals.

***Keywords: Predictors, Recovery Processes, Severe Mental Illness***

**SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

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**ABSTRACT**

In taking care for children with autism, parents will be burdened and may also experience various kinds of disorders. Parents need support in dealing with these problems. Therefore, this study aimed to identify social support for parents who have children with autism. The design of this study was descriptive quantitative. The population of this study was 79 parents (father/mother) who have children with autism in special schools in Bandung City and a sample of 66 participating respondents were obtained. A total of 66 parents participated in this study, which was taken by total sampling. Parental social support was measured using social support instruments developed according to the theory proposed by Sarafino and Smith (2011). Social support was categorized into two categories: low (if the mean score <56.758) and high (if the mean score  $\geq$  56.758). The results showed that 35 people (53%) were in the high category, while 31 people (47%) were in the low category. Instrumental support used was the aspect with the highest value, while emotional support is the aspect with the lowest value. The results of this study recommend the importance of nurses in providing social support for parents with autistic children, especially emotional support. Emotional support for parents can be provided through counseling or in other forms.

***Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Social Support, Parents***

## FATIGUE AMONG PEOPLE WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE) IN INDONESIA; LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease with unknown etiology. In SLE, there is chronic inflammation that stimulates cytokines production and damages several organs. As result, there are changes in circulation and metabolism which reduce the amount of strategic energy reserves, and potentially causes fatigue. Fatigue is also caused by psychological problems in SLE. The aim of this study was to identify the description of fatigue among people with SLE in Indonesia. The research method used was narrative review. The article databases used were Google Scholar, Kandaga, and Portal Garuda. The search results found 654 articles which met the criteria, but after the analysis, only 5 articles were relevant to the focus of the study. The findings of this study indicate that the majority of SLE sufferers in Indonesia experience fatigue even with different scores/levels. The results of the study are expected to be used as data in formulating nursing care plan for SLE sufferers in order to improve their quality of life.

***Keywords: fatigue, Indonesian, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus***

## THE PARENTING PATTERN OF TEENAGE SMOKERS IN GARUT REGENCY

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### ABSTRACT

Today, Indonesia is the country with the highest number of teenage smokers in the world. West Java Province is the highest contributor of smokers (26.7%) compared to national smokers (23.7%). As for smokers who smoke in the house it is known that 95% of the highest smokers are in Garut Regency. One of the factors that cause smoking behavior in teenagers is parenting. The purpose of this research was to determine the parenting pattern of parents who had teenage smokers and non-smokers. The type of this research was quantitative descriptive. Sampling technique used was purposive sampling, obtaining 100 samples of parents with teenage smokers and 100 samples of the comparison group that was parents with teenagers who were non-smokers. The research instrument used was the PSDQ-Short Version (Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire). PSDQ is a standardized instrument and has been tested for reliability with a reliability coefficient of 0.76. The results showed that parenting provided by parents of teenage smokers and non-smokers was mostly doing a combination of the three parenting styles namely authoritarian, permissive, and democratic. Then the most common parenting style applied to teenage smokers group was permissive as many as 36 people (36%), and in the non-smokers teenage group the most applied was democratic parenting as many as 26 people (26%). It is recommended to provide socialization and education to teenage parents through the Teenager Family Development program.

***Keywords: Parenting, Smoking Behavior, Teenagers***

## THE EFFECT OF DORSATA HONEY ON TOTAL CHOLESTEROL AND PLASMA LDL LEVELS IN HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIC PATIENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Current research was performed to determine the effect of anti-oxidants dorsata honey on levels of total cholesterol and LDL plasma in patients with hypercholesterolemia through True Experimental Research - Pre and Post Test Only Control Group Design involving 34 samples were divided into two groups: treatment and control. The level of cholesterol and LDL plasma were measured before and after the consumption of honey dorsata. The difference mean of total cholesterol in the treatment group was -39.12 g/dl, while in the group without treatment was 2.53 g/dl. The difference mean of plasma LDL in therapy group was -11.06 g/dl, while the group without therapy was 6.47 g/dl and using T-test of unpaired obtained P value differences in total cholesterol between the two groups was 0.003, which means there was a significant difference between the treatment groups with the group without therapy. Therefore, there was a significant effect of honey dorsata on the decrease in total cholesterol. Furthermore, at plasma LDL levels, it obtained P value difference between the two groups of 0,040, which means there was a significant difference between the two groups so that there was a significant influence dorsata honey in lowering levels of LDL plasma. It is concluded that the dorsata honey antioxidant affects the levels of total cholesterol and plasma LDL levels in hypercholesterolemia patients.

**Keywords:** *Total cholesterol, LDL plasma, dorsata honey*



## INTERVENTION FOR SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS WITH HEARING HALLUCINATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder characterized by loss of contact with reality (psychosis), delusions (false beliefs), hallucinations, and abnormal thoughts that can interfere with daily activities. One of the symptoms of Schizophrenia is hallucinations. One of the interventions given is non-pharmacological. The aim of this literature review was to identify the effect of several non-pharmacological interventions in schizophrenic patients with auditory hallucinations. The method used was a literature review by searching through the PubMed and EBSCOhost databases as well as the manual search engine Google Scholar, Mendeley and Cambridge library with the keywords of schizophrenia, auditory hallucination, hearing voices, and intervention. The inclusion criteria were full text, English-language articles, with a publication year spanning 2015-2020. The search results obtained 7 articles that matched the inclusion criteria. The conclusion obtained was based on literature reviews that several non-pharmacological interventions are considered effective enough to reduce the severity of auditory hallucinations in schizophrenic patients.

***Keywords: Hearing hallucinations, Intervention, Schizophrenia***

## MODALITY OF COMMUNITY THERAPY (MTC) THROUGH QUR'ANIC THERAPY (ISLAMIC BIBLIOTHERAPY) APPROACH IN WOMEN WITH DRUG ADDICTION

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### ABSTRACT

The incidence of drug addiction in Indonesia has increased annually. This condition can affect many aspects including physical, social, economic, psychological, and spiritual. Various difficulties experienced by drug addiction depend on an assessment of their respective experiences which affect their psychological well-being. Spiritual is one of the factors that can affect the level of psychological well-being, one of which was the Quranic Therapy. The objective of this study was to identify the effect of a spiritual based Therapy Community (MTC) modality through the Quranic Therapy (Islamic Bibliotherapy) approach to the level of psychological well-being. The Quranic therapy was given to women with drug addiction consisting of several sessions with a frequency of 4 times every 2 weeks. The sequence of each session contains the themes: *Self-assessment*, *Knowing of God*, *Spiritual healing* (Worship approach), and *Self-reflection*. From the total number of participants with drug addiction, namely 23 participants before the Quranic Therapy was carried out, found 3 participants were incomplete in filling out the questionnaire, so that 21 participants were successful in being analyzed with results were 9 participants (42.8%) had moderate psychological well-being and 12 participants (57.2%) had low psychological well-being were 12 participants. Through this activity, it showed that the Quranic therapy helped reduce the symptoms of relapse (recurrence) by increasing spiritual well-being as well as the participants getting other kinds of therapy from the rehabilitation program held.

***Keywords: drug addiction, spiritual, Islamic bibliotherapy***

## RISK FACTOR OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: LITERATURE REVIEW

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### **ABSTRACT**

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is one of several factors that cause mortality in diabetes patients. Risk factor of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) toward diabetes mellitus patients need to be minimized to prevent severe condition. This research intended to synthesize all facts and literatures regarding the risk factor of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) in patients suffering from Diabetes Mellitus type II. This research applied PICOT framework in databases of Ebscho, Science direct, Pubmed, ProQuest, and Google Scholar that focus on articles published in the last five years from 2015 to 2020. As claimed by several researches, men, smoke, peripheral artery disease, systolic hypertension, vitamin D deficiency, physical activity, glycemic variability, and the duration of being diabetes mellitus patients are major factors which may lead to Coronary Artery Disease (CAD). Changing life style is a compulsory in decreasing and preventing the severe condition of diabetes and the Coronary Artery Disease (CAD).

***Keywords: Coronary Artery Disease, Diabetes Mellitus type 2, Risk Factor***

## HEMODYNAMIC ALTERATION IN SITTING AND LEFT LATERAL SPINAL ANESTHETIC TECHNIC IN PATIENTS OF SECTIO CAESAREA

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### ABSTRACT

Sitting and left lateral Spinal anesthetic become the options of anesthetic for Sectio Caesarea surgery. The alteration of position in 30 minutes after spinal anesthetic influences the Hemodynamic alteration. The occurrence of hemodynamic alteration becomes the potential as the effects of Spinal anesthetic usage. This study aimed to know the comparison between the alteration of Hemodynamic sitting spinal anesthetic technic and left lateral in patients of Sectio Caesarea in surgical installation center of Tani dan Nelayan hospital, Boalemo District. This study employed a descriptive analysis method with 112 respondents obtained the purposive sampling technique and completed by observation as the instrument of analysis. The result of Mann Whitney test obtained the Hemodynamic alteration of sitting spinal anesthetic and left lateral in 15<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> minutes with p-value > 0.05. However, in the 30<sup>th</sup> minute, there was Hemodynamic alteration on RR item with a score of 0.03 and p-value < 0.05. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant alteration of Hemodynamic in sitting spinal anesthetic the alteration in RR item in the 30<sup>th</sup> minute in patients of anesthetic installation of Tani dan Nelayan hospital, Boalemo District.

**Keywords:** *Hemodynamic, Sitting spinal anesthetic, Left lateral spinal anesthetic*





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