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FINAL VERSION**

Theme:

*“Current challenges, strategies and future direction of nursing education
in Indonesia”*

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ABSTRACT PROCEEDING OF INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE

“Current challenges, strategies and future direction of nursing education in Indonesia”

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GREETING FROM CHAIRMAN OF AINEC

Honorable,

The Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of Republic Indonesia

The Governor of West Java Province

The Mayor of Bandung

The Advisory Board of the AINEC

The Speakers, the Organizing Committee

Distinguished guests, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen

Bismillahirrohmannirrohim

Assalamu'alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi WaBarokatuh

Praise we pray to Allah, God Almighty, where we are all gathered here in the event the 18th Annual Meeting of the AINEC Members in Bandung which is very important and monumental event for the board of the Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Center (AINEC) period 2017-2021.

On this prestigious occasion, I first used to convey an infinite gratitude to the parties that have supported the implementation of this Annual Meeting of the AINEC Members event, especially the local committee. Also to all members who fully support this event to have the pleasure to present in Bandung, West Java Province, the very beautiful and famous place in Indonesia.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Entering its 18th year, AINEC will continue to fight for improving the quality of nursing education in Indonesia to match each other according to the established standards. It also continues to encourage members to implement quality culture for improvement and development continuously (Quality Improvement) in order to reach the quality of health services (Quality Cascade) as expected by the public. The creation of a culture of quality and achieving good service quality will improve the competitiveness of both nurses ASEAN regional level and the international level.

In an effort that focuses on Quality improvement, AINEC has undertaken various development activities to members either directly or indirectly, involved in the implementation of the accreditation of professional nurses through the Independent Accreditation Body-for Health Institution (LAM - PTKes)

and preparation of Ners competency testing through involvement in Development Institute Competency Test (LPUK) and permits nurses study program for members who have not been licensed. Various activities have been carried over is to improve the quality of education that is managed by the members of AINEC. To achieve optimum quality institutions in facing the current challenges, it would necessary restructuring the fundamental of higher education systems in order to anticipate future needs. It would also require educational institutions the ability of nurses to run the program in accordance with the standards of education through accreditation.

The 18th Annual Meeting 2019 in Bandung, in addition to continue our programs that are still relevant, it is also to discuss important issues, especially in improving the quality of teaching and learning both academic and profession through internal and external quality assurance, utilization of graduates, as well as the arrangement of the quality of education.

Many things should be discussed in this Annual Meeting that requires thinking, analysis, and decision making steady of all members especially those who attending this Annual Meeting. Therefore, let us together contributing ideas, recommendation and constructive evaluation for the progress and advancement of the Association of Nursing of our higher education system.

Thank you, congratulations in following the Annual Meeting and enjoy the beauty of Bandung.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barokatu,

Chairman of AINEC,

Dr. Muhammad Hadi, SKM., M.Kep

**WELCOME SPEECH
FROM THE CHAIR OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

**WELCOME SPEECH
FROM THE EDITOR IN CHIEF**

Honorable,

The Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of Republic Indonesia

The Governoor of West Java Province

The Major of bandung

The Chairman of AINEC

The Advisory Board of the AINEC

The Speakers, the Organizing Committee

Distinguished guests, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen

Bismillahirrohmannirrohim

Assalamu'alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi WaBarokatuh

Let us pray, praises and thanks to Allah SWT, the God of the Universe, because only by His blessings and His Mercy, we are still capable to do our duties in good health.

Ladies and gentlemen

Nursing profession as well as other health care professionals are facing tremendous challenges due to rapid growth of population, advancement of science and technology, complexity of health problems, and unequal access to health care services. Nursing as well as other health care professionals education institutions are essential to adapt those challenges into learning process in order to prepare graduates who are able to respond and manage various challenges and opportunities effectively.

This annual meeting of the AINEC member is combined with the international nursing conference, will provide great opportunity to share and discuss various issues and challenges faced by nursing education as well as to explore the possible strategies and actions to address the challenges and issues. Therefore, the theme of today conference is *“Current challenges, strategies and future direction of nursing education in Indonesia”*. The main objectives of the

conference are: 1) to explore the current challenges and opportunities related to nursing education in responding global opportunities, 2) to identify strategies and recommendations to strengthen the nursing education institutions in order to produce high quality graduates, 3) to identify recommendations for policy makers to formulate effective policies and regulations, and 4) to facilitate networking and collaboration among the AINEC member and other institutions.

Prominent experts, scholars, practitioners, researchers, and policy makers are invited to provide inspiration, update information, and evidence-based experiences related to current knowledge in nursing/health care professional education. The conference will also facilitate sharing knowledge and experience and building strong networking among participants from various parts of Indonesia as well as from overseas countries. Until today, the registered participants of the conference are persons, they are both who representative from AINEC member institutions and those who personally join the conference. This conference will consist of keynote speech, plenary sessions, and concurrent/parallel sessions. Right now, about 60 abstracts have been received and reviewed and will be presented in the concurrent session and poster presentation.

Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the steering and organizing committees, I am delighted to welcome delegates from all over of Indonesia as well as overseas countries to The 2019 International Nursing Conference and The 18th AINEC Annual Meeting.

In this occasion, I would like to express my sincere thank the all distinguished speakers, guests, and delegates for joining this conference today. I hope the conference will produce fruitful knowledge and experience to enhance our capability in managing our institutions. Last but not least, my gratitude also goes to our collaborating parties; The Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic Indonesia, Ministry of Health Indonesia, Praboromarajchanok Institute for Health Workforce Development, Thailand, the Local Government of Bandung and West Java Province, Elsevier Publishing, the NCKU Taiwan, Edinburgh University UK, University of Malaya, Malaysia, Event Organizer, sponsors and other parties who contribute to the success of this conference. I hope this conference will prove to be

an inspiring and truly transformative experience for us. Please enjoy the conference and have a nice stay in Bandung.

Wassalmu'alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh

Kind Regards,

Kusman Ibrahim, PhD

Conference Chair, PIC scientific committee

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

THE 18th ANNUAL MEETING AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION OF INDONESIAN NURSING EDUCATION CENTER

Conference Programme Day 1

Thursday 10th October 2019

Time	Activities	Performers/Speakers
08.00-08.30	Registration	
08.30-08.35	Safety briefing instruction	Hotel management
08.35-08.40	Opening	MC
08.40-09.00	Art Performances (Rampak kendang)	Lite Entertainment
09.00-09.05	National Anthem: Indonesia Raya	All audience
09.05-09.15	Welcome remarks: Chair committee of The 18th Annual Meeting and International Conference, The Association of Indonesian Nursing Education Center	Henny Suzana Mediani, S. Kp., MNg., Phd.
09.15-10.00	Welcome remarks: Chair of The Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Center	Dr. Muhammad Hadi, M.Kep
10.00-10.15	Welcome remarks: Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran, represented by Vice Rector for Research, Community Services, Cooperation, Innovation, and Enterprises.	Dr. Keri Lestari, S.Si., M.Sc., Apt
10.15-10.30	Welcome remarks: Head of academic affairs for Higher Education Services (LLDIKTI) Region IV West Java and Banten.	Agus Supriatna, S.Sos., M.Si
10.30-10.45	Opening remarks: Vice-Governor of West Java	Bapak H. Uu Ruzhanul Ulum, S.E
10.45-10.55	Symbolic opening and photo session	

10.55-11.00	Do' a	Wawan Setiawan, MAB
11.00-11.55	KEYNOTE SPEECH: Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia, represented by Director of Quality Assurance	Prof Aris Junaedi
11.55-12.00	Handover of certificate, placard, and souvenir	Chair of The Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Center, Dr. Muhammad Hadi, M.Kep
12.00-12.15	Elsevier Presentation	Elsevier
12.15-13.00	Lunch break & Pray	
13.00-14.55	Plenary Session I	Moderator: Dr.Untung Sugianto Notulen : Ibu Windi Rakhmawati, Phd. Speaker: 1 Dirjen Sumber Daya Ilmu Pengetahuan- Kemenristek Prof. Ali Gufron 2. Prof. Achiryani 3.PPSDM 4. Ketua LAM PT Kes; Dr Soetrisno
14.55-15.00	Handover of certificate, placard, and souvenir	Chair committee of The 18th Annual Meeting and International Conference, The Association of Indonesian Nursing Education Center (Henny Suzana Mediani, S. Kp., MNg., Phd.)
15.00-15.30	Coffee break	
15.30-17.25	Plenary Session 2	Moderator: Kusman Ibrahim, PhD Notulen : Dr. Iin Inayah, M.Kep Speakers:

		<p>1. Ketua DPP PPNI; Harif Fadhillah, S.Kp., S.H., M.Kep</p> <p>2. Ketua KARS; DR. dr. Sutoto, M.Kes.</p> <p>3. Ketua AIPNI; Bpk Dr.muhammad Hadi,M.Kep</p>
17.25-17.30	Handover of certificate, placard, and souvenir	The General Secretary of Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Center Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., MN., DN
17.30-18.00	Report of Central and regional AINEC Activity	Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., MN., DN
18.00-19.00	Break and Pray	
18.30-22.00	18.30 20.00 (Gala Dinner)	
	19.00-19.15 (Vietnamese Nurse Association Presentation related ACINE 2020)	
	19.15-22.00 (Performance)	

Conference Programme Day 2

Friday 11th October 2019

Time	Activities	Performers/Speakers
07.45 – 08.00	Registration	
08.00 - 9.55	Plenary Session III	<p>Moderator: Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., MN., DN</p> <p>Notulen : Dr. Eny Kusmiran</p> <p>Speakers</p> <p>1. Cheng Kung University; Prof. Yen</p> <p>2. PBRI Thailand; Kamolrat Turner., Ph.D</p> <p>3. Edinburgh University; Prof. Smith</p> <p>University of Malaya; Prof. Khatyjah</p>

9.55 – 10.00	Handover of certificate, placard, and souvenir	Vice-Chair of The Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Center:. Kusman Ibrahim., Phd
10.00-10.30	Coffee break	
10.30-12.00	Parallel session	
12.00-12.50	Lunch break and pray	
13.00-15.30	Oral Presentation	
15.30-16.00	Coffee break	
16.00-18.00	Sidang 7 komisi	
18.00-19.00	Ishoma	
19.00-20.00	Pleno Hasil Sidang Komisi	
20.00-21.00	Pemberian Penghargaan UKOM	
21.00-21.15	Penetapan RTA 2020	
21.15-21.30	Penutupan	
Time	Activities	Performers/Speakers

SCHEDULE OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS

October 11, 2019

	Time/Room	Room I	Room II	Room III
	Moderator	Kusman Ibrahim, PhD	I.G. Putu Darma, PhD	Dr. Teuku Tahlin, hD
	Notulensi	Sri Wahyuni, PhD	Jajuk Rahayuwati, M.Kep	Dr. Eny Kusmiran
	Reviewer	Dr. Untung Sujianto, M.Kes	Dr. Fitri Haryanti, M.Kes	Dr. Irna Nursanti
1.	13.00-13.12	OA-001 The effect of spiritual emotional technique (SEFT) on quality of life of stroke patients (Fery MM Agusman, Dwi Indah Iswanti, Umi Hani, Dwi Novita Sari)	OA-014 Effect of humidity, temperature, and noise on sleep quality among Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Patients in Prof. Dr Margono Soekarjo Hospital, Purwokerto (Sri Suparti, Jebul suroso)	OA-027 Comprehensive nursing assesment for gay client living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia: A qualitative study (Kurniawan, Herni Susanti, Mustikasari, Sri Wianti)
2.	13.12-13.24	OA-002 Correlation between nutritional status and cognitive function In hypertension patients (Kushariyadi, Murtaqib, Rega Estu Kusumawati)	OA-015 The association between length of lime suffering from hypertension and patients' lifestyle in a Private Hospital In Yogyakarta (Chatarina Setya Widyastuti)	OA-028 The influence of five finger relaxation techniques on pain of breast cancer patients (Rosliana Dewi)
3.	13.24-13.36	OA-003 Effect of brain vitalization gymnastics on cognitive function of hypertension patients (Murtaqib, Jon Hafan Sutawardana, Kushariyadi, Dema Billy Lorenza)	OA-016 The correlation between family support, anxiety levels and coping mechanisms among patients with (Rinco Siregar, Jek Amidos, Marthalena Simamora)	OA-029 Effect of swaddle and conventional tub bath on physiological responses in preterm infants (Dior Manta Tambunan, Henny Suzana Mediani, Nunung Nurjanah)
4.	13.36-13.48	OA-004 The relationship between self-stigma and quality of life of People living with HIV/AIDS in Malang Regency (Setyoadi, Annisa Wuri Kartika, Sari, Yunita)	OA-017 Quality of life and its correlation to self- reported physical activity among hypertensive patients (Ferdy Lainsamputty, Ni Made Dewi Susanti, Yuliyanti Amir)	OA-031 Demographic characteristics and stress-related health conditions of cancer patients (Ashar Prima, Heny Suseani Pangastuti, Christantie Effendy, Sri Setiyarini)
5.	13.48-14.00	OA-005 Effect of touch and massage combination on pain intensity during the first stage active phase of labor patients	OA-018 Physical activity and 6-min walk test to measure cardiac function of chronic heart failure patients (Zainuddin, Sumarmi, Sadikin Apriadi)	OA-032 Effect of ginger warm compress on pain intensity of elderly with rheumatoid arthritis (Daniel Akbar Wibowo, Nina Rosdiana)

	Time/Room	Room I	Room II	Room III
	Moderator	Kusman Ibrahim, PhD	I.G. Putu Darma, PhD	Dr. Teuku Tahlin, hD
	Notulensi	Sri Wahyuni, PhD	Jajuk Rahayuwati, M.Kep	Dr. Eny Kusmiran
	Reviewer	Dr. Untung Sujianto, M.Kes	Dr. Fitri Haryanti, M.Kes	Dr. Irna Nursanti
		(Irna Nursanti, Dewi Anggraini, Ari Purwaningsih)		
6.	14.00-14.12	OA-006 Effect of pursed lip breathing exercise on the difficulty level of breathing of patients with Chronic Obstruction Pulmonary Disease (Honesty Diana Morika, Indah Komala Sari, Rhona Sandra, Eliza Arman)	OA-019 Caregiver experience in caring for stroke survivor who attended Neurology Clinic of Achmad Mochtar Hospital Bukittinggi (Elfira Husna, Fauzi Ashra, Eliza Murni)	OA-033 The Transition into New Identity among People Living with HIV: A Systematic Review of Narrative Study (Linlin Lindayani, Irma Darmawati, Heni Purnama, Diwa Agus Sudrajat)
7.	14.12-14.24	OA-007 Effect of alternate nostril breathing exercise on respiratory rate of congestive heart failure patients (Tuurmaida Simandalahi a , Honesty Diana Morika)	OA-020 Experience of becoming an adolescent age mother In Makassar (Nurmaulid, Yati, Mulhaeriah)	OA-034 Effect of nursing comfort care integrated with the Islamic daily rituals on mechanically ventilated Muslim patients (Junaidy Suparman Rustam, Waraporn Kongsuwan, Luppana Kitrungrote)
8.	14.24-14.36	OA-008 Effect of resilience training on self-care, glycemic control, and diabetes burnout in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (Kusnanto, Erna Dwi Wahyuni, Hidayat Arifin, Rifky Octavia Pradipta)	OA-021 Effect of upright positioning on distress and pain score In children undergoing venipuncture (Dian Sari, Susi Dewi Yanti)	OA-035 Effect of progressive muscle relaxation exercises on sleep quality of type-2 diabetes mellitus patients (Ahsan, Setyoadi, Tina Handayani Nasution, Asih Hutami Rudy Arsinta)
9.	14.36-14.48	OA-009 Effect of SATASIMA (Sarung Tangan Refleksi Manual)) on Diabetic Neurophaty symptoms (Yesi hasneli, Bayhakki, Erika)	OA-022 Effect of Play Therapy Caring Model on the adaptation of hospitalization among Pre-School Children with Malaria hospitalized in General Hospital, Maumere (Teresia Elfi)	OB-036 Effects of knowledge and incentives on cadres' performance in discovering Tb Suspects In The Sruweng-Kebumen Health Centre (Isma Yuniar, Agus Pana, Dadi Santoso)

	Time/Room	Room I	Room II	Room III
	Moderator	Kusman Ibrahim, PhD	I.G. Putu Darma, PhD	Dr. Teuku Tahlin, hD
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	Reviewer	Dr. Untung Sujianto, M.Kes	Dr. Fitri Haryanti, M.Kes	Dr. Irna Nursanti
10	14.48-15.00	OA-010 The comparison between neurological deficit and independence level of hemorrhagic stroke and non-hemorrhagic stroke patients at In-Patient Stroke Unit RK Charitas Hospital Palembang(Bangun Dwi Hardika)	OA-023 Fetal heart rate in pregnant woman who experiences back pain(Sri Wahyuni, Tutik Rahayu)	OB-037 The essential diabetic foot assessment at primary care services(Ni Kadek Diah Purnamayanti, Pande Gede Budi Widiarta, I Dewa Ayu Rismayanti, I Made Sundayana)
11	15.00-15.12	OA-011 Effects of spiritual guided imagery and music on hemodynamic status of cancer patients during chemotherapy(Muhammad Saleh Nuwa, Stefanus mendes Kiik)	OA-025 Effect of low impact aerobic exercise on Cholesterol level of elderly(Rachmawaty M. Noer, Mira Agusthia, Devi Wahyu Kurniawati)	OB-038 Factors associated to selection of traditional contraceptive method among women in Bantul(Dina Putri Utami Lubis, Istichomah, Rika Monika)
12	15.12-15.24	OA-012 Effect of foot exercises on diabetic wound healing of Diabetes Mellitus patients in Adam Malik Hospital Medan(Dewi Astuti Pasaribu, Septian Sebayang)	OA-026 Effect of effective cough intervention post nebulisation on respiratory status of pulmonary tuberculosis patient in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung(Rini Ratnasari, Irma Nur Amalia, Hamidah)	OB-039 The relationship between stunting and the motoric development of toddler and preschool age children in Godean District, Sleman, Yogyakarta(Agnes Erida Wijayanti, Nur Anisah)
13	15.24-15.36	OA-013 Effect of olive oil application on diaper dermatitis among Infants and toddlers(Septian Sebayang, Elyani Sembiring)	OD-030 Analysis Of Motivation, Complete And Reward On Nurses' Performance In Palabuhan Ratu Hospital Sukabumi(Waqid Sanjaya, Tri Kurniati, Gin Widakdo)	OB-040 Effects of puppet show theater on social interaction of children with autism in Batam City Autism Service Center(Utari Christya Wardhani)

	Time/Room	Room IV	Room V	Room VI	Room VII
	Moderator	Dr. Mundzakir	Dr. Allenidekania	Tuti Pahria, PhD	Dr. Iin Inayah
	Notulensi	Aat Sriati, M.Si	Lina Safarina, M.Kep	Fanny Adistie, M.Kep	Titin Sutini, M.Kep
	Reviewer	Dr. Kusnanto	Prof. Suryani, PhD	Dr. Lantin Sulistyorini	Yanny Trisyani, PhD
1.	13.00-13.12	OB-041 Characteristics and quality of life of patients with hypertension in Puskesmas Teluk Tiram Kota Banjarmasin (Warjiman, Theresia Ivana, Indra Wijaya)	OB-074 Development of cultural sensitive health education media about breast feeding practices for post-partum mother at home (Jurana, Masulili F)	OC-062 Effects of health belief education on knowledge about cervical cancer prevention among female nursing and midwifery students (Patmawati, Sumarmi, Suardi)	OA-024 Cultural-Based Approach for prevention and care of HIV/AIDS : A literature Review(Witdiawati, Kusman Ibrahim, Neti Juniarti)
2.	13.12-13.24	OB-042 Effect of health education on knowledge about clean and healthy life behaviors among mothers in Dasa Wisma Group of Barana Public Health Centre (Rezkiyah Hoesny, Rahmawati, Zainal Alim)	OB-075 Analysis of positive deviance: Eating habit that affect anemia in pregnant women at Wirobrajan Public Health Center in Yogyakarta (Ika Mustika Dewi, Prastiwi Putri Basuki, Siti Uswatun Chasanah, Andri Purwandari)	OC-063 Effects of Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition and Student Team Achievement Divisions Learning Models on learning outcomes among undergraduate nursing program of UNIPA (Yosefina Nelista, Pembronia Nona Fembi, Teresia Elfi)	OA-079 Effects Of Health Education On Hiv/Aids Among High-Risk Groups On Willingness To Join Voluntary Counseling And Testing (Vct) Programs In Palopo City Region Of South Sulawesi(Sri Wahyuni, Lindriani, Ratnasari Iskandar)
3.	13.24-13.36	OB-043 Adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior in Indonesia: Internal and external factors influencing (Deswinda, Rizanda Machmud, Yusrawati, Ahmad Syafruddin Indrapriyatna)	OB-076 Effects of bullying curriculum on prevention and management of bullying in school-aged children (Nur Eni Lestari, Yeni Koto)	OC-064 Effects of blended learning model on perception of retaker nursing students facing national nursing competency test (Lia Mulyati, Hendi Rohendi, Nur wulan)	OA-080 Effects Of Washing Wound With Guava Leaves On Malodor Of Patients With Diabetic Foot Ulcer (Adi Antoni, Yanna Wari Harahap, Hotma Royani Siregar)

	Time/Room	Room IV	Room V	Room VI	Room VII
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	Notulensi	Aat Sriati, M.Si	Lina Safarina, M.Kep	Fanny Adistie, M.Kep	Titin Sutini, M.Kep
	Reviewer	Dr. Kusananto	Prof. Suryani, PhD	Dr. Lantin Sulistyorini	Yanny Trisyani, PhD
4.	13.36-13.48	OB-044 Effects of collaborative home care and health action process approach (HAPA) on self-care management and self-efficacy of elderly with hypertension. (Linda Juwita, Ninda Ayu Prabasari P, Restry Sinansari)	OB-077 Effects self-care model on diabetes self-management behavior of patients attending Johar Baru Community Health Center, Jakarta (Dewi Prabawati, Lia Natalia)	OC-065 Usability analysis of the “espeje.com web- based application” among nursing students of STIKes Pemkab Jombang (Anja H. Kholis, Iswanto Karso, Ahmad N. Khoiri, Ririn Probowati, Anis S. Syarifah, Desy S.A. Sari)	OA-081 Effects Of Consumption Of Cork Fish On Wound Healing Of Post Section Caesarea Patients(Siti Mutia Kosasih, Herly Kiki Eka)
5.	13.48-14.00	OB-045 Effects of implementation family empowerment on self-efficacy of patients with Diabetes Mellitus In Banjarmasin (Ria Anggara Hamba, Abd Basid, Candra Kusuma Negara)	OB-078 Effects of android application "ruang perawat" on the level of family knowledge among family taking care of an elderly with hypertension (Lestari Lorna Lolo, Sri Yulianti)	OC-066 Perception of nursing students toward the implementation of student centered learning through small group discussion method (Zie Zie Aleya Redha, Richa Nopriyanti, Suparni)	OB-083 Katoga’s multilevel Education To Improve Competence Of Healthcadres, Community Leaders, And Families In Prevention, Earlydetection And Handling Pregnancy Emergency(<u>Ratna Hidayati</u> , Dwi Setyorini)
6.	14.00-14.12	OB-046 The response of participants of chronic disease management program with Diabetes Mellitus in Talagabodas Public Health Center Bandung (Nandang Jamiat)	OC-054 Improving nursing profession student competency through integrated public health care training (Stefanus Mendes Kiik, Muhammad Saleh Nuwa, Yasinta Betan)	OC-082 Effects of using social-media; Twitter and whatsapp on sleep quality of nursing students (Yosi Maria Wijaya, Fransiskus Xaverius Widiatoro)	OC-084 The Impact Of Virtual Reality Simulation (Vrs) In Improving The Cognitive Achievement Of Nursing Students About Nursing Care In The Case Of Acute Respiratory Infections

	Time/Room	Room IV	Room V	Room VI	Room VII
	Moderator	Dr. Mundzakir	Dr. Allenidekania	Tuti Pahria, PhD	Dr. Iin Inayah
	Notulensi	Aat Sriati, M.Si	Lina Safarina, M.Kep	Fanny Adistie, M.Kep	Titin Sutini, M.Kep
	Reviewer	Dr. Kusananto	Prof. Suryani, PhD	Dr. Lantin Sulistyorini	Yanny Trisyani, PhD
					(Ari)(Ryan Hara Permana, Mira Suryani, Erick Paulus, Windy Rakhmawati)
7.	14.12-14.24	OB-047 Effects of social support and stress level on the sustainability of exclusive breastfeeding(Devita Elsanti, Oni Putri Isnaini)	OC-055 Effecs of positive thinking training on self-efficacy of students in a private nursing school In MedanYogyakarta (Mazly Astuty, Dameria Br Ginting)	OD-067 The implementation of bundle of care for ventilator associated pneumonia of post heart surgery patients in intensive care unit of the National CardiovascularCenter Harapan Kita Hospital. (Amalia, Muhammad Hadi, RohadiHaryanto)	OA-085 Study Protocol: The Evaluation Of The Quality Ofpediatric Palliative Care On Patients' Quality Oflife And Family Satisfaction(Itsna Luthfi Kholisa, Elisabeth Siti Herini, Christantie Effendy, Sri Mulatsih)
8.	14.24-14.36	OB-048 Correlation between parenting and social development of children 6-7 years in Santa Maria Cimahi Elementary School (Nadya Manulang, Tina Shinta Parulian, Linda Sari Barus)	OC-056 Relationships between self-regulated learning and anxiety level of nursing students facing national competence examination at a private nursing school (Siti Laelatul Qodariah, Yuppi Rosmala Sari, Raihany Sholihatul Mukaromah)	OD-068 Analysis of the application of SBAR Method (Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation) in the Inter-shift nurse handover in Harapan Kita National Cardiac Centre Hospital Jakarta. (Tenti Ariyanti, Muhammad Hadi, Syamsul Anwar)	OA-086 Model Of Discharge Planning For Patients Osteoarthritis (Oa): Aliterature Review(Urip Rahayu, Kusman Ibrahim, Herry Herman)
9.	14.36-14.48	OB-049 Factors associated to sexual behavior in Serui Student Dormitory, Yogyakarta	OC-057 Self-actualization of nursing students toward tutorial learning process using seven jump	OD-069 The differences of nurses' compliance on patient identification	OD-087 The Influence Of Clinical Supervision On The Completeness Of

	Time/Room	Room IV	Room V	Room VI	Room VII
	Moderator	Dr. Mundzakir	Dr. Allenidekania	Tuti Pahria, PhD	Dr. Iin Inayah
	Notulensi	Aat Sriati, M.Si	Lina Safarina, M.Kep	Fanny Adistie, M.Kep	Titin Sutini, M.Kep
	Reviewer	Dr. Kusananto	Prof. Suryani, PhD	Dr. Lantin Sulistyorini	Yanny Trisyani, PhD
		(Dwi Agustiana Sari, Refiansi Rezki Ratnasari Mawang)	methods in nursing study program, Muhammadiyah University Sumatera Barat (Ropika Ningsih, Irma Fidora)	procedure between government and private hospitals In Samarinda (Rusdi, Edy Mulyono)	Information Technology Based' Nursing Documentation In Pasar Minggu Hospital Jakarta (Abdul Rahman La Ede Muhammad Hadi Rohadi Haryanto)
10	14.48-15.00	OB-050 Effects of foot massage on blood pressure of elderly with hypertension in Sriwedahan Village, Sukabumi city (H. Iwan Permana)	OC-058 Virtual Algorithm Simulation (VAS) based-problem: Learning media in Medical Surgical Nursing (Nurul Hikmatul Qowi, Trijati Puspita Lestari, Siti Sholikhah)	OD-070 Development of intervention model for patient safety and its effects on student implementation of patient safety in hospitals (Ida Faridah, Ria Setia Sari)	OD-088 The Role Of Clinical Supervision To Improve Nursing Performance And Satisfaction Di Duren Sawit Hospital Jakarta (Bertylia, Muhammad Hadi, Rohadi Haryanto)
11	15.00-15.12	OB-051 Analysis of factors affecting the visit to antenatal care (Suriani)	OC-059 Relationships between bedside teaching for clinical learning process and nursing students skills in clinical internship stage (Maita Sarah, Mazly Astuty)	OD-071 Job satisfaction and subjective well-being of nurses working for the Waibakul General Hospital, Central Sumba of East Nusa Tenggara (Desi, Murtiyati Jarawoli, M. Aziz Anwar)	OD-089 Analysis Of Contributing Factors To The Implementation Of Nurse Caring In Dharmais Cancer Hospital (Ame Muhammad Hadi, Rohadi Haryanto)
12	15.12-15.24	OB-052 Effects of family psychoeducation on self-efficacy of family having children with mental	OC-060 The meaning of white color in nurse uniforms (Antia, Krisna Yetti, Tuti Nuraini)	OD-072 The coping strategy of people living with HIV/AIDS : A Descriptive Analytical Study (Kusman	OA-090 Effect of Discharge Planning Model On Lung Cancer Patients By Using The Escape Application For Self-

	Time/Room	Room IV	Room V	Room VI	Room VII
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	Notulensi	Aat Sriati, M.Si	Lina Safarina, M.Kep	Fanny Adistie, M.Kep	Titin Sutini, M.Kep
	Reviewer	Dr. Kusnanto	Prof. Suryani, PhD	Dr. Lantin Sulistyorini	Yanny Trisyani, PhD
		retardation in Jombang(Shanti Rosmaharani, I'in Noviana)		Ibrahim, Desri Resnawati, Laili Rahayuwati, Yussy Kurnia Herliani, Nursiswati)	Care In Persahabatan Hospital Jakarta(Satinah, Muhammad Hadi, Rohadi Haryanto)
13	15.24-15.36	OB-053 The relationship between family support and social development of children receiving chemotherapy at Indonesia care for cancer kids foundation Medan(Elyani Sembiring, Septian Sebayang)	OC-061 Novice nurse experience in caring for patients with red triase labels in Emergency Department (ED)(Eva Marti)	OD-073 The correlation between incentives and nurses performance in nursing care documentation in Advent General Hospital, Medan North Sumatera(Masri Saragih, Rosetty Sipayung, Eva Kartika Hasibuan)	-

PLENARY SESSION I

PLENARY SESSION II

PLENARY SESSION III

FUTURE DIRECTION OF NURSING EDUCATION IN THAILAND

Kamolrat Turner, RN., PhD

ABSTRACT

Nursing education in Thailand has continually developed since it was initiated in 1896. Strong leadership and high commitment of our nursing professional leaders have brought in rapid growth and development. The initial nursing program which was a hospital based and at a diploma level was shifted to be a knowledge based and baccalaureate degree program in 1956. The first master's degree program in nursing was established in 1973 followed by the launch of international doctoral nursing program in 1999 by the collaboration among 3 universities. The doctoral students were required to study both in Thailand and abroad. They were monitored by supervisors with expertise in the area related to their dissertations. The international doctoral nursing program has also increased the level of nursing education development in Thailand. Currently, many universities in both public and private sectors offer doctoral degree programs in Nursing. A variety of short course training programs in specialty areas have also been developed to increase skills and expertise of clinical nurses. The standards of nursing education at all levels are well accredited by the Thai Nursing and Midwifery Council (TNMC) and the Office of the Higher Education Commission (OHEC).

Nurses play important roles for the health and wellbeing of mankind. In Thailand, nursing has long been contributing to the development of health care system as they work closely to clients in health settings and communities. In a world of rapid change and disruption, highly competent nursing graduates are required to meet the needs of society and health service systems. Nursing education institutions are therefore mandated to reform and transform their education accordingly. Changes in the nature of health problems, digital disruption, students' profile, and health service systems have become major concerns in organizing nursing education. To keep up with the 21st century requirements, nursing education institutions in Thailand are in the process of reforming and transforming following recommendations of the World Health Organization, the Commission on Education of Health Professionals for 21st Century, and national strategies for health professional education of Thailand.

Essential skills required for working in the 21st century have been set as the main learning outcomes of the nursing program. Thailand Qualification Framework (TQF) is used to assess students' learning outcomes. A set of nursing competencies has been revised to focus on critical thinking, creative thinking and innovative thinking skills. Inter-professional education (IPE) has been introduced in a nursing curriculum as well as emerging issue such as Rational Drug Use (RDU). The education paradigm has been shifted from informative learning to formative learning, and transformative learning in order to produce nursing graduates in response to the health care service in digital era and disruptive world.

***Director of Boromarajonani College of Nursing Chang Wat Nonthaburi,
Praboromarajchanok Institute***

PREPARING NURSES' GRADUATES TO FULFIL SOCIETY NEEDS IN MALAYSIA: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

Professor Dr Khatijah Lim Abdullah

ABSTRACT

The millennium has become the metaphor for the extraordinary challenges and opportunities available to the nursing profession and to those academic institutions responsible for preparing the next generation of nurses.

Nurses in Malaysia face a set of challenges that are unprecedented in the history of the profession in this country. New technology, a growing population, an ageing nursing workforce, new treatment modalities, genetics, and the local and global context of health care are emerging within a context of constant restructuring, a tightening economic climate, and nursing workforce variability. The increased responsibility of nurses today must also be coupled with greater education in order to ensure patients receive quality care. It has been shown “that time and experience are necessary to move along the continuum of novice to expert” when it comes to effective delivery of healthcare.

Collaborative strategic partnerships, innovative strategies, advocating for the advancement for both the profession of nursing and quality patients care will be discussed in this presentation as possible solutions to help meet these critical challenges faced by nurses today and predicated in the future.

PARALEL SYMPOSIUM

ABSTRACTS OF ORAL PRESENTATION

No. OA-001

EFFECTS OF SPIRITUAL EMOTIONAL TECHNIQUE (SEFT) ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF STROKE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Stroke is a non-communicable disease as the 3rd major causes of death in Indonesia. Stroke patients usually lose some or all certain body functions. Their limited ability in daily activities can reduce their quality of life. Quality of life interprets the effect of disease on the patient's life. Therefore, various attempts were made to improve the quality of life of clients with stroke. Nurses as nursing care givers are expected to be able to provide nursing care independently in a non-pharmacological context as a form of complementary nursing. Spiritual emotional freedom technique is a kind of complementary nursing which is merging technique of the body's energy system and spiritual therapy by using tapping at certain points on the body. The purpose of this study was to analyse the effect of SEFT for stroke patients in increasing the quality of life.

Methods. This study uses quasi experimental with one group pre and post-test design. The samples are 20 respondents were given a spiritual and emotional freedom technique therapy in six times in 2 weeks, while the SEFT therapy done for 7 minutes.

Results. The results using paired t-test significantly showed that the differences value of QOL before and after intervention with pre-test mean 52.75 and post-test mean 72.70. There is also a statistically significant increase in the average of quality of life of the subject ($p=0.003$). **Conclusions and Recommendation.** The results concluded that there is an effect from intervention towards quality of life of stroke patient. Spiritual emotional freedom technique is recommended as complementary nursing in increasing the quality of life of stroke patients. It could be explored moreover in research, education, and health services.

Keywords: Spiritual Emotion and Freedom Technique (SEFT), quality of life, stroke.

No. OA-002

CORRELATION BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Hypertension can cause various complications, one of which is impaired cognitive function. Decreased in cognitive function is influenced by nutritional status, when the nutrients supply to the brain decreases the brain's performance will also reduce. This study aims to identify the relation between nutritional status and cognitive function in hypertension patients in Public Health Center, Jember.

Methods. This study utilized an observational analytic with cross-sectional design. The total of samples are 91 patients and sampling technique by purposive sampling. Data analysis was done using univariate and bivariate with Spearman correlation test.

Results. The study results indicated that nutritional status of 56 % participants was normal, 24.2 % was overweight, 12.1 % was obesity, and 7.7 % was underweight. While the results of cognitive function have shown that 51.6% participants have normal cognitive function, probable was 38.5 % and definite 9.9% (9.9%). The statistical analysis with Spearman correlation showed that there is a weak correlation between nutritional status and cognitive function in hypertension patients ($p < 0.002$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. This correlation is influenced by the long period of suffering from hypertension, where a person suffers from hypertension for more than 5 years, the risk of decreased cognitive function is higher.

Keywords: cognitive function, hypertension, nutritional status.

No. OA-003

**EFFECTS OF BRAIN VITALIZATION GYMNASTICS ON COGNITIVE
FUNCTION OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Increased blood pressure for a long period of time may lead to heart diseases, kidney diseases, and Cerebro vascular diseases (CVD). If it were not detected and treated, as early as possible. CVD can cause a decrease in cognitive or memory function. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of brain vitalization gymnastics on cognitive function in patients with hypertension in the area of Silo Public Health Center.

Methods. This study used quasi-experiment with pre-post test design and, control group. The participants for this study were 32 patients which determined through simple random sampling. The treatment group was given brain vitalization exercises for 3 days in 2 weeks for 15 minutes. The study utilised bivariate analysis.

Results. The result of this study have shown that there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest in the intervention group (p 0.001) and, analysis using the Mann Whitney test have shown that there is a significant difference between the intervention group and the control group (p 0.001).

Conclusions and Recommendation. It can be concluded that brain vitalization gymnastics has an effect on improving cognitive function in patients with hypertension. Nurses is expected to provide health education regarding brain vitalization exercises to improve cognitive function in patients with hypertension.

Keywords: Brain vitalization gymnastics, cognitive function, hypertension.

No. OA-004

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SELF-STIGMA AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN MALANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. HIV and AIDS is a public health problem that requires very serious attention. The number of HIV/AIDS cases reported annually, has increased. The situation faced by people with HIV / AIDS is complicated. They have to deal with their own disease, and also must encountered a stigma and discrimination. This issues have an impact on a decreasing the quality of life of people with HIV / AIDS. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship of self-stigma with the quality of life of people with HIV/AIDS at the Malang Regency.

Methods. This study used a descriptive correlational design with a cross sectional approach. The research participants consists of 44 people with HIV/AIDS using random sampling techniques. The data collected using *the Berger HIV Stigma Scale Questionnaire* which was modified and quality of life using the modified WHOQOL-HIV BREF Questionnaire. Data were analyzed utilized Spearman Rank correlation test.

Results. The majority (54.5%) of people with HIV/AIDS have moderate self-stigma, with the quality of life being, at a high level or at 61.4%.

Conclusion and Recommendation. There is a negatives correlation between self-stigma and quality of life ($r=-0.494$ and $p\text{-value } 0.000$). The meaning that there is a significant relationship between self-stigma and quality of life with moderate correlation strength. Where the lower self-stigma experienced by People with HIV/ AIDS, the higher quality of life of people with HIV/AIDS. The community is expected to creates groups or peer groups and social activities involving religious leaders to support people with HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: People living with HIV/AIDS, self-stigma, quality of life.

No. OA-005

**EFFECT OF TOUCH AND MASSAGE COMBINATION ON PAIN INTENSITY
DURING THE FIRST STAGE ACTIVE PHASE OF LABOR PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Labor pain in stage one is a physiological process where the pain intensity risen up during active phase. Most healthcare professionals choose medicine as the painkiller. Actually, massage or touch therapy are one of non-pharmacology approaches that they could choose in this phase.

The study was conducted to identify both massage and touch therapy on the effectiveness in reducing pain intensity on labor stage I active phase.

Methods. This study utilized quasi-experimental design with 26 women in delivery room. Data collection was conducted using pre and post-test of *Verbal Description Scale*. Analysis with descriptive statistics and inferential analysis.

Results. The result of this study have shown that touch and massage therapy had a significant impact in reducing labor pain at the first stage, active phase, the experimental group (t_{cal}^I 2.839, $p < 0.05$). There is significant difference indicated among experimental and control group during pre-test (t_{cal}^I 1.817, $p > 0.05$) and post-test (t_{cal}^I 10.77, $p < 0.05$). The study found that a combination of touch and massage therapy was effective to reduce labor pain in first stage active phase.

Conclusions and Recommendation. This non-pharmacology treatment is important for pregnant women and during labor to reduce pain, improve a sense of comfort and calm, before and during labor process. These procedures could be conducted by nurse independently.

Keywords: First stage active phase, labor pain, touch and massage therapy.

No. OA-006

**EFFECTS OF PURSED LIP BREATHING EXERCISE ON THE DIFFICULTY
LEVEL OF BREATHING OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTION
PULMONARY DISEASE**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a disease that has been a global health problem where its prevalence, morbidity and mortality rate are increasing every year. The high number of COPD visits is due to persistent and progressive shortness of breath complaints. Existing pharmacological therapies for COPD, often do not have the effect of improving patient' conditions, in the long-term decreased pulmonary function is a hallmark of COPD. In addition to pharmacological therapy, it is important to arrange non-pharmacological therapy namely pursed-lip breathing exercise to reduce the shortness of breath on COPD patients

Methods. This study applied a Quasi Experiment design with Two Group Pretest and Posttest design. The participants was COPD patients in the Lung Hospital, West Sumatra. The intervention group consists of 16 participants and, the control groups also consists of 16 participants. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate with independent t-test statistics.

Results. The results of this study have shown that the average decrease in shortness of breath in the control group: pretest 3.19 and posttest 2.56. In the intervention group with pursed lip breathing exercise: in the pretest 3.19 and posttest 1.69. The statistic test p value 0.026.

Conclusions and Recommendation. There is an effect of *Pursed lip breathing exercise* on reducing the level of shortness of breath in COPD patients. This exercise treatment is important to be implemented in COPD patients.

Keywords: Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, pursed lip breathing.

No. OA-007

**EFFECTS OF ALTERNATE NOSTRIL BREATHING EXERCISE ON
RESPIRATORY RATE OF CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The decrease in oxygenation is marked by changes in Respiratory Rate, as a result of inability of the heart to pump and supply adequate amount of blood to meet the oxygen demand of the tissues. For congestive heart failure (CHF) patients, nostril breathing exercise treatment are important to be implemented besides the pharmacological therapy. The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of alternate nostril breathing exercise on Respiratory Rate of Congestive Heart Failure patients.

Methods. This study used quasy experiment design with one group pretest and posttest design. The study was conducted at a hospital in Padang from march-august 2019. Sample of this study were 16 congestive heart failure patients, with accidental sampling technique. Analysis was conducted with univariate and bivariate analysis used Wilcoxon-test.

Results. The study results have shown that: the average of pretest respiratory rate was 30.38. and posttest 21.38. The results of bivariate analysis have shown that *alternate nostril breathing exercise* to have an effect on the respiratory rate of congestive heart failure patients, with p value 0.001.

Conclusions and Recommendation. It can be concluded that alternate nostril breathing exercise to have an impact on respiratory rate of CHF patients. This exercise: *alternate nostril breathing exercise* could be implemented on CHF patients. It is recommended to the hospital to organize this treatment and it could be incorporated in nursing interventions as a companion to pharmacological treatment.

Keywords: Alternate nostril breathing exercise, congestive heart failure, respiratory rate.

No. OA-008

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EFFECTS OF RESILIENCE TRAINING ON SELF-CARE, GLYCEMIC CONTROL, AND DIABETES BURNOUT IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Treatment that must continue, control, and diet that must be obeyed by people with DM can cause boredom (burnout) - inability to care for themselves, and blood sugar that is not controlled. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of resilience training on self-care, glycemic control, and diabetes burnout in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Methods. This study was a quasi-experimental design. The total samples were 70 respondents (treatment and control) obtained by cluster sampling. The variables in this study are resilience training; self-care, glycemic control, and diabetes burnout. Data were analyzed with Wilcoxon signed ranks test, Mann Whitney U Test, Independent-sample t-test, and 1-Sample K-S.

Results. There was an effect of resilience training on self-care ($p = 0.003$; $p < 0.05$), glycemic control ($p = 0.020$; $p < 0.05$), and diabetes burnout ($p = 0,000$; $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. Resilience training provided by researchers to respondents can improve good self-care behavior, decreased glycemic control values, and decreased distress (diabetes burnout) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Resilience training provided in this study for one month with four meetings. The results of this study will be better if the application of the intervention in a long time.

Keywords: Diabetes burnout, glycemic control, resilience, self-car, type 2 diabetes mellitus.

No. OA-009

**EFFECTS OF SATASIMA (SARUNG TANGAN REFLEKSI MANUAL)) ON
DIABETIC NEUROPHATY SYMPTOMS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Increasing prevalence of DM results in increased DM complications, one of which is neuropathy complication. In Indonesia, neuropathy is the third highest due to complications of DM. The purpose of research was to make manual reflection gloves (SATASIMA) That can help reduce neuropathy symptoms so that to facilitate blood circulation to the peripheral (hand) and expected to reduce injury to DM sufferers. Specific purpose was students can analyze neurophaty symptom in the hand and conduct SATASIMA hand massage therapy with application of experimental method learning.

Methods. Research method for neuropathic symptom was simple descriptive while application of SATASIMA was quasy experiment. Sampling technique used by purposive sampling consists of control and experiment groups with total of 20 people for each group. This study was to analyze neuropathy symptom used by questionnaires and providing SATASIMA hand massage therapy (experimental group) then measuring the sensitivity of the hands used by a monofilament.

Results. Research result on neuropathy symptoms that obtained complaints decreased for experimental group but there was no reduction in complaints for control group. SATASIMA research conducted by students in analysis used by Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney test. Statistical results showed that SATASIMA had an effect on increasing hand sensitivity with p values 0.04 and $0.009 < \alpha (0.05)$, whereas in the control group no differences were found with p values 0.674 and $0.953 > \alpha (0.05)$.

Conclusions and Recommendation. SATASIMA research influences the level of sensitivity of DM sufferers and students have been able to analyze and conduct SATASIMA hand massage therapy to DM sufferers properly and correctly. Suggestion from this study is lecturer involve students in study to increasing knowledge becomes wider.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, neuropathy symptoms, SATASIMA.

No. OA-010

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN NEUROLOGICAL DEFICIT AND INDEPENDENCE LEVEL OF HEMORRHAGIC STROKE AND NON-HEMORRHAGIC STROKE PATIENTS IN RK CHARITAS HOSPITAL PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Stroke is a sudden neurological disorder which occurs quickly and the most frequent cause of death and disability. Stroke is classified into Non-Hemorrhagic Stroke (NHS) and Hemorrhagic Stroke (HS). Both classifications can cause neurological deficit and activity limitations.

Methods. This analytic observational research by retrospective approach using patient medical record data at Stroke Unit of RK Charitas Hospital Palembang, from January until December 2017 with 204 respondents.

Results. On the average, level of HS independence increased from 119.32 at first day to 122.08 at discharge. Meanwhile, level of NHS independence reduced from 95.66 at first day to 94.53 at discharge. HS neurological deficit reduced from 125.34 at the first day to 116.07 at discharge. Whereas, NHS neurological deficit increased from 93.21 at the first day to 96.98 at discharge. Furthermore, the significant difference between independence level of HS and NHS patients at the first day (p-value: 0.001) and at discharge (p-value: 0.002). In addition, the significant difference between neurological deficit level of NHS and HS patients at the first day (p-value: 0.001) and at discharge (p-value: 0.012).

Conclusions and Recommendation. There was increment of HS independence level, reduction of NHS independence level, reduction of HS neurological deficit, and increment of NHS neurological deficit. Improving and developing rehabilitation program for HS and NHS in short and long terms in order to help patients to gain optimal health status level.

Keywords: Hemorrhagic stroke, independence level, neurological deficit, non-hemorrhagic stroke.

No. OA-011

**EFFECTS OF SPIRITUAL GUIDED IMAGERY AND MUSIC ON
HEMODYNAMIC STATUS OF CANCER PATIENTS DURING
CHEMOTHERAPY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Spiritual Guided Imagery and Music (SGIM) is a Mind, Body and Spirit therapy has been used for several years in nursing for the management of anxiety and hemodynamic status of patients with cancer. The effect of SGIM on the hemodynamic status of cancer patients during chemotherapy is unknown. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of SGIM on the hemodynamic status of cancer patients during chemotherapy.

Methods. The study was a quasi-experimental study, with 30 patients who received SGIM therapy and 30 as a control group. The hemodynamic status measured in this study consisted of Blood Pressure (BP), heart rate, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation. Hemodynamic status was measured 3 times: 1 day and 30 minutes before chemotherapy and 1 day after chemotherapy. Data were analyzed by GLM repeated-measures test with SPSS 21.

Results. The analysis of the GLM repeated measure test with post hock Bonferroni has known p-value = 0.001 with r square values for systolic BP (0.39), diastolic BP (0.36), Mean Arterial Pressure (0.46) and heart rate (0.18), whilst the effects of SGIM on respiratory rate and oxygen saturation there was no significant difference between the two groups on each measurement, but it was still within the normal range.

Conclusions and Recommendation. SGIM Therapy can improve the hemodynamic status (blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation) of cancer patients during chemotherapy. This therapy can be applied as one of the complementary therapies in providing nursing interventions in hospitals, especially for cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Keywords: Cancer, chemotherapy, hemodynamic status, SGIM.

No. OA-012

**EFFECTS OF FOOT EXERCISES ON DIABETIC WOUND HEALING OF
DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN ADAM MALIK HOSPITAL MEDAN**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are a serious complication of diabetes mellitus (DM) that can be slow to heal, result in repeated hospitalizations, require intense and costly treatment, and reduce the quality of life. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of foot exercises on wound healing in type 2 diabetic patients with a diabetic foot ulcer. Quasi-experimental study using before and after changes to wound healing in between February until May 2019. Thirty patients from an inpatient rooms with ulcers who met study criteria agreed to participate.

Methods. Subjects were recruited by the researchers in the hospital where they received treatment. Data were collected using investigator-developed forms: patient information form and the diabetic foot exercises log. Patients in the intervention group received standard wound care and performed daily foot exercises for 1 week. Diabetic wound healing of the patients in the intervention were examined and measured at the 3rd weeks. To analyze and compare the data, frequency distribution, mean (standard deviation), and the paired samples *t* test were used.

Results. The mean of diabetic wound healing were 3.50, 2.90, and 2.40 in the study intervention group in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd weeks, respectively. Significant differences were found between diabetic wound healing in pre-test and post-test group ($P=0.041$)

Conclusions and Recommendation. An important finding in this study was the DFU area decreased more in those who exercised more. Findings suggest foot exercises should be included in the treatment plan when managing patients with diabetic foot ulcers.

Keywords: Diabetic foot exercises, diabetic foot ulcers, wound healing.

No. OA-013

EFFECTS OF OLIVE OIL APPLICATION ON DIAPER DERMATITIS AMONG INFANTS AND TODDLERS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Diaper dermatitis is one of the most common dermatologic diseases in infants and toddler with high rate of incidence and prevalence. Diaper dermatitis occurs due to poor knowledge of giving care for infant and toddler skin. One of skin care to do infant and toddler with diaper dermatitis is apply olive oil. Olive oil is a herbal remedy with anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-microbial and anti-oxidant activities effects. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of the use olive oil on diaper dermatitis among babies aged 0 to 36 months old.

Methods. This was a quasi-experimental study with one group pretest-posttest design with 50 infants with diaper dermatitis. Subjects were follow up between June until August 2019. Patients were examined on days 3 and 10. Diaper dermatitis data were collected using Diaper Dermatitis Severity Index Score (DD SIS). To analyze and compare the data, frequency distribution, mean (standard deviation), variance analysis, and paired samples *t* tests were used.

Results. The results demonstrated a statistically significant difference with mean diaper dermatitis for pretest group was 4.46 and posttest was 2.14 ($p=0.00$). Apply olive oil was effective on diaper dermatitis than use standard care

Conclusions and Recommendation. Families have to be informed about the importance of a clean and dry diaper area and the frequency of diaper change. The use of olive oil has decreased the incidence of the disease. olive oil can be an alternative treatment for diaper dermatitis

Keywords: Apply olive oils, diaper dermatitis, infant, toddlers.

No. OA-014

**EFFECTS OF HUMIDITY, TEMPERATURE, AND NOISE ON SLEEP QUALITY
AMONG INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) PATIENTS IN PROF. DR MARGONO
SOEKARJO HOSPITAL, PURWOKERTO**

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ABSTRACT

Introductions. Sleep is very important for physical and mental health needs. Sleep deprivation in patients in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) is associated with alteration of immune system, cardiovascular, metabolic, memory, and cognitive, as well as increased mortality. Temperature, humidity and noise are factors that affect sleep quality.

The study aims to determine the effect of humidity, temperature, and room noise on sleep quality among ICU patients in RSUD. Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto.

Methods. This research was a cross sectional quantitative study. 84 patients were observed using observation sheets and The Richards-Campbell Sleep Questionnaire (RCSQ). The questionnaire was also equipped with a thermohygrometer and sound level meter. Simple linier regression was used to analyze the data.

Results. The average sleep quality of patients in the intensive room was 28.51 which categorized as poor sleep quality. Sound pressure level in the ICU significantly affect the patients' sleep quality (p value = 0.020 [<0.05]), while temperature and humidity had no influence towards the patients' sleep quality.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Mosty respondents had poor sleep quality. There is an effect of noise with the quality of the patient's sleep. Reducing noise in the intensive room can be done by adapting staff conversations and activities, earplugs and modifying alarms to improve the patient's sleep quality.

Keywords: Humidity, ICU, noise, sleep quality, temperature.

No. OA-015

**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LENGTH OF LIME SUFFERING FROM
HYPERTENSION AND PATIENTS' LIFESTYLE IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN
YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Hypertension is one of the categories in Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) and causes death. Possible efforts to reduce the complications that occur due to hypertension is to modify the lifestyle throughout his/her life. It aims to determine the association between hypertension duration and the patients' lifestyle.

Methods. This research was a descriptive analytic study using cross sectional method. The population in this study were all patients with hypertension who visited outpatient unit in private hospital. The research used nonprobability sampling with accidental sampling technique to take data from 30 respondents for one month. The questionnaire was tested with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.747.

Results. The research showed that the respondents suffered hypertension for 5-10 years were 17%, 10-15 years were 23% and above 15 years were 60%. Among 30 patients, 63% have a pretty good lifestyle and 37% have a good lifestyle. The analysis of this study using Spearman analysis showed that there was p value 0.209. ($> 0,05$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. There is no association between the hypertension duration and the patients' lifestyle. Nurses need to provide education about how a healthy lifestyle in a media that can be read anytime and taken home, for all patients regardless their hypertension duration; give motivation and to monitor their healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: Hypertension, Lifestyle.

No. OA-016

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT, ANXIETY LEVELS AND COPING MECHANISMS AMONG PATIENTS WITH CANCER RECEIVING CHEMOTHERAPY IN HAJI ADAM MALIK HOSPITAL, MEDAN NORTH SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Cancer is the most frightening disease, not only in women but also in men and children. One of the therapies used to suppress cancer cell growth is chemotherapy. The aim of this study was to identify the correlation between family support, anxiety levels and coping mechanism of cancer patients who received chemotherapy at Haji Adam Malik Centre General Hospital, Medan North Sumatra.

Methods. The research design was correlational analytic with cross-sectional approach. The population of this study were cancer patients who received chemotherapy. The samples of this study were recruited with purposive sampling technique. There were 43 cancer patients who received chemotherapy. The data were analyzed by spearman rank correlation with significance $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results. This study showed that the majority of family support was moderate level (51.2%), majority of anxiety was moderate level (55.8%) and the majority of coping mechanism was maladaptive category (90.7%). The study found that there was a correlation between family support with anxiety levels ($p = 0.005, < .0.05; r = -0.418$); and coping mechanism ($p=0.041, < 0.05; r = 0.313$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. The family members can provide optimal support for patients especially when undergoing chemotherapy in order to reduce the anxiety and improve coping mechanism.

Keywords: Anxiety levels, cancer patients, coping mechanism, family support.

No. OA-017

QUALITY OF LIFE AND ITS CORRELATION TO SELF- REPORTED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Hypertension contributes to a high mortality rate per annum worldwide. Insufficient physical activity may aggravate the symptoms of hypertension. This factor is also suspected of lessening patients' quality of life (QoL). This study aims to examine the relationship between physical activity and QoL in hypertensive patients, and to investigate the predictors of QoL.

Methods. An analytical cross-sectional study of 146 purposive samples was conducted in 2019. The samples were recruited from OPD of two public hospitals in Central Sulawesi. The questionnaires were the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) and the World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF).

Results. Low physical activity occurred in 61.6% of participants. Likewise, physical health had the lowest score among QoL domains. Except the environment domain ($p > .05$), physical activity were correlated with physical, psychological, and social domains ($p < .01$). Number of commorbidities and household activities significantly predicted the physical domain (adjusted $R^2 = 0.14$, $p < .05$). For the psychological domain, type 2 DM were the only predictor (adjusted $R^2 = 0.21$, $p < .001$). Significant predictors of environment domain were religion, type 2 DM, and leisure activities (adjusted $R^2 = 0.09$, $p < .05$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. Many factors can affect QoL including physical activity. In medically stable patients with hypertension, having many concomitant diseases and house work influence the physical QoL, whereas type 2 DM independently predicts the psychological QoL. Religion, type 2 DM, and spare time activities determine the environment QoL. Future interventions should be directed to manage physical activities as tolerated and controlling commorbidities to improve QoL.

Keywords: Hypertensive patients, physical activity, quality of life.

No. OA-018

**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND 6-MIN WALK TEST TO MEASURE CARDIAC
FUNCTION OF CHRONIC HEART FAILURE PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Heart failure patients have a low level of physical activity, and many factors may influence it. However, little is known about the ability of patients, namely physical performance, in carrying out daily tasks, before suggesting them to increase physical activity.

Methods. A cross-sectional with convenient sample was performed in 156 patients with heart failure. Participants were recruited from the outpatient cardiology unit at the public hospital in Makassar. Participants were answered the short form of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ-SF) to assess physical activity, and completed the 6-MWT to measure physical performance. Bivariate analyses including independent t-test, Pearson correlation were used to test the relationship between variables.

Results. one hundred fifty-six chronic heart failure patients (age: 55.48 years, NYHA class: I (14), II (91), III (51)) underwent a functional evaluation and a 6-min walk test. Walked distance was 368.78 m. There were significant associated relationship between education ($p < 0.016$), body mass index ($p < 0.023$), NYHA class ($p < 0.000$), SPO2 ($p < 0.000$), vigorous physical activity ($p < 0.000$), walking ($p < 0.008$) with maximum walking distance in the 6-minute walk test. There was no significant correlation between physical activities with walking distance. However, there were significant correlation comorbidity ($r = -0.162$; $p < 0.043$) NYHA ($r = -0.261$; $p < 0.001$), sitting time ($r = -0.165$; $p < 0.040$) with distance walked.

Conclusions and Recommendation. In moderate-to-severe chronic heart failure patients, the 6-min walk test is related to cardiac function. This functional impairment may be related to the lifestyle adopted because there was a relationship between physical activity level and physical performance in those patients.

Keywords: Cardiac function, heart failure, physical activity.

No. OA-019

**CAREGIVER EXPERIENCE IN CARING FOR STROKE SURVIVOR WHO
ATTENDED NEUROLOGY CLINIC OF ACHMAD MOCHTAR HOSPITAL
BUKITTINGGI**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Stroke is a pathological condition that requires hospitalization and care while at home to optimize healing to prevent recurring and compulsive strokes. Most stroke patients experience disability or impaired bodily functions, especially in Activity daily life (ADL). This not only affects the patient's morning, but also affects the caregiver. The main caregiver is mostly a family member (spouse). Men have a greater risk of stroke than women, one of the causes is smoking. This study aims to explore the experience of caregivers (wives) in caring for their husband after a stroke in the neurology clinic of Bukittinggi Hospital.

Methods. The method used is qualitative research with a descriptive phenomenological approach, data collection is done by deep interviews using interview guides, filed notes, and observations.

Findings. The research participants were 8 people. Data analysis using the Collaizi method. This study produced 3 themes, namely 1) Home Care Provided by Caregiver, 2) Sources of Medical Costs, 3) Responses Happened to Caregiver. Caregiver experienced several experiences both positive and negative. The experience gave rise to responses in the form of psychological, physical, social, spiritual, economic, sexual responses.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Suggestions for health care units, especially nurses to be able to provide discharge planning to stroke patients by actively involving care giver in care while at home

Keywords: Caregiver, experience, pasca stroke.

No. OA-020

EXPERIENCE OF BECOMING AN ADOLESCENT AGE MOTHER IN MAKASSAR

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Physical, psychological, and social growth and development of the adolescents are very influential on the process of identity formation. At this time, adolescents undergoing a process of adjustment, transition from one stage to the next stage of development. Being a mother at this situation is challenging for teenagers. The aim of this study was to identify the experience of adolescent becoming a mother.

Methods. This research used qualitative research method. Four women who participated in this research were selected by purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using Collaizi's method.

Results. The results showed that there were six themes identified in this study: responses during pregnancy, child birth and after birth; complaint during breastfeeding; responses of adolescent on becoming a mother; knowledge about baby care; support on becoming a mother; and social network after having baby.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Maternity nurse should aware about the adolescent mother needs of health information during pregnancy, child birth, and after birth, so that they are better prepared and able to adapt to their conditions.

Keywords: Adolescents, becoming mother on adolescent age, experience of becoming a mother.

No. OA-021

EFFECTS OF UPRIGHT POSITIONING ON DISTRESS AND PAIN SCORE IN CHILDREN UNDERGOING VENIPUNCTURE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Venipuncture is the most common invasive procedure experienced by children undergoing hospitalization. Venipuncture can cause a stress response, pain to trauma in children. Upright position is an alternative atraumatic care that offers comfort during invasive procedures such as venous puncture. Upright position presents parents as comfort providers to children. This study aims to determine the effect of upright position on distress and pain scores in children undergoing venipuncture.

Methods. a quasi-experiment approach is design that measures the child's distress and pain scores with a measurement frequency of 5 times the measurements, namely the 1st minute to the 5th minute. This study involved 40 samples divided into 20 samples of the intervention group and 20 samples of the control group. Data taken with purposive sampling technique. Distress measurement uses OSBDR instrument while pain measurement uses FLACC instrument.

Results. This study showed a significant difference in the child's distress score at the third minute of measurement (when pricking) between the intervention and control groups ($p = 0.04$) but there was no significant difference in the children's pain scores between the intervention and control groups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. Upright position is one of the non-pharmacological interventions in reducing the distress of children undergoing venipuncture. : nurses can apply an upright position when performing venipuncture to reduce distress in children.

Keywords: Distress, pain, upright position, venipuncture.

No. OA-022

EFFECTS OF PLAY THERAPY CARING MODEL ON THE ADAPTATION OF HOSPITALIZATION AMONG PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH MALARIA HOSPITALIZED IN GENERAL HOSPITAL, MAUMERE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Children suffering from malaria need to be hospitalized. Reaction to hospitalization have a large impact on the process of nursing care. The focus of children nursing intervention is to minimize stressors, maximizing the benefits of hospitalization, providing psychological support for children and families, preparing children before receiving treatment procedures so that children can adapt to hospitalization. Caring model of play therapy is the application of play therapy that reflects the behavior of nurses caring to help children adapting to hospitalization.

Methods. This study was a quasi-experimental study with pre and post-test without control. The population was nurses, pre-school children with malaria and their family. Sampling technique was done by total population (nurses) and purposive sampling (children and families). The independent variable was caring model of play therapy. The dependent variable was the children's adaptation to hospitalization and the confounding variables were the characteristics of nurses, children and families. The sample in this study consisted of 20 persons. Data were collected using questionnaires and observation. Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon and logistic regression test with significance level of < 0.05 .

Results. The results showed p value of 0.016 (< 0.05), indicating that caring model of play therapy affected the adaptation to hospitalization among pre-school children diagnosed with malaria after socialization, training and application of the model. Nurse characteristics in the form of their length of career significantly affected nurses caring model of play therapy (p: 0.035). (Age of the children (p: 0.040) and socioeconomic status (income) of the families (p: 0.032) significantly affected the adaptation of hospitalization in pre-school children diagnosed with malaria.

Conclusions and Recommendation. The implementation of caring models of play therapy can improve the adaptability of hospitalization in pre-school children diagnosed with malaria. Further studies with similar topics should apply pure experimental research.

Keywords: Caring, hospitalization, malaria, play, pre-school children.

No. OA-023

FETAL HEART RATE IN PREGNANT WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE BACK PAIN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Physiological changes in pregnancy often cause complaints, one of which is back pain experienced by most pregnant women. These complaints occur due to physical changes during pregnancy, increased body size, weight gain and intra uterine fetal growth which causes an increase in maternal body mass. Enlargement of the uterus causes the abdominal wall to be stretched, the abdomen increasingly prominent so that it affects the posture of the mother's body which turns into lordosis. This study aims to identify the relationship between back pain and fetal heart rate in pregnant women in the Bandarharjo District, North Semarang.

Methods. This research is a quantitative study with cross sectional design and took 38 research subjects which were taken through purposive sampling.

Results. Data analysis using Fisher's Exact Test with p value = 0.024 which means there is a significant relationship between back pain and changes in fetal heart rate in pregnant women.

Conclusions and Recommendation. The conclusion of this study, that pain affects the increase in fetal heart rate.

Keywords: Back pain, fetal heart rate, pregnant women.

No. OA-025

EFFECTS OF LOW IMPACT AEROBIC EXERCISE ON CHOLESTEROL LEVEL OF ELDERLY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Today degenerative diseases become the biggest health problems experienced by the elderly after an infectious diseases that is hypercholesterolemia. This disease has global prevalence increase of 39% and 39.8% in Indonesia. Riau Province Islands is in the third order of hypercholesterolemia with $\geq 50\%$ experienced by the elderly. Hypercholesterolemia is a condition of cholesterol levels in the blood that exceeds the normal limit of >200 mg/dl. The impact caused elderly becomes difficult to perform daily activities so that non pharmacology therapy such as exercise or gymnastic is needed. Physical exercise or low impact aerobic exercise is an early effort in preventing, controlling and managing cholesterol. This exercise is recommended throughout 3-5 times / week. This study aimed to determine the effect of low impact aerobic exercise on decreased cholesterol levels in the elderly.

Methods. This type of research was quasi experiment with methods of research consisted of pretest and posttest without control group. Total of samples in this study amounted to 18 respondents aged 60-74 years old. Analysis using T-Test (Paired T-Test) with significant value $\alpha = 0,05$.

Results. The results obtained p -Value = $0,000 < 0,05$. It can be concluded that the effect of low impact aerobic exercise can lower cholesterol levels in elderly.

Conclusions and Recommendation. The recommendation for community health center is this exercise can be continued as intervention program at health center and as consideration to increase ability of medical personnel.

Keywords: Elderly, hypercholesterolemia, low impact aerobic exercise.

No. OA-026

EFFECTS OF RESILIENCE TRAINING ON SELF-CARE, GLYCEMIC CONTROL, AND DIABETES BURNOUT IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Infection disease is a main cause of high morbidity rate and mortality rate with Tuberculosis (TB,) has been a primary concern and the main cause of the condition in Indonesia and in the world. TB diseases may cause respiratory system disorders, where in that condition mucus production is increased in the respiratory system. As a collaborative treatment, nebulization with effective coughing intervention is usually required to cope with this condition. This research aims to identify the effect of post nebulization effective cough procedure on respiration status in term of: respiration rates (RR) and oxygen saturation (SaO₂) on TB pulmonary patient in isolation ward RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung.

Methods. This research employed quasi experiment design with pre and posttest without control. Participants' in this study were 34 TB patients with determined with non probability sampling technique. Analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate with Wilcoxon test. wherein value of $Z > 0.05$ then H_0 is accepted.

Results. the study results have shown that effective cough intervention post nebulisation have an impact to the improvement of respiration status. Nearly all participants (33 participants or 97.1 %) indicated a decrease on Respiratory Rate (RR) with Z-score value -5.012, P-value 0.000; and the majority of participants (31 or 91.2%) showed an increase on oxygen saturation (Sa O₂) with Z-score value -4.880, P-value 0.000.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Effective cough intervention post nebulisation has a positive impact to the improvement of respiration status and patient condition. Therefore, it is important that hospital/nursing management could provide support for implementation of this procedure in TB patient care.

Keywords: Effective cough intervention, nebulization, respiration status, TB.

No. OD-030

ANALYSIS OF MOTIVATION, COMPETENCE AND REWARD ON NURSES' PERFORMANCE IN PALABUHAN RATU HOSPITAL SUKABUMI

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Performance assessment is a tool that could be trusted as a control of human resources and productivity, but in fact performance of implementing nurses was a problem in all of nursing services. Performance of implementing nurses in Indonesia was still low, the factors that could be influenced nurse performance were motivation, competence and reward. Identification of relationship between motivation, competence and reward to performance of implementing nurses in the inpatient room of RSUD Palabuhan Ratu Kabupaten Sukabumi.

Methods. This study was cross sectional. The sample in this study were 106 respondents. Bivariate statistical test used Chi-square and multivariate tests used Multiple Logistic Regression.

Results. The results of this study used Chi-Square showed that p-value of motivation and competence variables was $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that it had a significant relationship to nurse performance and p-value of reward variable $0.001 < 0.05$ which means that it had a significant relationship to nurse performance. While used Multiple Logistic Regression, results of the dominant factors that affect nurse performance was competence with OR 27,004.

Conclusion and recommendation. Motivation, competence and reward could affect performance of implementing nurse, it was expected that RSUD Palabuhan Ratu could maintain and develop what had been good.

Keywords: Competence, motivation, nurse performance, reward.

No. OA-027

**COMPREHENSIVE NURSING ASSESMENT FOR GAY CLIENT LIVING WITH
HIV/AIDS IN INDONESIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. To explore nursing assessment competence toward vulnerable groups (Gay Client Living with HIV/AIDS) based on their specific characteristics in Indonesia.

Methods. Descriptive qualitative approach employed for this study. The researcher explored the perception of nurses being expert in nursing practices during providing care for gay clients with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia. Qualitative data was obtained by interviewing 15 nurses from two leading hospitals in Indonesia. The data collected were analyzed by the thematic method.

Results. We identified two major themes as being the main indicators of the comprehensive nursing assessment of gay clients living with HIV/AIDS for nursing practices.

Conclusions and Recommendation. we recommend the need for comprehensive studies to explore information that is appropriate to their needs and characteristics so that nurses can provide appropriate nursing care.

Keywords: Gay, HIV/AIDS, nurse, nursing assessment.

No. OA-028

**EFFECTS OF FIVE FINGER RELAXATION TECHNIQUES ON DEPRESSION
OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN CISAAT HEALTH CENTER
SUKABUMI**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Diabetes Mellitus can cause changes for sufferers both physically and psychologically. Psychological changes include changes in self-concept and depression. Efforts to overcome psychological changes can be done with pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapies, one of which is the five-finger relaxation technique. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of five-finger relaxation techniques on depression with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease in the form of a collection of symptoms due to increased amounts of blood sugar levels (hyperglycemia). The five-finger relaxation technique is one of the generalist relaxation techniques by recalling pleasant experiences.

Methods. This type of research is Quasi Experiment. A population of 52 people with a sample of 34 people. Sampling using purposive sampling. Data analysis using Wilcoxon Test and Mann-Whitney Test.

Results. The results showed the median pre-test and post-test control group (18.00-18.00), median pre-test and post-test intervention group (19.00-15.00). There was a decrease in depression in the control group (p-value 0.008) and the intervention group (p-value 0.000) and there were differences in depression in the control group and the intervention group (p-value 0.000)

Conclusion and Recommendation. There is an influence of five-finger relaxation techniques on depression with type 2 diabetes mellitus sufferers. It is expected that the five-finger relaxation technique becomes one of the forms of independent nursing interventions for nurses in providing nursing care to Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Keywords: Five Finger Relaxation Techniques, type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

No. OA-029

EFFECTS OF SWADDLE AND CONVENTIONAL TUB BATH ON PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES IN PRETERM INFANTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Daily bathing for premature infants often causes hypothermia due to limitations in regulating body temperature and organ immaturity. Which leads to physiological distress such tachypnea, dyspnea, hypoxia. The research purpose was to determine the differences in the effectiveness of swaddle and conventional tub bath on physiological responses in premature infants.

Methods. The research design used a quasi-experimental pre-posttest in 2 groups. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling. The samples number in this study were 36 respondents. Vital signs were measured by standard measurement at pretest and posttest at 1 and 15 minutes. Statistical tests using paired t, Wilcoxon, independent t, and Mann Whitney.

Results. The results indicated that swaddle bath had a significant influence on body temperature at 1 minute postbath with p value = 0.001, and 15 minute postbath with p value = 0.011. Conventional tub bath showed a significant influence on body temperature at 1 minute postbath with p value = 0.001. There was no a significant difference on temperature, heart rate, and respiratory rate in preterm infants among both intervention group with p value > 0.05. However, there was a significant difference at 1 minute postbath oxygen saturation with p value = 0.001.

Conclusions and Recommendation. It was concluded that swaddle bath can stabilize oxygen saturation compared to conventional tub bath. Its recommended for further research on comfort responses in preterm infants.

Keywords: Bathing, physiological responses, preterm infants.

No. OA-031

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND STRESS-RELATED HEALTH CONDITIONS OF CANCER PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Psychological disorder including stress was contributed up to 80% to the progression of cancer, but it also could impact medical outcome such as the experience of side effect during treatment. Identifying the factor that explains variability in stress would guide future interventions aimed at decreasing stress. Two factors that have been related in stress are Demographic characteristic and Health condition. This study is the first to Investigated related between Demographic characteristic, Health condition and stress in the cancer patient.

Methods. A cross-sectional study of 59 patients (20-65 years old) with cancer were enrolled. The patients completed the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS 42) to assess their levels of stress. Demographic (gender, age, education level, occupation, and income) and health condition (Cancer type, therapy type, and Length of Sickness) were also collected. Data analyzed was eta correlation.

Results. The Levels Stress prevalence rate of patients were mild stress (47.5%), moderate stress (50.85%), and severe stress (1.7%). Eta correlation showed that score stress and type of therapy have moderate correlation (r: 0.418), low correlation in education level (r: 0.324), occupations (r: 0.326), cancer type (r: 0.262), and very low correlation in variables of gender (r: 0,119), Age (r: 0.108), Length of Sickness (r: -0.109) and income (r: 0.055).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The high prevalence of level stress on cancer patients suggests that need more attention should be paid to mental health in these patients. Therefore, health worker, especially nurses should pay close attention to the factor that can to increase level stress in the cancer patient.

Keywords: Cancer patient, demographic characteristics, health condition.

No. OA-032

EFFECTS OF GINGER WARM COMPRESS ON PAIN INTENSITY OF ELDERLY WITH RHEMATOID ARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Rheumatoid arthritis is a common affliction for the elderly, this disease causes complaints such as foot pain and others. Based on a preliminary study in March at the Baregebeg Health Center, it was found that most of the elderly who suffer from rheumatoid arthritis 7 out of 10 had never tried warm compresses of ginger stew to reduce the scale of rheumatoid arthritis pain. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of warm ginger decoction compresses on decreasing the scale of rheumatoid arthritis pain in the elderly.

Methods. This type of research is an experiment with the design of one group pre-post test design. This research was conducted on 8 to 13 April 2019. The samples in this study were 30 elderly people suffering from rheumatoid arthritis pain with simple random sampling data collection techniques.

Results. The results showed the scale of rheumatoid arthritis arthritis before the administration of a warm ginger compress (pre-test) on the moderate pain scale with a standard deviation of 0.098. While the scale of pain after giving a warm compresses of ginger (post-test) mild and moderate pain scale with a standard deviation of 1.005. Based on the Wilcoxon statistical test p value 0.000 (<0.05), means that there is a significant influence between the influence of warm ginger compresses on the reduction of the scale of rheumatoid arthritis pain in the elderly.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Based on the results of the research, warm compresses of ginger stew can be used as an alternative to reduce the scale of rheumatoid arthritis pain.

Keywords: Pain, rheumatoid arthritis, warm ginger compress.

No. OA-033

**THE TRANSITION INTO NEW IDENTITY AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH
HIV: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF NARRATIVE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Living a long life with HIV lead them to ask a question about who am I now that I have HIV, and they have time to incorporate the HIV identity into themselves.

This review aims to summarize life stories among patients HIV.

Methods. An initial limited search of PubMed and CINAHL was conducted to identify English-language articles published between from January 1st, 2005 to December 31th, 2017. A decision on including studies was made after reading all the full texts. A third reviewer resolved the disagreement between reviewers on which articles met the inclusion criteria. All papers selected for inclusion were independently appraisal to identify and select articles with the highest quality.

Results. A total of 3 articles from 116 studies were included. The overarching metaphors developed from this review were (a) response to HIV diagnoses, (b) HIV Status disclosure, (c) transition period, (d) New identity: living as HIV (+).

Conclusion and Recommendation. People living with HIV faced the transition period before integrating HIV into their life. Thus, health care providers and policymaker should pay more attention to help them pass the transition period to survive in living as HIV (+).

Keywords: HIV, life story, narrative study, review, the transition period.

No. OA-034

EFFECTS OF NURSING COMFORT CARE INTEGRATED WITH THE ISLAMIC DAILY RITUALS ON MECHANICALLY VENTILATED MUSLIM PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Most of patients with mechanical ventilation reported decreasing in comfort during their treatment. The concept of Kolcaba's comfort care can be an effective way to promote holistic comfort in patients with mechanical ventilation. However, the role of these basic interventions is not prominent and may not appropriate for mechanically ventilated patients in different spiritual and cultural background, particularly in Muslim population.

Methods. A quasi-experimental study was used. Fifty-six participants recruited from intensive care units of three public hospitals in West Sumatra, Indonesia Those in the experimental group received nursing comfort care developed based on Kolcaba's Theory of Comfort integrating with the Islamic daily rituals while those in the control group received usual care. Comfort was assessed by using Comfort Questionnaire for Mechanically Ventilated Patients (CQMVP).

Results. Mean of comfort score in the experimental group after receiving the intervention was significantly higher than those in the control group ($t = 6.70, p < .05$). The mean of comfort score after receiving the intervention in the experimental group was increased significantly from before receiving the intervention ($t = 12.38, p < .05$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. The results showed that nursing comfort care was effective in promoting comfort in Muslim patients while receiving mechanical ventilation. Thus, this nursing care program can be recommended to use in practice.

Keywords: Comfort, islam, mechanical ventilation, Muslim, nursing.

No. OA-035

EFFECTS OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION EXERCISES ON SLEEP QUALITY OF TYPE-2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus tend to have night sleep disorder resulting in poor sleep quality and its give impact to the disease. Progressive muscle relaxation is a complementary therapy that can improve sleep quality by providing the voltage on a group of muscles and then relaxing back. The purpose of this study was to explain the effect progressive muscle relaxation to the sleep quality of patients Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

Methods. A quasi-experimental study design with pre-test and post-test was used with 22 respondents as sample that consist of 11 control groups and 11 intervention groups. For verification, pretest data were analyzed using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

Results. The results were p value = 0.317 ($p > 0.05$) for controlling groups and p value = 0.005 ($p < 0.05$) for intervention groups. Meanwhile, post test data were analyzed using Mann Whitney U Test and the results $p = 1.000$ ($p > 0.05$) for controlling groups and $p = 0.010$ ($p < 0.05$) for intervention groups.

Conclusion and Recommendation. The conclusion of this study is a progressive muscle relaxation give effect to the sleep quality of patiens with type 2 Diabetes mellitus. The suggestion from this study is to develop progressive muscle relaxation as one of the independent nursing interventions to improve sleep quality of patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus type 2, progressive muscle relaxation, sleep quality.

No. OB-036

**EFFECTS OF KNOWLEDGE AND INCENTIVES ON CADRES' PERFORMANCE
IN DISCOVERING TB SUSPECTS IN THE SRUWENG-KEBUMEN HEALTH
CENTRE**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Pulmonary TB is the highest infectious disease in Central Java, and Kebumen Regency is one of the TB enclaves. Based on the profile of the Kebumen Health Office in 2017, the Case Notification Rate (CNR) figure or the discovery of the number of new patients has decreased from the previous year, which was 52.3 to 33.49 per 100,000 population, this result also has not reached the target of the Kebumen health service set as much as 70%. There are many factors affected the decline of CNR, one of them is the performance of health cadres. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of knowledge and incentives on the performance of cadres in the discovery of TB suspects in the Sruweng-Kebumen health centre. **Methods.** The sample of this study were 80 cadres in the Sruweng health centre. This research method is a quantitative analytic with a cross-sectional approach.

Results. The results of this study stated that there was no relationship between cadre knowledge and performance in TB suspicion discovery ($p = 0.443$), and there was a relationship between cadre incentives to cadre performance in TB suspicion discovery ($p = 0.000$).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The conclusion of this study is that the health centre should allocate a budget for cadres to improve their performance in finding suspicious and continue to increase the knowledge of cadres to better understand the importance of finding TB suspicious.

Keywords: Cadres, health centre, incentives, knowledge, suspect pulmonary TB.

No. OB-037

THE ESSENTIAL DIABETIC FOOT ASSESSMENT AT PRIMARY CARE SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Diabetic foot is a global issue yet rarely investigated. It was unseen epidemic in primary care due to the lack of diabetic foot awareness among the stakeholder. This epidemic increases the risk of lower extremity amputation and high-cost treatment in tertiary care. This study aims to compare the current diabetic foot assessments and find out the appropriate screening tools for nurses in primary care.

Methods. Online literature review in recent 5 years was held in PubMed, google scholar, and ScienceDirect. Keywords used including diabetic foot assessment or diabetic foot screening or guideline. This study based on the various method of evidence such as expert opinion, review article, guideline, and clinical study.

Results. There are 21 evidences met the eligibility consist of 9 review articles, 8 guidelines, 2 expert opinions, and 1 clinical study. As early warning sign, comprehensive step vs simplified tool could be used. Simple physical examination and non impasive test should be performed in primary care to do risk labeling, further clinical referral, and specific daily selfcare for patient. Inlow's 60 second assesment, Triple Jain's method, monofilament test and ABI measurement are considered as feasible standard to be applied. Most guidelines emphasized specific signs of early referal for multidicipline care approach.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Model of foot assesment in primary care should be standardized as a valid tool to determine comprehensive foot care among diabetes patient. Moreover, further research should be held to discover a novel approach based on the resource availability in low midle income country.

Keywords: Assessment, diabetic, foot, primary care.

No. OB-038

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED TO SELECTION OF TRADITIONAL
CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD AMONG WOMEN IN BANTUL**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Family planning is an effort to increase awareness and participation of the community through maturing marriages, birth control, fostering family resilience, factors that influence low contraceptive use in couples of childbearing age are lack of knowledge and limited access to information on contraception.

Methods. A descriptive cross-sectional approach with 100 research respondents conducting visits to Puskesmas to obtain contact information for cadre people and requesting the highest traditional contraceptive user data, Puskesmas cadres and researchers looking for traditional contraceptive user data This means that contraceptive use has been running in accordance with rational contraception programs meaning that contraceptive use is more widely used in couples of childbearing age (PUS) who are still in productive age.

Results. The results of the study analyzed the factors that support traditional contraception in the respondents in the Guwosari sub-district, Pajangan Bantul Subdistrict. It was found that based on personal factors, economic factors and socio-cultural factors, most respondents in the traditional contraceptive selection category were 54%, 49% and 56% while health factors in the doubt category.

Conclusion and Recommendation. The factors that support selection of traditional contraceptives in this research is personal factors, economic factors and socio-cultural factors. Recommended to stakeholders, with the tradisional contraceptive user data to examine its review education method services adapted to the needs of the involvement the couples of childbearing age and community leaders, also there is synergy in working between family planning fields officers and community health centers volunteers.

Keywords: Contraception, couples of childbearing age, traditional.

No. OB-039

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUNTING AND THE MOTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLER AND PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN ODEAN DISTRICT, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Stunting (short body) is a state of the body that is so short that it exceeds 2 elementary schools under the median length or height of the population. Stunting is characterized by failure to thrive, developmental failure, and disruption of the body's metabolism. A number of studies have shown a link between stunting and poor motor and mental development in early childhood, as well as cognitive achievement and poor school performance in school age. Purpose of the study to find out the relationship between the incidence of stunting with the development of rough and fine motor in toddler and preschool age children in the village of Sidoluhur, Godean District, Sleman.

Methods. This study was an observational study with a cross sectional design. The sample of the study were 33 children aged toddler and preschool. Data was collected using the Pre Development Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) to determine the child's growth and development, while stunting was measured using an indicator of body length according to age. Data analysis using chi square test.

Results. Statistically, there is a significant relationship between stunting and fine motorcycles ($p = 0.008$), but there is no significant relationship between stunting and gross motor development ($p = 0.246$), in Sidoluhur Village, Godean District, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Conclusions and recommendation. Suggestions for future research to be able to see indicators of social personal development and language skills with a greater number of respondents.

Keywords: Child development, stunting.

No. OB-040

EFFECTS OF PUPPET SHOW THEATER ON SOCIAL INTERACTION OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM IN BATAM CITY AUTISM SERVICE CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a very complex and varied developmental function of brain function that causes the brain not being able to function properly. This can lead to several number of disturbances such as the difficulty of building social and behavioral relationship, inhibition of development and language, disruption of sensory processes and perception, especially the obstruction of communication. There are around 50 ASD children registered as therapy students at the Batam City Autism Service Center, where some children experience social interaction problem. One of therapies that can improve children's social interaction skills is playing Puppet Show Theater therapy. Thus, this study was aimed to determine the effect of Puppet Show Theater on improving social interaction of children with ASD.

Methods. The design of this study was comparative research with Total Sampling as method of getting the samples. The samples in this study consisted of 50 ASD children and the data were analyzed using the Paired Sample T test.

Results. The results was known most ASD children were not able to interact well before being given Puppet Show Theater therapy (88 %) and the results of the analysis showed that most ASD children after getting the therapy of playing Puppet Show Theater were able to interact well (82 %).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The conclusion of the data analysis is that the p-value is 0.000 ($p = <0.05$), indicating that there is a Puppet Show Theater effect on improving children's social interaction with ASD. It is expected that playing the Puppet Show Theater therapy method can be done at least 3 times a week to improve the child's social interaction with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), puppet show theater, social interaction.

No. OB-041

**CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH
HYPERTENSION IN PUSKESMAS TELUK TIRAM KOTA BANJARMASIN**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. As the degree of health and well-being of the population increases the Life Expectancy (UHH) in Indonesia. Hypertension is a condition where there is a persistent increase in blood pressure in the vascular vessels. There is hope that humans will always be productive and have a good quality of life despite suffering from illness. Humans declared optimal if they have inner, physical, social satisfaction and comfort and happiness in their lives.

Methods. This study aims the characteristics and quality of life of patients with hypertension (middle age and old age) at Puskesmas Teluk Tiram Banjarmasin. The study design was cross-sectional. The research population were 207 and 135 respondents were eligible using purposive sampling. The research variables are the characteristics and quality of life of hypertensive sufferers. Data collection using the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire. Data analysis uses frequency distribution tables and the mean, median in the respondent's data.

Results. Characteristics of respondents: 1) 56.3% in the age range 60-69 years, 2) 61.5% are female 3) 60.7% have elementary school education 4) 64.4% work in the private sector 5) 80.7% are married 6) 42.2% suffer from moderate category hypertension and 8) 98.5% with quality of life high.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Quality of life can be maintained well despite suffering from hypertension, the lower the blood measurement results, the higher the quality of life It is necessary to examine factors (extrinsic and intrinsic) that affect the quality of life of patients with hypertension.

Keywords: Hypertension, middle age and elderly, quality of life.

No. OB-042

EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CLEAN AND HEALTHY LIFE BEHAVIORS AMONG MOTHERS IN DASA WISMA GROUP OF BARANA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS) starts from the household order because a healthy household is an asset of future development capital that needs to be maintained, enhanced, and protected by its health. The Ministry of Health is still trying to increase PHBS, especially in the household setting. Most residents in Seppong Village, North Belopa Subdistrict do not have toilets, there are a lot of mosquito larvae because the area has many ponds and inadequate sources of clean water.

Methods. The research design used Quasi Experiment with pretest - posttest design approaches. 50 mothers as respondents, selected by Cluster Sampling. Health education is given for 15 minutes using LCD projectors and leaflets. Data collection uses questionnaires with multiple choice question types consisting of 10 questions given 10 minutes before and after health education.

Results. A questionnaire assessment is carried out with a Rating scale. Fisher's exact test analysis results obtained a coefficient of proportion (p) of 0.002. The p value is smaller than the level of error used at the level of $\alpha = 0.05$ which is $0.002 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the knowledge of PHBS in respondents before and after being given education.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Health education about PHBS can increase knowledge and awareness of the importance of a healthy environment and healthy behavior. Healthy behavior is related to his actions in maintaining and improving his health status. Good PHBS can have a significant impact on health and improve the quality of human resources in improving their health status.

Keywords: Clean and healthy life behavior, health education, household, PHBS.

No. OB-043

**ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN INDONESIA:
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS INFLUENCING**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The Age-specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) in Indonesia for 15-19 years old group is 36 per 1000 women. 13.1 % of teenage girls aged from 15 to 19 give the first birth and 36.7% have already given birth before. The reasons behind this teenage pregnancy and marriage in Indonesia are the lack of life skills and low self-efficacy. Teenagers with lack of life skills are more likely to be influenced by their peers, in this case, to have sex before marriage. Teenage pregnancy often leads to a high rate of maternal and infant mortality, and high-risk infants. **Methods.** Using cross-sectional design. The sample of this study was 398 adolescents selected using multistages sampling technique. The chi-square statistical test and the logistic regression statistical test with a p value of <0.05 . The OR value the from the exponent β with confidence interval (CI) 95%.

Results. Variables of knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, life skills and peer influence were associated with adolescent pregnancy prevention behavior as all of them have a p value of 0,000. This implies that adolescents receiving negative influence from their peers are 3.84 times more likely to conceive at young age.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Peers become the most dominant factor in determining adolescent behavior in preventing pregnancy. This is ideally done along with the execution of youth empowerment programs that promote independence and further develop them to be more positive individuals for a better future life.

Keywords: External factors, internal factors, prevention of teenage pregnancy.

No. OB-044

**EFFECTS OF COLLABORATIVE HOME CARE AND HEALTH ACTION
PROCESS APPROACH (HAPA) ON SELF-CARE MANAGEMENT AND SELF-
EFFICACY OF ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. There are still many patients with uncontrolled hypertension and experiencing barriers to self-care. This study attempts to increase the motivation and also to improve intention in self-care management and self-efficacy through the implementation collaboration in home pharmacy care approach and Health Action Process Approach (HAPA). Long-Term Goals: To avoid the effects of the disease and limit the development of the disease. Specific target: To increase self-efficacy and self-care management of hypertensive patients.

Methods. This is a pre-experimental study using the one group pretest post-test design approach. Target population was elderly patients with hypertension in the Posyandu Lansia Sekar Arum Surabaya. Inclusion criteria were respondents with average blood pressure $\geq 140 / 90$ mmHg for 2 measurements. The sampling using purposive sampling technique. independent variable are HAPA and Home Care Pharmacy. Dependent variable is self-care management and self-efficacy. Study instruments are questionnaire self-efficacy, self-care management, standard operating procedures and HAPA. Data were analyzed by using paired t- test and Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test with significance Paired $\alpha \leq 0.05$, had previously been tested for normality.

Results. Statistical paired t- test showed that there was an increase in self-care management ($p = 0.006$). Statistical Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test showed there is no a influence home pharmacy care approach and HAPA on self-efficacy ($p = 0.753$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. It could be concluded that the implementation of collaboration in home pharmacy care approach and HAPA improve self-care management but these interventions have no effect on increasing self-efficacy

Keywords: Health action process approach (HAPA), home pharmacy care.

No. OB-045

EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION FAMILY EMPOWERMENT ON SELF-EFFICACY OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS IN BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Diabetes Mellitus is a condition where the body can't produce insulin as needed so that excess blood sugar levels exceed normal. In giving family empowerment (empowerment in nursing) to diabetic foot should be carried out comprehensively using the nursing process. there were 24,914 people with diabetes mellitus in Kalimantan. Whereas the results of preliminary studies obtained from Ulin Hospital in Banjarmasin in the diabetic foot poly area for the past 5 years obtained data to increase every year until 2016 and obtained a decline in 2017. In 2018 in January to April showed the results of 1,217 people.

Methods. With a Quasi Experiment research design with a pre-test and post-test research design without a control group. There were 20 respondents who met the inclusion criteria and then conducted a normed test using P-plot with a paired sample T-Test parametric analysis method.

Results. In getting the results value: $\alpha = 0.05$ with rs calculated the result of $p = 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$). Based on what is filled in by the respondent, there was a significant influence on negative or decreasing after posttest.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Its means that after posttest there was a decrease in motivation and self-efficacy. nurses are expected in their administrative processes to empower the family, in the process of healing the disease not only limited to medical and nursing procedures but the role of the family is very important in the patient's healing process, the family is a unified whole of the patient that cannot be left alone.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, family empowerment in nursing, motivation, self-efficacy.

No. OB-046

THE RESPONSE OF PARTICIPANTS OF CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM WITH DIABETES MELLITUS IN TALAGABODAS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Diabetes Mellitus as a mother of disease, and diabetes has serious complications. The above conditions indicate the need for seriousness in handling DM to prevent further complications and reduce the number of sufferers so that the prevalence does not increase. One of the latest efforts in managing chronic diseases is the Chronic Disease Management Programme (*Prolanis*). *Prolanis* management is carried out in an integrated manner by health workers and assisted by the community. The purpose of this study was to determine the response of DM sufferers *prolanis* participants in Talagabodas Public Health Center in Bandung.

Methods. This study used a phenomenological qualitative research design approach. Through this method, the researcher can directly explore, analyze and explain the experience of DM sufferers in *prolanis* participants as a picture of the reality they experience. The population of DM patients in the Talagabodas Public Health Center is 111 people. The number of participants in qualitative research was 10 people.

Results. The results of qualitative research showed that there were 5 themes from the variable response of *prolanis* participants. The themes that emerged in this research were (1) the benefits of *prolanis*, (2) the ability to treat DM, (3) the response of *prolanis* participants, (4) psychological and spiritual changes, and (5) expectations towards *prolanis*.

Conclusions and Recomedation. The themes produced were the benefits of *prolanis* in the ability of DM sufferers to perform DM care, *prolanis* participant responses, physical and spiritual changes.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, *prolanis*, response.

No. OB-047

**EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND STRESS LEVEL ON THE
USTAINABILITY OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Malnutrition and stunting should be done by preventive actions either from mothers or health workers as early as possible. It is found that mothers in exclusive breastfeeding sometimes experience several factors causing reduced milk production such as social support and physical factors of the mother, the influence of stress. The study aims to find out the effect of social support and stress levels on the sustainability of exclusive breastfeeding.

Methods. The population of this study was 70 mothers who had 0-6 months old babies as the respondents. Data collection techniques used 2 instruments namely stress level and social support completed with demographic data in the form of age, parity, education, occupation and breastfeeding which were analyzed by chi square.

Results. This study found a significant relationship between social support and stress levels with a significant value of $0.001 > 0.05$. It showed that there were 62 respondents or 88,6% in high social support and 67 respondents or 95.7% with stress levels. 87% respondents were found to provide exclusive breastfeeding.

Conclusions and Recommendation. The sustainability of exclusive breastfeeding requires the role of nurse in the form of educational support on the importance of providing exclusive breastfeeding through *Posyandu* (Integrated Health Service) and empowering nurses in responding to the puerperal physiology that affects mental health.

Keywords: Social support, stress level, sustainability of breastfeeding.

No. OB-048

CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN 6-7 YEARS IN SANTA MARIA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CIMAH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The results of preliminary studies in Santa Maria Cimahi Elementary School are children prefer to play alone, shy, mocking and quarreling. Parenting has the effect on Child's social development. Parenting style is the parent's manner when interacting with the child. Each parenting style has different characteristics. The purpose of this research to know the correlation parenting style with the development of society 6-7 years in Santa Maria Cimahi Elementary School.

Methods. The research method used was Cross-sectional. The research used 71 parents with total sampling technique. The instrument of parenting and social development is a questionnaire. The chi-square statistic test is used in data analysis.

Results. The result of analysis p-value test $0,744 > \alpha (0,05)$, the conclusion mean has no correlation with parenting style to social development of 6-7-year-old in Santa Maria Cimahi Elementary School.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Suggestions for schools to improve children's social ability in academic activities are more group activity and non-academic by traditional games. Suggestion for this case is doing more activities in a group and nonacademic activities playing traditional games.

Keywords: Parenting, social development, 6-7 years old.

No. OB-049

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN SERUI STUDENT
DORMITORY, YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Yogyakarta as student city many migrants from various regions in Indonesia went to study, one of them is from Papua. There are approximately 7000 Papuan students studying at various levels, in Yogyakarta. Based on the 2017 Papua Provincial Health Service, due to free sex in Papua Province until July 2017 there were 28,771 HIV-AIDS sufferers consisting of HIV 10,134 and AIDS 11,060. This study aims to know factors associated with sexual behavior in Serui Yogyakarta Student Dormitory.

Methods. Type of research is descriptive cross sectional technique. Population is semester 1 - 8 students. Sample 70 respondents, purposive technique. The study was conducted March - April 2018 at the Serui Student Dormitory. Analysis of research using statistical tests logistic regression analysis.

Results. Most of the respondents is male (58.6%), adolescents (17-25 years) 97.1%, Protestant Christians (82.9%), semester 4 (44.3%), civil servant parents' jobs (35.7 %), dating status (88.6%), sufficient knowledge (71.4%), good attitude (60%), and good premarital sexual behavior (92.9%). There is no gender relationship (p 0,282), age (p 0,909), religion (p 0,822), Semester (p 0,804), work of parents (p 0,338), status (p 0,865), knowledge (0,656), and attitude (p p 0.779) with premarital sexual behavior in Serui Student Dormitory, Yogyakarta.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Sexual behavior is not influenced by factors studied by researchers. There may be other factors (which are not examined) that can influence sexual behavior, for example: information sources, social environment, and motivation that can be suggestions for future researchers.

Keywords: Sexual behavior, serui student, Yogyakarta.

No. OB-050

EFFECTS OF FOOT MASSAGE ON BLOOD PRESSURE OF ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION IN SRIWEDAHAN VILLAGE, SUKABUMI CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introductions. Many elderly suffer from degenerative diseases, one of which is hypertension where systolic pressure is more than 140 mmHg and diastolic more than 90 mmHg, treatment can be done pharmacologically and non-pharmacologically one of them is foot massage. Foot massage is a special massage practice on the area of the foot, techniques to spread the thumb, rotate the toes and press and hold technique at the point in the foot area. benefits reduce pain in the body, increase endurance, help deal with stress, relieve migraine symptoms, help improve blood circulation and lower blood pressure.

Methods. This type of research is Quasi Experiment. Population 529 people with a sample of 18 people. Sampling using Purposive Sampling. Retrieval of data using aneroid tensimeter and statistical analysis using Wilcoxon test.

Results. The results showed a significant effect of foot massage on blood pressure in elderly hypertension based on systolic blood pressure (p-value 0.000), diastolic blood pressure (p-value, 0.000).

Conclusions and Recommendation. there is an influence of foot massage on blood pressure in elderly hypertension. It is expected that health workers can conduct non-pharmacological treatment training, especially foot massage training which aims to reduce blood pressure and improve the degree of public health, especially in the elderly who experience hypertension.

Keywords: Blood pressure, foot massage, hypertension.

No. OB-051

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE VISIT TO ANTENATAL CARE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Antenatal care examination in pregnant women is done at least four times from the beginning of pregnancy until before delivery. The closest Antenatal care service provider to the community is the Health Center. The Health Center is responsible for the health of pregnant women in their working area. The interest of pregnant women to carry out Antenatal care examinations at the Health Center can be influenced by several factors, namely, predisposing factors which include knowledge, attitudes, traditions and beliefs, education level and socioeconomic level of pregnant women. Enabling factors include the availability of health facilities and infrastructure, skills and affordability. Strengthening factors (reinforcing factors) which include the attitudes and behavior of Antenatal care service providers.

Methods. This research was conducted in April to September 2019 in the working area of the Cot Girek Health Center, Cot Girek District, North Aceh Regency. This type of research is an analytic survey with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all pregnant women with three trimester gestational ages. The sampling technique used was total sampling with a total sample of 187 people.

Results. The results of the bivariate data analysis with the chi square statistical test showed that the factors influencing Antenatal care visits of pregnant women were attitudes p-value 0.006, health service facilities in villages p value 0.000 and the role of midwives with p-value 0.000. The results of multivariate data analysis using logistic regression tests found the most powerful factor influencing Antenatal care visits for pregnant women was the availability of health service facilities in villages with a p-value of 0.000

Keywords: Antenatal care visit, enabling factors, predisposing factors, strengthening factors.

No. OB-052

**EFFECTS OF FAMILY PSYCHOEDUCATION ON SELF-EFFICACY OF
FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION IN JOMBANG**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Parents who have children with mental retardation often experience various problems especially in caring the children. Families must have good self-efficacy in order to provide optimal care for children with mental retardation. One of the therapies which can be used to improve self-efficacy is family psychoeducation. This study aims to determine the effect of family psychoeducation on family self-efficacy with mental retardation children in Jombang.

Methods. The design of this study was pre-experimental one-group pre-posttest design. The population of family with mental retardation children as many as 277, while the sample size as many as 70 respondents using purposive sampling. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test.

Results. The results showed before family psychoeducation was 55% in good self-efficacy as many as 38 families but after family psychoeducation there was an increase to 90% of good self-efficacy as many as 63 families. The Wilcoxon test showed the results of p -value (0.002) < 0.05 which means that there was an influence of family psychoeducation on family self-efficacy in child care. Family education had a positive impact on the family which improved family self-efficacy in optimally caring for children with mental retardation.

Conclusions and Recommendation. It can be concluded that family psychoeducation is effective in increasing family self-efficacy in the care of children with mental retardation. This therapy is expected to implement in a sustainable to increase the family self-efficacy, and the family can take care of children optimally. Give positive impact on the growth and development of children with mental retardation.

Keywords: Family psychoeducation, mental retardation, self-efficacy.

No. OB-053

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CHEMOTHERAPY AT INDONESIA ARE FOR CANCER KIDS FOUNDATION MEDAN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Cancer for child was not knowing with early, due to for beginning step not always give complain for survivor and then symptoms which easy look and family support which needed for nursing care can help decrease patients anxiety, increase live spirit and patients commitment for still ongoing chemotherapy treatment. The study aims to know relationship family support with social development for child whom are undergoing chemotherapy at Indonesia Care for Cancer Kids Foundation, Medan.

Methods. Research design was purposive sampling with cross sectional design. Population with all cancer patients at Indonesia Care for Cancer Kids Foundation with total sample with 30 respondents. Data was collecting with used questionnaire form. This study was analyzed using univariate and bivariate test. Data analysis used chi-square test.

Results. The results of research showed that bivariate analysis $p = 1.00 > \alpha = 0.05$, in order to H_0 failed rejected and it is indicated that there was no correlation between family support with social development for child ongoing chemotherapy with significantly at Indonesia Care for Cancer Kids Foundation Medan.

Conclusion and Recommendation. This research recommended to giving knowledge about important of family support toward child with chemotherapy. Thus, there is a need to improve nurses' role to improve social development through family support.

Keywords: Chemotherapy, family support, social development.

No. OB-074

**DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL SENSITIVE HEALTH EDUCATION MEDIA
ABOUT BREAST FEEDING PRACTICES FOR POST-PARTUM MOTHER AT
HOME**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Exclusive breastfeeding is still low so efforts should be made to increase its coverage. Compliance with exclusive breastfeeding in various countries has not been satisfactory, as evidenced by various reports on the results of exclusive breastfeeding research, only 19% in Nigeria (Ojo & Opeyemi, 2012), 5.3% in Iran (Olang, et. Al, 2012), 43.1% in Malaysia (Tan, 2011), and 13.8% in Canada (Sahab, et.al, 2010). This is far from the Exclusive Breastfeeding (EBF) target set by WHO at 90%. The purpose of this study is to produce health education media related to the cultural practices of the indigenous people of Palu related to breastfeeding for post-partum mothers who are treated at home.

Methods. This research is a qualitative research with ethnographic approach. A qualitative sample was taken by snowball with a total of seven people, one key informant from the community (Shaman), and one coordinator of a community health nurse at Biromaru Public Health Center.

Results. The results of qualitative research identify the myths and culture that influence exclusive breastfeeding is still very strong to be maintained, mothers lack knowledge, and all mothers want to give ASI.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Based on the results of this study it was recommended the need to involve community leaders in health education activities regarding exclusive breastfeeding from a cultural perspective.

Keywords: Breastfeeding practices, kaili culture.

No. OB-075

ANALYSIS OF POSITIVE DEVIANCE: EATING HABIT THAT AFFECT ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT WIROBRAJAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Anemia is a public health problem associated with an increased of morbidity and mortality. Poor eating habits during pregnancy will cause the body's need for nutrients both micro and macro is not met, so will result in malnutrition and anemia.

Methods. It was observational study using a cross sectional design. Sampling was done by purposive sampling methods. This dietary data accumulation was done by using Food Frequency Questionnaire. In-depth interviews was used to explore positive eating habit in pregnant women that are not anemic. Hemoglobin was detected by using HemoCue analyzer. Statistical analysis of data was used the Chi Square test.

Results. The results show that 88.2% of the pregnant women are not anemic, 64.5% of pregnant women often consume enhancers, and 57.9% of pregnant women rarely consume inhibitors. There was no correlation between consumption of enhancer with anemia ($p = 0.478$). There was no correlation between consumption of inhibitors with anemia ($p = 1,000$). Positive eating habits of pregnant women who are not anemic is often consume foods high in vitamin C and animal protein.

Conclusions and Recommendation. There was no correlation between consumption of enhancer and inhibitor with anemia incidence among pregnant women. Improved health promotion of positive eating habit to prevent anemia in pregnant women

Keywords: Anemia, pregnant women, positive eating habit.

No. OB-076

**EFFECTS OF BULLYING CURRICULUM ON PREVENTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF BULLYING IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Bullying is still a problem in Indonesia. The case increases especially in school-aged children. If the problem is not treated immediately it will cause health concern including psychological, psychosomatic, social, academic problems and pose a risk of suicide. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the bullying curriculum in prevention and management of bullying in school-aged children.

Methods. This study used a quantitative research method with a quasi-experiment pre and post-test without control group design which involved 30 respondents. The study was conducted in grade 5 elementary school in SD N 03 Lenteng Agung Jakarta. Analysis of the data of this study used the Mc Nemar test.

Results. The results of this study showed that there were bullying incidents before the intervention was 100% and there were 60% bullying incidents after the intervention. The bivariate test results of this study illustrated the value of $p = 0,000$.

Conclusion and Recommendation. The application of the bullying curriculum was effective in the prevention and management of bullying in school-aged children. Bullying curriculum can be implemented in primary schools as an effort to prevent and management with bullying in school-aged children.

Keywords: Bullying, curriculum, school-aged children.

No. OB-077

**EFFECTS SELF-CARE MODEL ON DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT
BEHAVIOR OF PATIENTS ATTENDING JOHAR BARU COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTER, JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The needs of diabetic patients are not only limited to adequate glycemic control but also correspond with preventing complications and increasing their awareness to participate in self-management. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness self-care model to Diabetes self-management behavior and Fasting Blood Glucose (FBG) levels on diabetic patients. The study was conducted from June to August 2019 at Johar Baru Community Health Center, Jakarta.

Methods. This study employed Quasi-Experimental pre-posttest with a control group design. There were 104 participants purposively chosen, and assigned into experimental (52 participants) and control group (52 participants). FBG levels and Diabetes Self-Management Behavior (DSM Behavior) were evaluated in the 1st and 7th week using The Summary of Diabetes Self Care Activities (SDSCA) questionnaire.

Results. Paired same T-test statistical analysis revealed significant difference in decreasing levels on FBG and increasing level of DSM Behavior ($p < 0.05$) at before compared to after intervention; moreover, Independent T test discovered a significant difference on FBG and DSM Behavior ($p < 0.05$) between the intervention and control group. The strongest effect as resulted from parameter estimation model of SDSCA was dimension of healthy diet (2,96) followed by foot exercise (2,41) and activity (4,54). SDSCA showed marginal fit for FBG with t-value < 2 and contribution determinant of 8.4% ($R^2 = 0,084$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. Self-care model is an effective program that can improve DSM Behavior and increase adequate glycemic control. In addition, this model needs to implement continuously to prevent complications and improve self-care to diabetic patients.

Keywords: Blood glucose, diabetes, self-management behavior, self-care model.

No. OB-078

EFFECTS OF ANDROID APPLICATION "RUANG PERAWAT" ON THE LEVEL OF FAMILY KNOWLEDGE AMONG FAMILY TAKING CARE OF AN ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Hypertension no longer only attacks the elderly but also the productive age. for most of the patients, hypertension does not cause symptoms. Hypertension patients usually neglect treatment and prevention of hypertension. Therefore, it needs a family that can take care of them. Caring for hypertension patients requires good knowledge in order to have a good treatment. The use of android application as a learning media nowadays has widely carried out following development of industrial revolutions 4.0. This research aiming to the impact of the android application "ruang perawat" on the level of family knowledge that taking care of an elderly with hypertension.

Methods. the research method used was experimental approach with the design of one group pre-posttest. The population and sample are families that treat hypertension patients and also people who had smartphone as much 30 people. The research held in Balandai district, Palopo City, the working area of North Wara local area government clinic. The instruments that used were mobile phone, ruang perawat applications and questionnaires. The analysis test used was the Wilcoxon signed ranks test.

Results. Statistical test results obtained score p value 0,000 less than α 0.05.

Conclusions and Recommendation. There is a positive use of android application "ruang perawat" on the level of family knowledge that taking care of an elderly with hypertension. To the organizer of an elderly local government clinic to conduct elderly health service to elderly based on industrial revolution 4.0.

Keywords: Android application, family, elderly, hypertension.

No. OC-054

IMPROVING NURSING PROFESSION STUDENT COMPETENCY THROUGH INTEGRATED PUBLIC HEALTH CARE TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Improving nurse's contributions to community health depends in part on nursing education, training and curriculum. Nurse profession students' competence is a crucial element to prepare future nurses for practice in the community. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of the Healthy Indonesia program with a family approach integrated with public health care training to improve the competence of nurse profession students.

Methods. The quasi-experimental study employed a pre- and post-test design using a control group. To collect data, simple random sampling was taken, involving 114 respondents (intervention group: n = 76; control group: n = 38). The data were analyzed using independent t-test to compare group differences in competence.

Results. This study showed that the Healthy Indonesia program with a family approach integrated with public health care training could effectively improve competency among nurse profession students. There were significant differences between the two groups (intervention group and control group) in competence score (p=0,000).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The Healthy Indonesia program with a family approach integrated with public health care training can effectively improve competency among nurse profession students. The curriculum of nurse profession education should consist of public health care and nursing training. Such training can improve the competence of nursing students.

Keywords: Indonesia, nursing, students, training.

No. OC-055

EFFECS OF POSITIVE THINKING TRAINING ON SELF-EFFICACY OF STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE NURSING SCHOOL IN MEDAN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Student is someone who is studying formally in a college, furthermore student has obligation to finish the final student paper. This paper needs strategy to manage the ability that someone has, time, and aid from others (self-efficacy). One of the factor that influence self-efficacy process is cognitive. Cognitive process would influence someone's thought, it can be positive or negative. Positive thinking is a way that impress positive emotion and view, for himself, another person and also situation that he faces. Positive thinking training is an effort to increase someone mind associated with final student paper. This study was aimed to find out the effect of positive thinking training toward self-efficacy of students who were finishing final student paper.

Methods. Quasi experimental method was conducted by using randomized pre and post-test control design approach. Samples were 40 students, and the both variables, pre and post students' efficacy, used questionnaire.

Results. T-test result showed that there was a difference between average students self-efficacy before and after training with p value=0.000 ($\alpha=0.05$) among intervention group. In contrast with the other, there was no difference between average students' self-efficacy at the first and second measurement with p value=0.000 ($\alpha=0.05$).

Conclusions and Recommendation. It is suggested to students that they must always have positive thinking in order to they can create positive self-efficacy. Effort to sustain their positive thinking is taking the training as many as possible such as motivation training or effication training.

Keywords: Positive thinking training, self-efficacy, student paper.

No. OC-056

**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SELF-REGULATED LEARNING AND ANXIETY
LEVEL OF NURSING STUDENTS FACING NATIONAL COMPETENCE
EXAMINATION AT A PRIVATE NURSING SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Indonesian Republic Law No.38 of 2014 article 16 states that nursing students at the end of vocational and professional education must take national competency tests. In order for students to successfully pass the competency test, students are expected to prepare themselves in Self-Regulated Learning. The competency test causes anxiety for students, anxiety on facing an exam is a manifestation of emotions that are mixed and experienced by students as a reaction in facing an exam that can affect physically and psychologically. This research aims to determine the relationship of Self-Regulated Learning with anxiety level of ners profession at "X" STIKES on facing ners competence test.

Methods. The research design used was descriptive correlational with cross sectional design. The population in this research are the ners profession students batch 21 that scheduled to have competency test on upcoming months with total of 98 students. The sample was recruited using total sampling. Data were collected using the Self-Regulated Learning and anxiety questionnaire. The Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Spearman Rho correlation test.

Results. The result showed that there is a relationship between Self-Regulated Learning with the anxiety level of ners professionn at "X" STIKES on facing ners competence test ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions and recomendation. Based on the result, it is expected that the educational institutions can improve the existing teaching and learning methods also encourage students to use their abilities effectively.

Keywords: Anxiety, self-regulated learning, ners competence test.

No. OC-057

**SELF-ACTUALIZATION OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARD TUTORIAL
LEARNING PROCESS USING SEVEN JUMP METHODS IN NURSING STUDY
PROGRAM, MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY SUMATERA BARAT**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Self-actualization can be defined as the highest development of all talents, fulfillment of all quality and capacity. From the result of student observation, sometime student can feel inadequate with tutorial seven jump learning practice and most of them choose to be quiet rather than giving opinion in discussion so that it can be seen the student self-actualization is not good, it is because they feel shy and they don't really understand the tutorial scenario.

Methods. The study method is descriptive which is aimed to see the description or identify self-actualization of nursing student in tutorial learning process with seven jump methods with cross sectional study approach. This study was done in nursing study program Muhammadiyah University Sumatera Barat, with the 64 samples. The sampling method was total sampling.

Results. The result showed that majority (93.8%) good student self-actualization and (6.3%) not really good.

Conclusion and recommendation. Student is expected to activate prior knowledge in order to make the discussion section more lively and to find the various independence learning sources. Student should try to eliminate the things that can hinder the discussion process from internal or external obstruction so tutorial discussion (seven jump) can be accomplished. For tutor, there are surely many obstacles for student in the tutorial learning process, the role of tutor is expected to make the student self-actualization to be better in this tutorial.

Keywords: Seven jump, student self-actualization, tutorial.

No. OC-058

VIRTUAL ALGORITHM SIMULATION (VAS) BASED-PROBLEM: LEARNING MEDIA IN MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Online learning media simulation-based for nursing students is still not optimal. The purpose of this study is to develop online video simulation -based learning, Virtual Algorithm Simulation (VAS) Based Problems in Medical Surgical Nursing.

Methods. This research use Research and Development (R&D) design which consists of 2 stages. The first phase of the study was conducted FGD with 8 medical surgical nursing lecturers and expert discussion with 3 IT experts, and 2 medical surgical nursing experts, and 50 students. The second phase of the research was conducted FGD with 5 participants, and socialization of instructional media to 6 lecturers and 54 students. The feasibility test instrument uses the learning media assessment instrument which consists of subcategories of learning media rules, CAI (Computer Assisted Interaction), management, and the relevance of the material and syllabus. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis.

Results. The results of this study are learning media that have met the feasibility test. The assessment of media experts showed the highest mean in the VAS management subcategory of 3.53. Assessment of nursing experts and students with the highest mean in the subcategory of material relevance and syllabus, 3.9 and 3.57.

Conclusion and recommendation. The results of discussions with experts stated that 100% of the learning media Virtual Algorithm Simulation (VAS) is suitable for use as a learning media of medical surgical nursing. Online learning media simulation based can facilitate the accessibility of learning material, increase knowledge and skills of nursing students.

Keywords: E-simulations, learning media, medical surgical nursing, videos.

No. OC-059

**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BEDSIDE TEACHING FOR CLINICAL
LEARNING PROCESS AND NURSING STUDENTS SKILLS IN CLINICAL
INTERNSHIP STAGE**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The core of nursing education is clinical skills. Students who have in clinical education world studied to applied theory into real workplace. Clinical skills can be effectively if student bring confidence and conduct goals of clinical competence. Clinical skills is a method to teach students in clinic until clinical supervisor will choose and apply a suitable teaching style with purposes and students characteristic based on learning conceptual framework. Bedside teaching is a method can be used to evaluate clinical competence for student. Bedside teaching is learning process which that supervisor, students, and patients together making a clinical purpose for get information about health status of patients, conduct physical examination, and discuss diagnosed and nursing care. The purpose of this research was to explore relationship of bedside teaching method for clinical learning process with nursing students skills in clinical internship.

Methods. This research conducted with cross sectional approach. Samples consist of 45 nursing student and evaluation used by questionnaire.

Results. Results of chi-square showed that any relationship bed side teaching method with clinical skills for nursing student with p-value $0.04 < 0.05$.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Recommendation for clinical supervisors to apply bedside teaching method in order to increase competence of clinical skills with nursing student. Activities with clinical skills for students can be increased when joined workshop about clinical learning method.

Keywords: Bedside teaching, clinical competence, nursing student.

No. OC-060

THE MEANING OF WHITE COLOR IN NURSE UNIFORMS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. White is often used in nurse uniforms and over time begins to change with a variety of colors. The purpose of this study was to describe nurses' perceptions of white as uniforms in hospitals.

Methods. Using qualitative methods with focus group discussions, 16 nurses were found.

Results. The average age of respondents is 29 years, the average work experience is 8 years. The level of education is 8 persons from undergraduate nursing and 8 persons from Diploma III in Nursing. Personnel's view of the participants towards the white color of the nurse's uniform that is a combination of white and other colors looks bright, white is identical to the nurse, white is the same as clean, the tradition of the color of the nurse's uniform is white, the combination of white with other colors can be a differentiator with the hospital other, white would be seen dull for a long time, in children ward should not use white, Indonesian nurse uniform colors are the same as white, white is the same as service, nurses' patients' perceptions must be white. In conclusion, the white color still plays a role as a nurse's identity.

Conclusion and Recommendation. This view is formed from the definition of social and cultural views and the nurse's identity in the view of patients who expect nurses to remain professional and compassionate. Suggestions for the next need to be an analysis of the policy of the use of uniforms color nurse to the nurse's identity.

Keywords: Identity, nurse, uniform, white.

No. OC-061

NOVICE NURSE EXPERIENCE IN CARING FOR PATIENTS WITH RED TRIAGE LABELS IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Novice nurses category will experience fear, panic, not ready and doubts to interact with patients, families of patients and other more senior nurses. This study aims to describe or explore the burden experience and source of support for novice nurse.

Methods. The study used a descriptive phenomenology design involving seven participants who were nurse nurses at the emergency department. Data analysis using Braun and Clark thematic analysis. The four themes produced in the study illustrate the experience of novice nurses facing patient with emergent condition in emergency department.

Results. The four themes produced in the study describe the experiences of novice nurses: (1) Feeling negative at the beginning of the work period because they feel less competent (2) never feel alone in working (3) improving competencies by supportive work environment (4) working on cases outside the authority required guidance and mentoring process for novice nurses at the beginning of the working period at the emergency department.

Keywords: Emergency department, novice nurses, red triage label patients.

No. OC-062

**THE EFFECTS OF HEALTH BELIEF EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT
CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION AMONG FEMALE NURSING AND
MIDWIFERY STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Cervical cancer is the second-highest prevalence cancer in women in Indonesia. Hence, early detection of cervical cancer may prevent or delay the progression of cervical cancer. In order to reduce cervical cancer incidence and mortality efforts must be made to increase knowledge of female healthcare students about cervical cancer and cervical cancer screening. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of health belief education on knowledge about the prevention of cervical cancer among Indonesian female healthcare students.

Methods. The quasi-experimental, pre and post-intervention study was used. The participants involved in this study were nursing or midwifery students > 18 years old. Knowledge about prevention of cervical cancer based on health belief model constructs was measured. Independent t-test was used to compare the percentages of knowledge variables before and after intervention.

Results. Results show a significant increase in the knowledge about cervical cancer screening after the intervention, with the mean score 7.94 (SD = 2.16) and 8.56 (SD = 1.54) for pretest and post-test in intervention group. The mean score 35.77 (SD = 6.71) and 31.51 (SD = 7.98) for pretest and post-test in the control group.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Health promotion of cervical cancer is needed. Health official should recommend health students to promote cervical cancer and cervical cancer prevention through screening

Keywords: Education, healthcare students, health beliefs, knowledge.

No. OC-063

**EFFECTS OF COOPERATIVE INTEGRATED READING AND COMPOSITION
AND STUDENT TEAM ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS LEARNING MODELS ON
LEARNING OUTCOMES IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING PROGRAM
OF UNIPA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. An understanding of nursing theory requires critical thinking skills; therefore, effective learning methods are needed to improve student understanding. One method of learning that can overcome this is the Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition method and the Student Team Achievement Divisions method. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition learning models and Student Team Achievement Divisions Method on student learning outcomes and collaboration.

Methods. This study used a quasi-experimental method consisting of 2 experimental groups with the study design was post-test design with two comparison treatments. The population in this study were all semester 2 undergraduate students nursing as many as 30 students divided into 2 groups. The sampling technique conducted by total sampling. We analyzed the data using Mann Whitney test with $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

Results. The mean rank of learning outcomes in the CIRC method was 19.43 and the STAD method was 11.57. The p- value was 0.007 (<0.05), which means that there was a significant difference between learning outcomes in the CIRC group and the STAD group. The mean rank value for student collaboration on the CIRC method was 15.50 and the STAD method was 15.50. The p-value was 1,000 (>0.05), which means there was no significant difference between the collaboration in the CIRC group and the STAD group.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Learning outcomes in the CIRC method were more effective than learning outcomes in the STAD method, there were significant differences between learning outcomes in the CIRC group and the STAD Group. However, there was no significant difference between collaboration in both groups. It is hoped that this learning method can be applied so that it can improve student learning outcomes and collaboration.

Keywords: Cooperative integrated reading and composition, learning, student.

No. OC-064

**EFFECTS OF BLENDED LEARNING MODEL ON PASSING RATE OF
RETAKER NURSING STUDENTS FACING NATIONAL NURSING
COMPETENCY TEST**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The passing score ners competency test is not as expected, currently the average passing rate is 47.1%, on retaker more worrying. The data shows the annually increasing retaker and become a problem for institution. Therefore, handling retaker becomes serious matter, which must be handled programmatically and systematically. This study aims to determine the effect of blended learning to passing rate of the ners competency test.

Methods. The method used descriptive analytic with cross sectional. Respondents are retaker STIKes Kuningan who took ners competency test in July 2019. Sampling technique used a total sampling of 29 respondents. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using Chi-Square.

Results. The results showed p-value 0.000 to influence retaker activity with graduation ners competency test and p-value 0.261 for the effect of frequency test with graduation competency test. Participants perceptions of blended learning increase the ability most felt in understanding nursing materials with an average of 3.27, interesting and useful with a mean of 3.17. The most perceived role of tutors is guidance and feedback with an average of 3.10 and the most perceived limitation is internet connectivity.

Conclusion and recommendation. There is a significant influence between the activities of participating in blended learning with graduation ners competency test, while the frequency of taking the competency test has no influence on graduation ners competency test. Increased internal motivation and self-regulated learning are essential factors in blended learning so that tutors are expected to have the ability to create a conducive learning environment.

Keywords: Blended learning, ners competency test, retaker.

No. OC-065

**USABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE “ESPEJE.COM WEB- BASED APPLICATION”
AMONG NURSING STUDENTS OF STIKES PEMKAB JOMBANG**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The delay in collecting grades of students' examination often occurs in the learning process in the Nurse Profession Education Study Program, causing the prolongation grades tabulation and reducing the grading accuracy of the students. To solve this problem, the Nurse Profession Education Study Program of STIKES Pemkab Jombang utilize the web-based application of ESPEJE.COM to facilitate the management information system. The purpose of this study is to measure the usability rate of the ESPEJE.COM application.

Methods. This study was conducted by collecting data using USE-QUESTIONNAIRE on 24 supervisors and clinical perceptors of Nurse Profession Education Study Program, then analyzing the usability rate.

Results. It was found that the *usefulness* rate was 96.9%, the *ease of use* rate was 88.2%, the *ease of learning* rate was 86.3%, and the *satisfaction* rate was 89.8%.

Conclusion and Recommendations. The measurement of this application shows that this application has more than 80% of usability rate on all variables. So it can be concluded that it is very feasible to use. Samples addition of the application users of students, lecturers and staffs are necessary. The measurement needs to be carried out during the practice time of the nurse profession education program. This application needs to be developed more in the *ease of learning* variable to be easier to learn. Also, the appearance needs to be more appealing.

Keywords: Nurse profession education, use-questionnaire, web-based.

No. OC-066

**PERCEPTION OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARD THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING THROUGH SMALL GROUP
DISCUSSION METHOD**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. It has been 9 years since the implementation of small group discussion(SGD) methods used in nursing bachelor. The researchers have participated in this learning method for 4 years, many different impressions came out when learning with the SGD compared with other learning methods. This research aims to explore the the implementation of student center learning through SGD method in undergraduate nursing program.

Methods. Type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive phenomenological study design. Method of collecting data uses purposive sampling to obtain 2 groups with 8 informants each. The collecting data technique used focus group discussions.

Results. This study found 11 major themes that can be grouped as, (1) input planning components (2) process components like: (3) output components. As an outcome, knowledge, skill and attitude are to reflective practice later in the world of nursing.

Conclusions and Recommendation The conclusion is that evaluation program activities aren't only carried out at the end of the activity, but are approved from the beginning, especially from the planning, implementation process and results of the program. It's also necessary to know about the success of an entire evaluation program not only about the use that proceeding the model which also offers a variety of factors.

Keywords: Attitude, knowledge, skill, SGD, SCL.

No. OC-082

EFFECTS OF USING SOCIAL-MEDIA; TWITTER AND WHATSAPP ON SLEEP QUALITY OF NURSING STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The widely used social media by a mobile messaging platform which makes communication easier, faster, enhance effective flow of information and sharing. However, it may have the potential negative affect in quality of sleep in nursing students. This study was examined the impact of using social media and identified predictors of poor sleep quality among nursing students.

Methods. A school-based survey design was conducted. Totally, 264 nursing full-time students at school of health sciences in West Java, and usage social media platform and written informed consent were enrolled and participated in this study. The extensive self-administered questionnaires were used to assess socio-demographic data, extent of using social media and the Pittsburgh sleep Quality Index. Logistic regression analysis by a backward-stepwise technique was used to determine predictors of poor sleep quality.

Results. One out of two nursing students (59.5 %) used both Instagram and WhatsApp, mostly at nights (59.8%), and more than 4-hour daily (19.3%). Majority nursing students (94.3%) have poor quality of sleep. Nursing students' quality of sleep differed significantly in bachelor students ($p=0.03$) in 8th semester ($p = 0.006$). Younger nursing students ($\beta = 0.025$, $p = 0.021$, 95% CI 0.001-0.566) who use social media less than 3-month ($\beta = .019$, $p = 0.001$, 95% CI 0.002-0.212), mostly during weekends and in 8th semester ($\beta = 41.32$, $p = 0.018$, 95% CI 1.902-897.73) were significantly predictor of poorer sleep quality.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Findings of recent study indicate a strong need for integrating sleep quality education and provide health-education to promote correct and effective use of social networks to minimize possible side effects in nursing students.

Keywords: Social media, sleep quality, nursing students.

No. OD-067

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUNDLE OF CARE FOR VENTILATOR
ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA OF POST HEART SURGERY PATIENTS IN
INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF THE NATIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER
HARAPAN KITA HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Control in the nursing care management for VAP bundles of post-cardiac surgery patients is related to using predetermined standards and actions taken to correct mismatches between standards and actual performance. The purpose of this study is to apply the identification of controls in the nursing care unit to the VAP collection in the intensive care unit.

Methods. Design research using Quasy-Experiments before and after with the control group. The population in this study were nurses invited to ICU Anak A and ICU Anak B RS JPDHK. The number of samples was 32 people, divided into 2 groups consisting of intervention and control, taken by purposive sampling technique and General Linear Model Repeat Measure (GLM-) analysis method. RM).

Results. The results of this study were analyzed by the Dependent T Test. Dependent t test results obtained in the average VAP bundle before the intervention was 3.3462 and canceled intervention was 3.8362 with an average change of 0.41707. Dependent T test results obtained Pvalue $(0,000) < (0.05)$ and t arithmetic $(4.699) > t$ table (1.74588) .

Conclusion and Recommendation. The application of controls in the nursing care management to the VAP bundle in accordance with the SOP emphasizes better accountability in providing nursing care to patients who are fitted with work safety and improves the actual performance of officers. Suggestion: Implement the control of a part of a continuous improvement strategy in Quality Control of special health services in relation to pneumatic infections installed in mechanical facilities in the JPDHK Hospital Intensive Care Unit.

Keywords: Controlling, nursing care management, VAP bundles.

No. OD-068

ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF SBAR METHOD (SITUATION, BACKGROUND, ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATION) IN THE INTER-SHIFT NURSE HANDOVER IN HARAPAN KITA NATIONAL CARDIAC CENTRE HOSPITAL JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. One of the effective communication methods currently used is the SBAR method (Situation, Background, Assessment and Recommendation) where in the SBAR method is a structured method and is an easy-to-remember framework for communicating important information that requires immediate attention and action, contributing to effective management improvement and improving patient safety, and reducing barriers to effective communication. This study aims to illustrate the application of the SBAR method in inter-shift nurse handovers at Harapan Kita National Cardiac Centre Hospital.

Methods. The design of this study used a cross sectional approach with the number of respondents 102 nurses.

Results. The results showed that the p value between the perception variables was (0.025 <0.05), knowledge (0.014 <0.05), attitudes (0.034 <0.05), and motivation (0.037 <0.05).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The dominant factor in applying the SBAR method is the attitude variable. Good attitude will increase the application of the SBAR method.

Keywords: Effective communication; SBAR method; SBAR application.

No. OD-069

THE DIFFERENCES OF NURSES' COMPLIANCE ON PATIENT IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN SAMARINDA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Security services in the hospital starting from the accuracy of patient identification. The identification of patients is done with the installation of identification bracelet in hospitalized patients for correct patient identification is one key to the success of patient safety programs in hospitals, so that the incidence of injuries / not expected to be avoided.

Methods. The method used is analytic with Cross-Sectional, the sample used in this study were nurses in the Government Hospital as many as 40 respondents and Private Hospitals in Samarinda as many as 40 respondents with purposive sampling technique. The statistical test uses the Independent Sample T-Test.

Results. Test Analysis of Independent Sample T-Test $p < \alpha$ $p = 0.013$.

Conclusion and Recommendation. There is a difference between nurses in conducting patients at Patient Safety in State Hospitals and Private Hospitals in Samarinda. Consciousness to always identify patients properly so that the security and safety of the patient can be maintained.

Keywords: Government hospital, patient identification, private hospital.

No. OD-070

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERVENTION MODEL FOR PATIENT SAFETY AND ITS EFFECTS ON STUDENT IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT SAFETY IN HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Students as individual factors have an influence on the quality and the quality of care and patient safety. These conditions lead to various adverse negative effects for the patient. This negative effect encourages educational institutions to include students in patient safety program in the learning process of clinical practice. This study aims to develop a modelDevelopment of instructional intervention model patient safety (patient safety) and their effects on student implementation of patient safety in hospitals.

Methods. Research using qualitative and quantitative design approach to action research with the sample of 164 nursing students.

Results. Based on early results obtained theme interview 7 participants (lack of competence curriculum, teaching methods theory, videos, and practice, as well as the support means). Data statistical results Analysis Test Paired Sample T-test obtained p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). So H_a is received, which means that there is significant influence between the implementation of patient safety before and after intervention models patient safety study (patient safety).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The results of qualitative and quantitative data above so that the researchers applied a model learning model Colaboratif Work System and Learning in the classroom, training or workshops, the use of video media, and the exam before practicing in the hospital laboratory. Based on research to an increase in the mean value after intervention study patient safety (patient safety), where the results of the mean is greater than the mean value after intervention study patient safety (patient safety), compared with the prior given intervention study patient safety (patient safety), Advice to students is expected to be a reference or literature on the subject of patient safety and can apply dilahan practice.

Keywords: Nursing, patient safety, students.

No. OD-071

JOB SATISFACTION AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF NURSES WORKING FOR THE WAIBAKUL GENERAL HOSPITAL, CENTRAL SUMBA OF EAST NUSA TENGGARA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. As a professional, Nurse has an important role in providing quality health services, thus, the attitude shown by nurses has to be maintained properly. The attitude itself can be reflected on the level of Nurse's Job Satisfaction and the level of Subjective Well-Being (SWB) which is including satisfaction with life and positive or negative affect. These levels can also affect the quality of health services to the patients particularly and to the Hospital in general. Therefore, nurses need to evaluate their level of job satisfaction and subjective well-being (SWB), so that Nurse could have more attention to fulfill basic needs in order to live and work well. Thus, nurses can continue to maintain and even improve the quality of health service in their workplace.

Methods. A descriptive quantitative correlation methods was used to identify and describe the level of job satisfaction, SWB and the relationship between them using 3 questionnaires including Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE) that has been adapted to Indonesian. The respondents were the entire population of nurses at the Waibakul General Hospital in Central Sumba-East Nusa Tenggara that met the requirement which is having worked for at least 1 year.

Results. The study found that almost all participants (96%) felt between satisfied and dissatisfied (neutral) with their work, more than half of the participants (64%) were dissatisfied with their life achievements and 58% of participants felt they rarely experienced positive feelings. There is a significant relationship between job satisfaction and SWB. **Conclusion and Recommendation.** More than half of the respondents were experienced dissatisfied both in job satisfaction and SWB, where each variable has significant correlation.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, nurse, subjective well-being.

No. OD-072

**THE COPING STRATEGY OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS: A
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYTICAL STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The stressful situation in people living with HIV requires strategies to cope through successful adaptation. Coping strategies have been defining as an individual's efforts to use cognitive and behavioral strategies to manage and regulate pressures, demands, and emotions in response to stress. The aims of this study were to investigate coping strategy used by people living with HIV infection.

Methods. This is a quantitative descriptive analytical study. This study conducted in the HIV Clinic in a District Hospital of West Java Province, Indonesia. West Java province was the second highest prevalence of HIV and AIDS in Indonesia. Seventy-six subjects of people living with HIV infection who attended HIV Clinic in a District Hospital of West Java Province were recruited purposively to participate in this study. Data were collected used in the self-report Jaloweic Coping Scale.

Results. The highest percentage of the participant was 26 to 35 years old, and there is no participant with age more than 65 years old. More than half of the participant was male and passed high school education. About 35 % participant was using ARV for one-year length. There were 32 people (42.1%) who had a problem focused coping (PFC) strategy, and 44 people (57.8%) had emotion focused coping (EFC) strategies.

In the PFC coping, the highest type of coping used by respondents were supporters, as many as 24 people (31.5%) showed effectiveness in 16 participants (66.6%) (table 3).

Conclusions and Recommendation. Nurses and their HIV team need to give attention to support the coping strategies, but they should also be careful. The most important goal to understand coping strategies in PLWA is to maintain HIV-related clinical outcomes and to reach a high quality of life.

Keywords: Coping, people living with HIV/AIDS.

No. OD-073

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN INCENTIVES AND NURSES PERFORMANCE
IN NURSING CARE DOCUMENTATION IN ADVENT GENERAL HOSPITAL
MEDAN NORTH SUMATERA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The problem in the implementation of nursing care is that many nurses have not done a complete documentation of nursing care. The provision of incentives is one of the factors that influence the performance of nurses in documentation. The aims of this study was to identify the correlation between Incentives and Nurses Performance In Documentation Nursing Care At Advent General Hospital, Medan North Sumatera

Methods. The research design was correlational analytic with cross-sectional approach. The population of this study were 100 Nurses in the patient room. The samples of this study were recruited with random sampling technique. There were 80 nurses. The data were analyzed by spearman rank correlation with significance $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results. The results of the univariate analysis for the incentive variable the majority of incentives were classified as high as 70% and the performance of nurses in the complete documentation was 67.5%. The study found that there was a correlation between Incentives with Nurses Performance in Documentation Nursing Care ($p = 0.029, < .05; r = 0.518$).

Coclusion and Recomendation. It is recommended to the nurses will be able to complete documentation not only because of a high incentive, but it is a nurse's responsibility that must be carried out.

Keywords: Documentation, incentives, nurse performance.

No. OA-024

**CULTURAL-BASED APPROACH FOR PREVENTION AND CARE OF HIV/AIDS:
A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Background. Culture is term designating both the distinctively human forms of adaptation and the distinctive ways in which different human populations organize their lives. Reducing cultural barriers in healthcare are significant factors in resolving health disparities. Growing multicultural population presents new challenges to the healthcare system. Culture plays a vital role in controlling HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this article is to review and asses the literature to determinant a cultural based approach for prevention and care of HIV/AIDS across community settings.

Methods. Four databases (Pubmed, CINAHL, Medline, Proquest) were searched. Searches were limited to studies published since 2011 but were restricted by language. Our initial search detected 2129 publications. Title and abstract screening left 56 potential articles according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Full-text screening and reading led to a final number of 12 articles which were included in this review.

Results. Culturally congruent interventions approach: 1) using social networks and support groups in the culture and language same; 2) reducing stigma and discrimination; 3) Role of Faith or religious leader and Spirituality; 4) importance of addressing gender differences in HIV/AIDS preventive and care. 5). Family and friends as nurtures; 6) a culture of caring for the sick at home.

Conclusion and Recomendation. Culture as a central feature in understanding health behavior patient living with HIV. These findings emphasize the need for culturally-sensitive strategies to prevention and care HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Cultural-based approach, HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

No. OA-079

EFFECTS OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON HIV/AIDS AMONG HIGH-RISK GROUPS ON WILLINGNESS TO JOIN VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT) PROGRAMS IN PALOPO CITY REGION OF SOUTH SULAWESI

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. HIV / AIDS so far has a negative stigma both in the world and in Indonesia. The first quarter 2017 report, the prevalence of HIV / AIDS in Indonesia continues to increase. Palopo City ranked fifth in 2017 at 72 people and increased in 2018 to 186 people diagnosed with HIV / AIDS and 6 of them are pregnant women. To suppress this development primarily, secondary, and tertiary prevention measures can be taken. The primary prevention goal is to provide health education to individuals who are not yet infected with HIV, but they are at risk of being infected. Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) is the right choice for primary prevention because it can examine the motivation of individuals to participate in this prevention program. The study aims to determine the effect of providing health education about HIV / AIDS on the willingness to conduct VCT in high-risk groups in the Palopo City Region of South Sulawesi.

Methods. This research is a quasi-experimental study, with one group posttest only design. Variables that will be examined include the level of knowledge about HIV / AIDS, and the willingness to do VCT. The sampling technique used is snowball sampling. High-risk groups taken as respondents in this study were sexual offenders, namely sex workers, transsexuals, gays, and pregnant women, drivers and syringe users. With a total of 42 respondents, data analysis used the chi-square test.

Results. There was a difference in the level of knowledge between before and after getting health education in the Palopo City Region of South Sulawesi in 2019 with the results of statistical tests with $p\text{-value} = .013 < .05$. So there is an influence between knowledge about HIV / AIDS and VCT with the willingness of respondents to do VCT in the Palopo City Region of South Sulawesi in 2019. With the results of statistical tests with $p\text{-value} = .001 < .05$. **Conclusions and Recommendation.** There is a difference in the level of knowledge between before and after getting health education about HIV / AIDS so that there is an influence between the knowledge about HIV / AIDS and VCT with the willingness of respondents to do VCT in Palopo, South Sulawesi.

Keywords: Health education, knowledge, HIV/AIDS, and VCT.

No. OA-080

EFFECTS OF WASHING WOUND WITH GUAVA LEAVES ON MALODOR OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC FOOT ULCER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease and a global problem. One of the complications that arise from DM is diabetic foot ulcer. The first step in treating diabetic foot ulcer is washing the wound. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of guava leaf decoction as a washing fluid for malodor levels in diabetic foot ulcer.

Methods. The research design used was quasy experiment with one group pretests-posttest only design. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling with a sample of 16 people. Sample criteria used were diabetic foot ulcer clients, malodor level 1-10 with NRS. The measuring instrument used is the Numeric Rating Scale (NRS). Analysis of the data used in this study used paired t test.

Results. the level of malodor before intervening in wound washing using guava leaf decoctions on average was 4.40 and after the intervention was 2.44 with p value <0.001. The difference in the level of malodor between before and after the intervention was 1.96. The results of this study indicate that guava leaves can be used as a washing fluid in dealing with malodor levels in diabetic foot ulcer.

Conclusions and recommendation. Guava leaves can be used as a washing fluid for diabetic foot wounds. Nurses are expected to be able to use guava leaves as an alternative in washing chronic wounds, especially diabetic foot ulcer.

Keywords: Guava leaf, malodor level, diabetic foot ulcer.

No. OA-081

**EFFECTS OF CONSUMPTION OF CORK FISH ON WOUND HEALING OF
POST SECTION CAESAREA PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The incidence of infection in Indonesia is quite high, this infection can be caused by injuries obtained in the labor process, both perineum wounds and wounds in the labor process in section caesarean. The wound healing process is influenced by several factors, one of which is by fulfilling nutrition, namely by consuming cork fish.

Methods. This type of research is quasi experiment design with a post test only control group design. This is quasi-experimental study with one group pretest posttest design conducted at RSUD Pariaman, March to April 2018. 10 Pregnant women who experienced Sectio Caesarea became sample of this study by using *purposive sampling* method. Intervention was given for 7days. Data analyzed by using *Mann-WhitneyTest* analysis.

Results. The result shows that there was the effect of cork fish consumption on wound healing in post SC mother at Pariaman Hospital in 2018 (p -value = 0,006 ($p < 0.05$)). Cork fish contains high amount of protein, protein is one of essential nutrient on increasing wound healing.

Conclusion and Recommendation. It is important for nursing to increasing mothers knowledge on increasing wound healing by snakehead consumption.

Keywords: Post sectio caesarea, snakehead consumption, wound healing.

No. OB-083

**KATOGA'S MULTI LEVEL EDUCATION TO IMPROVE COMPETENCE OF
HEALTH CADRES, COMMUNITY LEADERS, AND FAMILIES IN
PREVENTION, EARLY DETECTION AND HANDLING PREGNANCY
EMERGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Extraordinary policies have been launched by the government to reduce MMR /IMR, but this has not been comparable with the expected results. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Katoga's multi-level education on the competence of cadres, community leaders, and families in preventing, detecting early and handling emergency pregnancy to reduce MMR/IMR.

Methods. This research uses action research with multilevel respondents namely 10 health cadres who will provide training to 30 respondents of community leaders and subsequently the community leaders will provide training to 60 families selected by simple random sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by t-test.

Results. The results showed an increase in competence in preventing, detecting early and handling emergency pregnancy after receiving multilevel education training in health cadres from the previous value of 70 to 93; in community leaders from 61.1 to 80.5 and in families from 58.0 to 78.9. There was a significant increase in competency with multi-level education training in increasing competency in a larger population with p value cadre 0.003; community leaders 0,000 and families 0,000.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Community empowerment in the health sector through innovative efforts to disseminate knowledge in preventing, detecting high-risk pregnancies early and managing emergencies will make it easier for health workers to obtain information about pregnant women detected as high-risk populations.

Keywords: Cadre-public figure-family competency, emergency pregnancy multi-level education.

No. OC-084

THE IMPACT OF VIRTUAL REALITY SIMULATION (VRS) IN IMPROVING THE COGNITIVE ACHIEVEMENT OF NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT NURSING CARE IN THE CASE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (ARI)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Simulation of nursing care in patients with acute respiratory infections (ARI) requires a method that is high fidelity. This study aims to determine the impact of Virtual Reality Simulation (VRS), as a learning method, on the improvement of cognitive abilities of undergraduate nursing students in conducting nursing care of the ARI case.

Methods. This study used a quasi-experimental design with pre and post-test on the control and intervention group. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a total of 27 respondents who were divided into 15 students in the intervention group and 12 in the control group. There were three scenarios of using VRS as a learning activity. Analysis: Data were analyzed by ANCOVA test.

Results. Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained indicate that there was a significant impact regarding the implementation of VRS in learning with $p < 0.05$ (0.018).

Conclusion and Recommendation. This significant impact was obtained on the implementation of VRS as the learning method where VRS embedded as a reinforcement.

Keywords: Cognitive ability, learning methods, nursing education, virtual reality simulation (VRS).

No. OA-085

**STUDY PROTOCOL: THE EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF PEDIATRIC
PALLIATIVE CARE ON PATIENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE AND FAMILY
SATISFACTION**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The incidence of cancer in children has been increasing every year and most reported cases are from developing countries. Advance in pediatric cancer treatment has contributed to higher cure rate of some cancer. However, patient's quality of life (QoL) remains low and mortality rate is still high. Optimal pediatric palliative care (PPC) provided for children with cancer will have an impact on patient's QoL and family satisfaction. Purpose: This study aims to investigate the quality of PPC provided by hospital staffs to pediatric patients with cancer and their families and evaluate its relationship with patients'; QoL and family satisfaction.

Methods. This study employs concurrent mixed method design. Samples consist of hospital staffs at a Pediatric Cancer Unit in Yogyakarta, patients and their parents, and bereaved parents. Data collection will include in depth interview, focus group discussions (FGD), anticipatory observations, and written questionnaire. A set of instruments are used including Indicators for the Organization of Palliative Care in Hospital, Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL TM 3.0 Cancer Module & PedsQL TM 4.0 Generic Core Scale), Famcare 2 and Revised Pediatric End of Life Care. Data will be analyzed using the principles of grounded theory (interviews) and content analysis (FGD). Descriptive statistical analyses will be used for quantitative data.

Results. The results will add valuable knowledge to current development of PPC, its quality and the relationship to family satisfactions and will provide an indication of how the PPC services for pediatric cancer patients can be optimized.

Keywords: Cancer, children, patient satisfaction, palliative care, quality of life, quality of health care.

No. OA-086

**MODEL OF DISCHARGE PLANNING FOR PATIENTS OSTEOARTHRITIS
(OA): A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The baby boomer generation will reach the age of 65 by 2030 and 18% of the population, 67 million will be diagnosed with osteoarthritis (OA). Total joint replacement(TJR) is the gold standard for overcoming OA patient with disabilities. Structured discharge planning is rarely carried out so that can cause complication. The purpose of this review literature is to identify evidence base related to OA patient discharge planning done by TJR.

Methods. literature review, using specific key words; discharge planning, OA, TJR which is looking for data base Pubmed, Ebcohost, Science Direct and Wiley Interscience in nursing area.

Results. Literature review found discharge planning postoperative THJ was identified symptom pain, mobility, and psychology aspect. Inter-discipline is needed in the provision of individualized discharge planning and it is necessary to monitor quality of the discharge planning provide for improvement

Conclusion and Recommendation. Discharge planning in postoperative TJR patients must be carried out by interdisciplinary and made tailored because there is a difference in the information needed, it requires family involvement to help patient from partial care to self-care.

Keywords: Discharge planning, osteoarthritis, tailor-made, TJR.

No. OD-087

**THE INFLUENCE OF CLINICAL SUPERVISION ON THE COMPLETENESS OF
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BASED' NURSING DOCUMENTATION IN
PASAR MINGGU HOSPITAL JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Nursing documentation is everything written and printed related on the development of patient's health status. Nursing documentation should comprehensive and flexible in which fixed, maintained the quality and care continuity. The aim of this research was to know correlation the supervise clinic managing toward documentation completeness nursing care plan based on nursing information technology in ward of RSUD Pasar Minggu South of Jakarta.

Methods. This study was used of cross sectional study. The sample of the study were 117 respondents which used two proportion different test. Bivariate test used by Chi-square test and double logistic regression.

Results. Most of the clinical supervision was good (61.5%). More than half of the completeness of nursing documentation based on information technology is in the good category (52.1%). Good clinical supervision will increase the implementation of documentation completeness nursing care plan based on nursing information technology 15.14 times than unsupervised. The implementation of clinical supervision and direct observation affect the completeness of nursing documentation based on information technology

Conclusion and Recommendation. Nursing management is advised to improve the implementation of clinical supervision with direct observation

Keywords: Clinical supervise, direct Observation, nursing documentation.

No. OD-088

**THE ROLE OF CLINICAL SUPERVISION TO IMPROVE NURSING
PERFORMANCE AND SATISFACTION DI DUREN SAWIT HOSPITAL
JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Nursing service management is a process of change or transformation from the resources to achieve the objective with clinical supervision. The purpose of the research is to overview the evecitivity and satisfaction of nurse's performance.

Methods. The quasi-experimental used the design of *Pretest posttes with Control group method*. The research samples are 16 interventions and 16 controls from *purposiv sampling technique*. Data analysis was used by Paired T-test and Multivariate analysis using the Repead Measure (GLM-RM) Model Linear General.

Results. The results of the dependent test T test showed no significant difference between before and after the implementation of clinical supervision. *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* point shows significancy $0.876 > 0,05$. Performance variable 1,000 and satisfaction 0,71 shows significant value > 005 which means that the nurse variable has the same variant, for the Greenhouse- geisser test shows $0,006 < 0,05$ shows an effect of increasing performance and job satisfaction from time to time.

Conclusion and Recommendation. nursing management needs to be improved through strong support, guidance to employees so that supervision is carried out consistently and continuously. Nurses can play a role in increasing the performance of nurses in providing nursing services in accordance with their qualifications so as to improve the quality of nursing services

Keywords: Clinical supervision, job satisfaction, performance.

No. OD-089

**ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
NURSE CARING IN DHARMAIS CANCER HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Nursing services are an integral part of hospital health services that require a system to provide nursing services, namely the MPKP or PNP (Professional Nursing Practice Model), which can create a caring relationship between nurses and clients. This study aims to determine the factors that play a role in the application of caring nurses in the inpatient rooms of Dharmais Cancer Hospital.

Methods. The design of this research is a descriptive correlational research that is a research that connects two or more variables using a cross-sectional approach and uses the questionnaire filling method with data processing using logistic regression. The number of samples studied was 176 nurses, and statistical tests were performed with a significance value $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results. The results showed that the most significant component of MPKP has a relationship is the management approach with the application of caring with p value 0.010 and the odds ratio (OR) 2.216, which means that the MPKP component of a well-implemented management approach has a 2.22-fold opportunity to increase the implementation of caring well.

Keywords : Application of caring, management approach.

No. OA-090

**EFFECTS OF DISCHARGE PLANNING MODEL ON LUNG CANCER PATIENTS
BY USING THE ESCAPE APPLICATION FOR SELF-CARE IN PERSAHABATAN
HOSPITAL JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Discharge Planning is the process of preparing patients for continuity of care. Provision of discharge planning aims to improve the ability of independent patient care to be able to cope with complaints of pain, anxiety, tightness and fatigue perceived by patients. The aim of this study was to identify knowledge about fan therapy, pursed lip breathing, relaxation exercises, hand massage.

Methods. Analysis of the study used GLM-RM to determine the effect of Discharge Planning on lung cancer patients with the application of ESCaPE on nursing intervention. Population in this study were lung cancer patients. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling consisting of 20 people divided in two group (intervention and control groups). Data was collected using questionnaire.

Results. Statistical test results showed that there were differences in the level of independence of patients after being given discharge planning using the ESCaPE application in the intervention group ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The results of this study can be developed for prototyping other cases, so patients with chronic cases can do independent treatment at home which ultimately reduces readmission.

Keywords: Discharge planning, lung cancer patients, self-care.

ABSTRACTS OF POSTER PRESENTATION

No. P-001

THE EFFECT OF EARLY MOBILIZATION ON RECOVERY TIME OF INTESTINAL PERISTALTIC IN POST SURGERY PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Post surgical complications such as malnutrition, delayed wound healing and ileus were frequently found and become a challenge for health workers. Ileus is the most common abdominal problem and cause pain distension, difficulty breathing, and increase hospital cost due to the longer time of length. One of the independent nursing actions that had proven in preventing these complications is early mobilization with gradual training as early as possible in post surgery patients. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of early mobilization on the recovery time of intestinal peristalsis in post-operative patients.

Methods. This research was a pre-experimental research using a static group comparison research design with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and found 40 subjects consisting of 20 subjects in the intervention group and 20 subjects in the control group.

Results. The mean of intestinal peristaltic recovery time of the intervention group was 214,5 minutes and the control group was 761,2 minutes. The Mann-Whitney statistical test proved a significant effect on early mobilization on intestinal peristalsis recovery was 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion and Recommendation. Early mobilization proved as the best nursing intervention on the recovery time of intestinal peristalsis in post surgical patients. Early mobilization can be applied in post surgery patients.

Keywords: Early mobilization, intestinal peristalsis, post surgery.

No. P-002

**THE EXPERIENCE OF BINA PUTRA BANJAR SCHOOL OF NURSING'
GRADUATES IN FACING NURSING COMPETENCY TEST**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The Ners Competency Test is carried out as an effort to screen competent nurses in order to provide professional nursing services. Ners competency test in terms of global challenges is an effort to standardize registration and practice licenses for nurses who will provide services in Indonesia. This study aims to explore the meaning and significance of ners experiences in STIKes Bina Putera Banjar graduates in facing competency tests.

Methods. This study was descriptive phenomenology with in-depth interview data collection methods. Data was analyze using the Colaizzi approach. The participants of this study were eight people with purposive sampling technique.

Results. There were three main themes obtained in this study: the factors that increase the readiness to face competency test, the factors that hinder the competency test readiness and expectation of graduates to test readiness competence.

Conclusions and Recommendation. The results of the study provide information to education providers to improve the quality of graduates. There are need to further improvement of the learning process to strengthen graduate capability to face nursing competency test.

Keywords: Experience, nursing competency test, nursing graduates.

No. P-003

**THE MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF BIDIKMISI STUDENTS IN NURSING
STUDY PROGRAM OF UNIVERSITAS NEGERI GORONTALO**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Mental health is a state where individuals are free from signs of mental disorders, or in a state of being mature through a positive personality. This state can occur to all people, including university students. The purpose of this research is to find out the respondents' characteristics and the description of the mental health of Bidikmisi students in Nursing Study Program of Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.

Methods. This research employed a descriptive design with a descriptive survey approach. Further, as many as 128 students were selected as the sample using the *total sampling* technique.

Results. The results indicate that 78 students (60.9%) were experience psychological pressure, and 50 students (39.1%) have had positive mental states.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Most students were experience psychological pressure. There need any intervention to solved this problems.

Keywords: Bidikmisi nursing students, mental health status.

No. P-004

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE APPLICATION OF NURSE CAREER PATHS AT TANGERANG DISTRICT HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. A career is a series of positions occupied by someone in accordance with the competencies and qualifications possessed. The rules for implementing nurse careers already exist, but the implementation of the career paths of nurses in hospitals has not been optimally implemented. The application of nurse career paths is one of the important aspects in achieving the goals of an organization. The aim of the researchers was to analyze the factors that influence the application of nurse career paths in Tangerang District General Hospital.

Methods. The study was conducted using a descriptive correlation with the Cross Sectional approach in 197 nurses. Data was analyzed by multiple linear regression.

Results. The results of the study using the Multiple Linear Regression test illustrate the positive relationship between loyalty to the organization, organizational support, guidance to employees and financing with the application of nurse career paths ($p < 0.05$) with the value of determination coefficient shows that the value of 0.260 means that the four independent variables can explain the variable applying nurse career paths by 26%, where the rest is influenced by other factors. In this study, the guidance variable identified showed the most dominant influence on the application of nurses' career paths in Tangerang District General Hospital.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Based on the results of the research conducted there needs to be an effort from both the hospital and the nursing profession in improving nurses' competencies and qualifications through the application of good career paths.

Keywords: Financing and application of career paths, loyalty, organizational support, guidance for employees.

No. P-005

**IDENTIFICATION MEDEL FOR PATIENTS SAFETY IMPLEMENTATION
PROGRAMS AT INPATIENT UNIT HARAPAN KITA WOMEN AND CHILDREN
HOSPITAL JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Patient identification is one of the safety goals in the hospital. An initial misidentification will continue to the next error. The aim of this study was to find out the identification model for the implementation of patient safety programs in inpatient unit at Harapan Kita Women and Children Hospital, Jakarta.

Methods. This research was quantitative, with cross sectional approach, there were 143 nurses in the inpatient unit that recruited using purposive sampling. Data was analyzed using univariate, bivariate and multiple logistic regression.

Results. The result of this study showed there were a significant relationship between direction ($p=0.000$), coordination ($p=0.003$), communication ($p=0.000$), teamwork ($p=0.033$) and knowledge ($p = 0.000$) with the implementation of patient identification safety programs. Knowledge factors was the most influential factors ($p= 0.000$, $OR=0.077$).

Conclusion and Recommendation. Hospital management should seek advanced education in nursing to improve the implementation of safety program through training and structured supervision programs.

Keywords: Hospital, patient identification, patient safety.

No. P-006

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTION AND INFECTION CONTROL USING
HEALTH BELIEF MODEL APPROACH IN TANGERANG GENERAL
HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Infections that occur in the hospital were also called as nosocomial infections or Health-care Association Infections (HAIs) which was a serious problem for public health. This research used descriptive analytical method with a Study Cross Sectional approach. The aim of this research was to obtain the most dominant factors from the Health Belief Model component.

Methods. The total respondents in this research were 223 respondents. The research instrument used a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. Bivariate statistical test used Chi-square and multivariate test used Logistic Regression.

Results. The result of this research indicated that the severity variable correlated with the implementation of the PPI program (P value = 0.016, < 0.05), the vulnerability variable correlated with the PPI program (P value = 0.091, < 0.05), the benefit variable correlated with the implementation of the PPI program (p-value= 0.024, < 0.05), the obstacle variable correlated with the implementation of the PPI program (p-value=0.200=<0.05), and the accelerating action variable correlated with the implementation of the PPI program (p-value=0.23, < 0.05).

Conclusion and Recommendation. It showed that all variables of health belief model were significant toward the implementation of PPI program.

Keywords: Infection control, health belief model, prevention.

No. P-007

**THE EFFECT OF PLAYING ACTIVITY OF WINDMILL BLOWING TOWARD
OXYGENATION STATUS IN CHILDREN AGED 3-5 YEARS OLD WITH
PNEUMONIA IN TANGERANG GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Children with pneumonia have difficulty breathing this is due to the accumulation of fluid or pus on the alveoli. The age of infants up to under five years has not been able to release sputum, because at that age reflex cough is still weak. Based on this effort is to modify nursing interventions with something that interests for children and fun by integrating play activities into each nursing intervention. The aim of this study was to identify activity windmill blowing toward oxygenation status in children aged 3-5 years old with pneumonia in Tangerang General Hospital.

Methods. This research design was pre experimental study, with one group pre-post design approach. 4 sample of respondents was participated in this study recruited by purposive sampling technique, the measured of oxygenation status was using respiratory rate timer and oxymetry. Data was analyzed by dependent t-test.

Results. The status oxygenation of heart rate is showed no difference with p value 0.197, for respiratory rate showed there was difference with p value 0.004, while for oxygen saturation showed there was difference with p value 0.002.

Conclusion and Recommendation. the oxygenated states measured, the result is that two have experienced differences in children aged 3 – 5 years with pneumonia. Playing activity with blow a windmill can be used as a therapy to reduce shortness of breath and help remove secretions on the way of breath.

Keywords: Oxygenation status, pneumonia, playing activity blowing.

No. P-008

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ROLE OF FAMILY CAREGIVER WITH THE FULFILLMENT OF PERSONAL HYGIENE IN ELDERLY WITH STROKE IN BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Stroke in the elderly is a complex problem, the impact is not only experienced by the individual itself but also experienced by families who care for him. Family caregiver support will optimally support elderly health. One of the supporting health of the elderly is maintaining personal hygiene. This study aims to determine the relationship of the role of family caregiver with the fulfillment of elderly personal hygiene who experience stroke in the working area of the Griya Antapani Health Center in Bandung.

Methods. This type of research is an analytic survey with cross sectional approach. The population in this study was 35, with total sampling data collection methods, the instrument used was a questionnaire and data analysis used univariate and bivariate with chi-square test.

Results. The results in this study there is a relationship between the support of the role of family caregiver with the fulfillment of elderly personal hygiene who experience a stroke of p-value 0.000. Based on the results of the study.

Conclusion and Recommendation. It can be concluded that support for the role of family caregiver with less categories is as much as 60.00% and fulfillment of elderly personal hygiene with stroke with less categories as much as 57.14%, therefore the role of family caregiver affects the fulfillment of personal hygiene of the elderly who experience stroke. The family is expected to be able to pay attention to, and help the elderly who experience stroke in personal hygiene needs.

Keywords: Elderly patients, family caregiver, personal hygiene, role.

No. P-009

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION WITH QUALITY OF LIFE
OF ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS AT MUHAMMADIYAH HOSPITAL
BANDUNG**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Stroke is a chronic neurological disease that often radically and permanently changes the lives of its victims, one of the symptoms is impaired cognitive function. Decreased cognitive function can cause the patient's ability to be disrupted, this will have an impact on quality of life. Aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between cognitive function and quality of life in ischemic stroke patients at the Neurology Outpatient unit Muhammadiyah Hospital Bandung.

Methods. using a cross sectional study, population was stroke patients aged 45-64 years old, the number of samples was 45 respondents with purposive sampling. The instrument used the Mini Mental State Exam (MMSE) and WHOQOL-BREF.

Results. most respondents are male 64% (n=45) and late elderly 64.4%. The majority of respondents with severe impaired cognitive function were 24 respondents (53.3%, and poor quality of life of 29 respondents (64.4%) while the respondents of good quality of life were 16 respondents (35.6%). the results of further analysis with chi square there was a p-value = 0.000.

Conclusion and Recommendation. our result suggest that much more attention should be paid to the quality of life of stroke patients and to the workforce to improve health services for stroke patients and improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Cognitive function, ischemic stroke, quality of life.

No. P-010

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BURNOUT LEVEL WITH PERCEPTION OF CARING AMONG EMERGENCY NURSES AT HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Emergency nurses are susceptible to burnout due to confronting emergency patients and emotional patient families and the number of emergency department visits more than the number of nurses on duty. The aim of this study was to determine the correlation of burnout rate with perception of caring nurses at first floor of emergency department RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung.

Methods. The research design used a quantitative correlation. The research instrument used the MBI-HSS questionnaire to measure burnout and the CBI-24 questionnaire to measure caring perception. The population of this research is nurses at first floor of emergency department RSUS Bandung with total samples obtained as many as 50 people. Univariate analysis with frequency distribution table and bivariate analysis with Rank Spearman.

Results. The results showed that nurses had low burnout rate (60%) and good caring perception (64%). The result of correlation test obtained negative correlation (p value = 0.000; $r = -0.607$) which meant that the higher burnout rate experienced by the nurse, the lower the caring perception.

Conclusions and Recommendation. The conclusion of this study were more low burnout and good caring perception. So for the hospital it is advisable to maintain or eliminate low burnout by sharing program between nurse or counseling and to maintain good caring by caring simulation training. For the next researcher is suggested to do direct observation if will assess the caring on emergency nurses.

Keywords: Burnout, caring, emergency nurse.

No. P-011

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSING KNOWLEDGE AND NURSING SKILLS IN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM OF HEMODINAMIC DISORDER PATIENTS AT KARTIKA KASIH HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Cardiac arrest is one of the causes of code blue calls in hospitals. Cardiac arrest usually preceded by observable signs, which often appear 6 to 8 hours before cardiac arrest occurs. Studies show that many patients show signs and symptoms of medical damage that are not treated before a heart attack (Duncan & McMullan, 2012). One strategy to detect the emergence of patients in hospitals is the application of the Early Warning Scoring System (EWSS). The purpose of this study was to determine the analysis of the relationship between the knowledge and skills of nurses in the EWS (Early Warning Score) assessment.

Methods. This study uses quantitative non-experimental research, analytic, with a cross-sectional approach with total sampling techniques. The total respondents were 38 nurses in the Inpatient Room of RS Kartika Kasih. Data collection using a questionnaire.

Results. Based on the results of univariate analysis obtained respondents have good knowledge as many as 20 respondents and enough knowledge as many as 18 respondents, and nurses who have enough skills as many as 26 respondents and enough skilled skills as many as 12 respondents. And the bivariate results using the Chi-Square correlation obtained a p-value of 0.020, it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion and Recommendation. There is a relationship between nurses knowledge and nurses skills in conducting EWS assessments. The better the nurse's knowledge the more skilled the nurse's skills are.

Keywords: Early warning system, knowledge, skills, nurses.

No. P-012

**DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF MATERNAL PERINEUM RUPTURE
STAGE I (KALA I)**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Rupture of the birth canal occurs in almost every birth. It gives a number of morbidity 77% and death 4-5%. Rupture of perinium causes pain and increases on the seventh day of postpartum. Identify rupture of perineum in the first stage (Kala I) of labor in health center gembor, Tangerang Indonesia.

Methods. This research used analytic description design. Purposive sampling of 30 respondents were involved in the study (consist of control and intervention group). Inclusion criteria included patients undergoing examination and childbirth at health center, exclusion criteria included patients who have complications during labor.

Results. 13 respondents (86.7%) of control group experienced rupture of perinium. 11 respondents (73.3%) of intervention group also experienced rupture of perinium.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Most of the mothers who got and didn't get reminder of straining technique, they will be broken on their perinium. Suggestions for health centers and other maternity centers to provide facilities to improve patient knowledge by providing videos or picture shows so that patients can learn about labor and delivery.

Keywords: Health center, labor, rupture of perineum.

No. P-013

RELATIONSHIP OF NURSING TERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATIONS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION IN RSUD HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Good communication is needed between nurses and patients. Therapeutic communication is a method for implementing the nursing process, while it is intended to encourage patient recovery. The Purpose of this studi is to determine the relationship of therapeutic communications and patient satisfaction in the inpatient ward of RSUD Hospital.

Methods. The design of this study is comparative analytic with a total sample of 82 respondents. The sampling technique uses non probability, namely consecutive sampling. Data collection uses a Nurse-Patient Communication Skills Questionnaire (NPCSQ) for therapeutic communication and Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire III (PSQ-III) for patient satisfaction. Data analysis used was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with Chi square test.

Results. This study showed the majority of nurses' therapeutic communication in the satisfactory category was 36 respondents (44.4%) and a small portion in the poor therapeutic communication was 13 respondents (16.0%) and the excellent category of therapeutic communication was 32 respondents (39.5%). Patient satisfaction showed that they were dissatisfied was 48 respondents (59.3%) and 33 respondents (40.7%) expressed satisfied. There was a relationship between therapeutic communication of nurses and patient satisfaction $p\text{-value} < 0.001$

Conclusion and Recommendation. There was a relationship between therapeutic communication of nurses and patient satisfaction in the inpatient ward of RSUD Hospital. Nurses must improve therapeutic communication in providing services, listen to patient complaints submitted to nurses, provide information to patients with understanded languages, and responsive in serving and responding to patient needs.

Keywords: Nurse, patient satisfaction, therapeutic communication.

No. P-014

**SOCIAL SUPPORT GROUP EMPOWERMENT FOR PARENTS WHO HAVE
CANCER CHILDREN IN BANDUNG**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Cancer is one of the increasingly chronic health problems in children that requires a very long time for caring, which will impact not only on the child, but also on parents and family. Parents experience the extraordinary stress and family disruption, both physically, psychologically, socially, spiritually, and economically. Parents should be able to make various adjustments and help children to adapt to the illness which is influenced by various factors, one of which is support through social support group empowerment that can be obtained by families, professionals and community volunteer. The outcomes of this activity were the improvement of cognitive participant's capabilities to provide support for family.

Methods. Participants in this social services were 38 people consisting of health cadres, parents and childhood cancer volunteer. Delivery method in this social services were lecture, simulation, small group discussion. Data was collected using questionnaire then analyzed by mean.

Results. The results showed that the mean score of participant knowledge before empowerment activity was 65.20 (SD: 0.2), and the mean score of knowledge after the activity was 87.40 (SD: 0.31) with increases mean score was 22.2 (SD: 0.12).

Conclusion & Recommendation. The results of this activity give clear recommendation to continue social support empowerment for helping families to be able to adapt in carrying out their role as caregiver in childhood cancer.

Keywords: Childhood-cancer, empowerment, social support group.

No. P-015

SYMPTOM CLUSTER AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Patients with advanced cancer are frequently reported to experiencing various interrelated groups (physical, social, and psychological) of symptoms concurrently, known as symptom clusters. These clusters lead to substantial difficulties, functional impairments and a decrease in patients' quality of life. This study aimed to identify symptom clusters and their relationship with advanced cancer patients' quality of life.

Methods. This study was cross-sectional involving 140 patients. Data were collected using *Edmonton Symptom Assessment Scale* (ESAS) and EORTC QLQ C30 (Quality of Life of Cancer Patients). A Principal Components Analysis was utilized to obtain symptom clusters. A multiple linear regression was employed to analyze the correlation between symptom clusters and patients' quality of life.

Results. There were five symptom clusters identified in this study: psychological cluster; gastrointestinal cluster, numbness cluster, pain cluster, and respiratory disorders cluster. Patients' median of total score on quality of life was 811.67 (*Min-Max*: 501.67-1125.56). A multiple regression analysis showed that there were significant relationships between the five symptom clusters and patients' quality of life ($p < 0.01$). Psychological cluster was identified as a dominant factor contributing to overall health, role function, emotional function, and social function.

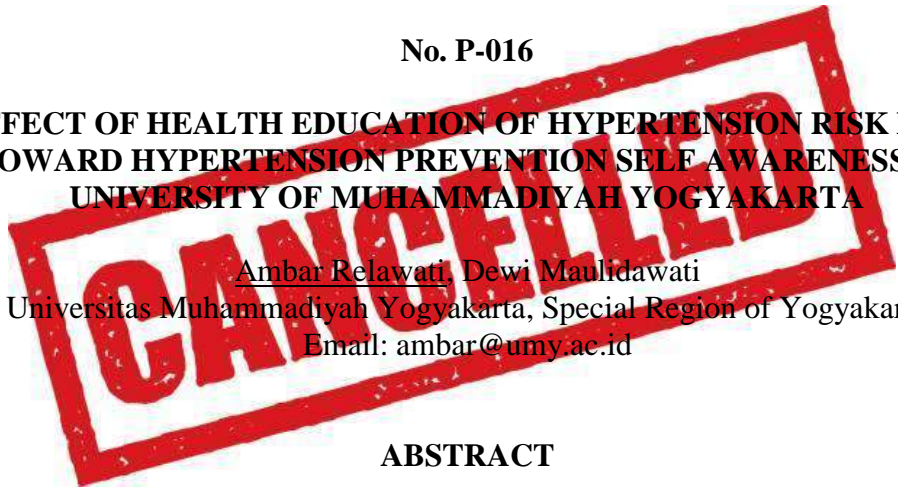
Conclusion and Recommendation. These five symptom clusters contributed to patients' quality of life at different levels. The finding is beneficial for developing evaluation measurements of nursing care practice to improve the quality of life of advanced cancer patients.

Keywords: Cancer, quality of life, symptom clusters.

No. P-016

**THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION OF HYPERTENSION RISK FACTORS
TOWARD HYPERTENSION PREVENTION SELF AWARENESS AT
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Adolescent hypertension can be influenced by various factors including nutrients such as sodium, carbohydrates, and fat, lack of physical activity, and nutritional status, Hypertension is a disease where the systolic pressure is above 130 mmHg and diastolic pressure is above 80 mmHg. To prevent the occurrence of hypertension in adolescents it is necessary to have good self-awareness where self-awareness can be improved by providing health education. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of health education about hypertension risk factors (stress and sodium diet) on sale awareness of students in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Methods. The type of this research was quantitative research methods with quasy experiment pre-test & post-test with control group design. This study used two groups, the intervention group and the control group. The sample in this study was amounted to 54 respondents with sampling techniques using cluster sampling.

Results. The results of the Mann-Withney U test analysis obtained a significant value of 0.670 which means there is no significant difference between the pre-test in the control group and the intervention group. Whereas the post test results obtained sig 0.000 means that there are significant differences in the intervention and control groups. The Wilcoxon test results between the pre-test and post-test intervention were 0.000, meaning that there were significant differences in the results, and for the results of the pre-test and post-test the control group obtained a sig value of 0.006 which means there were significant differences.

Conclusion and Recommendation. self-awareness of hypertension risk factors (stress and high sodium diet) in student of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta University there were significant differences value of the pre-test and post-test intervention group and the control group.

Keywords: Hypertension, self-awareness, undergraduate hypertension.

No. P-017

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING POST-HEMODIALYSIS BLOOD PRESSURE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN INDRAMAYU HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is usually marked by fluid retention, uremia and increased blood pressure. Hemodialysis is a therapy to overcome the problem. Changes in blood pressure can occur during hemodialysis. Based on patient characteristics, age factors, interdialytic Weight Gain (IDWG), quick of blood (QoB) and duration of hemodialysis are associated with changes of post hemodialysis blood pressure. To identify the factors that associated with changes of post hemodialysis blood pressure among chronic kidney disease patients undergoing routine hemodialysis at Indramayu Hospital.

Methods. This research was descriptive analytic research with a cross-sectional approach. The total sample were 123 respondents that selected by consecutive sampling techniques. The research instrument was used observation sheets and aneroid sphygmomanometers. Data was analyzed by Pearson Chi-Square test.

Results. A total of 64 (52%) respondents experienced a decrease in post hemodialysis blood pressure. Age factor (p-value = 0.604; 95% CI); IDWG (p-value = 0.144; 95% CI); QoB (p-value = 0.767; 95% CI); and duration of hemodialysis (p-value = 0.370; 95% CI) was not associated with changes of post hemodialysis blood pressure (p value > α).

Conclusion and Recommendation. There are no factors that affect changes of post hemodialysis blood pressure. Further research needs to be looking for the other factors that affect changes of post hemodialysis blood pressure

Keywords: Age, change of blood pressure, duration of hemodialysis, interdialytic weight gain.

No. P-018

RISK FACTORS OF CHILDHOOD TUBERCULOSIS; A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Tuberculosis (TB) incidence among children in worldwide is remind high. In order to control the increasing of TB incidence, several studies were concerning to the risk factors of childhood TB. However, most people did not aware with this conditions while it can contribute to delay in TB diagnosis and treatment. This review aimed to summarize the risk factors of TB infection and disease among children.

Methods. The search data strategy for this review were searched from databases ProQuest, CINAHL, and Google scholar with the keyword used the terms of “children”, “tuberculosis”, and “risk factors”. Criteria of searching were original research that reported in English from 2011 until 2015.

Results. Eleven articles were founded. The risk factors based on the review from those articles included age particularly for children ≤ 5 years old, household contact from parents or other family members, malnutrition that impaired immune response, smoke exposure included passive and active smoker, and demographic and socioeconomic factors that related to location of family’s home, household crowding, less ventilation, bedroom occupancy, humidity, and location of the kitchen.

Conclusion and recommendation. The nurses and other health professionals should concern at children who have the highest risk factors of TB, particularly for factors that can be modified such as household contact, malnutrition, and smoke exposure. In turn, it can reduce the risk of TB disease and TB infection progression.

Keywords: Children, risk factors, tuberculosis.

No. P-019

SCREENING AND DETECTION OF CHILDREN' GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN PUSPA DAYCARE SUMEDANG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Children' growth and development are very crucial because it will determine the quality of the young generation in the future. Parents, caregivers and health workers need to know the milestones of the child's growth and development so that problems related to the child's development can be detected earlier. This activity was community services to monitor child growth and development in PUSPA daycare using Denver and SDIDTK questionnaire. **Methods.** Population targets in this activity were children under five years old. A total of 20 children were monitored for growth and development using Denver and SDIDTK questionnaire.

Results. The results of the activity have shown that all children have good nutritional status and all children have normal height according to age. While the results of developmental examinations have shown that of the twenty children who were examined using a developmental questionnaire obtained a description that the entire of child' development was normal appropriates with their age.

Conclusion and Recommendation. All children who raised in PUSPA daycare have had normal growth and development appropriate to their age. The results of this activity recommend that children's growth and development can be monitored routinely: every 3 months for children 0-2 years old and every 6 months for children 2-6 years old. Children can be referred for further examination if there are any deviations in child' growth and development stage.

Keywords: Children, community services, daycare, growth and development, milestone.

No. P-020

THE EFFECT OF PHASE-1 CARDIAC REHABILITATION ON OXYGEN SATURATION IN POST ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Oxygen needs of patients with acute coronary syndrome are greater than the supply, this is caused by weakness of heart function due to a buildup of plaque. For this reason treatment is needed that does not cause side effects and is easy to do, namely the treatment and rehabilitation of heart phase I. This study purpose was to identify the effect of physical exercise phase I cardiac rehabilitation on oxygen saturation in patients with acute coronary syndrome in the inpatient room of RSAU Dr. M. Salamun.

Methods. Using a quasi-experimental method of pre-test and post-test non-equivalent control group design. The research sample of 40 respondents, 20 respondents in the standard care group, 20 respondents in the physical exercise intervention group for phase I cardiac rehabilitation, sampling using quota sampling. Data collection using pulse oximeter instruments and SOP Physical Exercise for Cardiac Rehabilitation Phase I. The test used was Paired T-test and Independent T-test.

Results. The mean oxygen saturation before and after standard treatment was 92.60% and 93.45%, while the mean oxygen saturation before and after the physical exercise group for phase I cardiac rehabilitation was 92.10% and 95.35%. Based on the Independent T-test obtained a significant number with the p-value = 0.001.

Conclusion and recommendation. There was a difference in changes in oxygen saturation between the standard-care group and the intervention group physical exercise intervention phase I heart rehabilitation in patients with acute coronary syndrome.

Keywords: Oxygen saturation, phase-1 cardiac rehabilitation, post-acute coronary syndrome patients.

No. P-021

ANALYSIS OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN PRIMI AND MULTI GRAVID AS AN INTERVENTION IN PREVENTING STUNTING IN PREGNANCY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The nutritional status of pregnant women is the main indicator in detecting stunting during pregnancy. Nutritional status in pregnancy has an important role in preventing various complications that might threaten the mother and the fetus. Assessing maternal nutritional status is one main part of antenatal care services in Indonesia, both prim gravida and multigravida. However, limited information about nutritional status in both groups. The purpose of this study was to determine the differences in the nutritional status of pregnant women that could be risky to the incidence of stunting.

Methods. The design of this study was a comparative study, 74 pregnant women were selected using purposive sampling technique. The instrument of study was an observation sheet that consists of three nutritional indicators including Upper Arm Circumstances (UAC), Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED), and Haemoglobin levels. The research was conducted in Karang Mulya Health Centre, Garut, Jawa Barat, Indonesia. The data were analyzed using the T-test analysis.

Results. The majority of respondents had normal UAC, 40.5% and 54.1% primigravid and multi gravid had anemia in pregnancy, respectively. The CED found in 29.7% primigravid, and 18.9% multi gravid. This study results indicated that there was no significant difference in nutritional status between primi and multi gravid (P-Value > 0.05).

Conclusion and Recommendation. It can be concluded that the nutritional status of primi and multi gravid is varied. Several women in the poor category. Providing specific assistance related to nutrition is significant to prevent the occurrence of stunting.

Keywords: Nutritional status, pregnancy, stunting.

No. P-022

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF HEALTH CADRES ON GROWTH MONITORING OF TODDLERS TO PREVENT STUNTING

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Curenntly, stunting is one of the most common health problems of toddlers in developing countries. Monitoring toddlers' growth by cadre could reduce stunting case. Although, many monitoring are oftenly imperfect that lead to imperfect cares. In Cimahi, the cadres were already got the training about growth monitoring. The objective of this study is to the identify knowledge, attitude, and practice of cadres on growth monitoring of toddlers to prevent stunting in Sub District Middle Cigugur Cimahi.

Methods. This research utilizes descriptive method and purposive sampling to collect data. Data collection used modified questionnaire by Hasan (2015) that applies behavioral theory of Bloom modified by Notoatmojo with cronbach alpha score 0.638 and it's analyzed with univariat analysis.

Results. The result is there are 50 cadres (65.8%) with medium category of knowledge score of 8-12, there are 44 cadres (57.9%) with unfavorable aspect score of <16, and 40 cadres (52.6%) with acceptable practice score of 15-20.

Conclusion and Recommendation. The conclusion is cadres' knowledge, attitude and practice in managing stunting cases are sufficient. This means there are spaces left behind to improve. Therefore, small unit actions as regular training for cadres is necessary to improve stunting management.

Keywords: Attitude, knowledge, growth monitoring, cadre, stunting.

No. P-023

THE EFFECT OF THE HEALTH COACHING PROGRAMS ON CADRES' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DANGER SIGNS IN MATERNAL PERIODS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Health cadres are one of the front line sources in the Indonesian health system to find new cases of disease and socialization of health information to the community. Limited knowledge of cadres is one of the causes in delaying the early detection of danger signs in the maternal period. To determine the effectiveness of health training programs on the knowledge of health cadres related to danger signs in pregnancy, postpartum and newborn babies.

Methods. The design of this study was Quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test design. The samples were 32 health cadres at the Sari Asih health post. Respondents were obtained training using lecture methods, group discussions (5-6 people per group), and 30 minutes of simulations on early detection of danger signs. Data were collected using a questionnaire given before and after the training. The Wilcoxon test was used to analyse differences in cadre knowledge before and after the training program.

Results. The median value of cadre's knowledge of danger signs in pregnancy before the intervention was 66.7 and 100 after interventions. The median value of danger signs of postpartum before the intervention was 70 and 100 after interventions. Next, the median value of knowledge about danger signs in new-borns before the intervention was 75 and after intervention 100.

Conclusion and Recommendation. The results of the bivariate analysis Wilcoxon Test obtained p-value 0.000, there are significant differences in the knowledge of danger signs in the maternal period and new-borns before-after the health coaching program. The coaching program has been proven to increase the knowledge of health cadres. Training using lecture methods, small group discussions and simulations can be used as an alternative approach in health cadres training.

Keywords: Danger signs, health cadres, pregnancy periods, postpartum periods, training.

No. P-024

THE EFFECT OF BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH ON STUDENT SATISFACTION IN THE LEARNING PROCESS AT MASTER DEGREE NURSING PROGRAM IN INDONESIAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Nursing education at post graduate degree aims to produce graduates with the essential competencies as researchers which are closely related to the capability of implementing information technology which are essential in the global health era. However, the implementation of *blended learning* which combined e-learning approach into the learning process has characterised with various challenges for students and lecturers. This study aims is to identify the effect of the blended learning approach to student satisfaction of the learning process in the master's degree nursing program in Indonesian context.

Methods. The study was conducted in 2018, the Quantitative approach has been utilized. Participants in this study are 88 post graduate student nursing who were selected with purposive sampling. Data collection was conducted through survey and Analysis with univariate and bivariate with *Pearson* test.

Results. Results of the study has indicated that the Blended learning approach as indicated in: Quality of Learning Process (QLP) in term of Student Engagement and Accessibility & interactivity on average are 83% favourable and 17% unfavourable; and QLP from students' perspective are 58.96% favourable and 41.04 % unfavourable. Student satisfaction with blended learning process on average are 54.75% favourable and 45.25% unfavourable. While the results of the Pearson analysis have shown that there is a very weak correlation between the Blended Learning approach and Student Satisfaction with correlation value of 0.180 and Significance value of 0.864.

Conclusion and Recommendation. In this case, almost all participants stated that blended learning is essential as it makes the learning process more innovative and it motivate independent learning.

Keywords: Blended learning, student statisfaction.

No. P-025

**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AMONG GRADUATED STUDENTS
FROM PROFESSION WHO FAILED ON NATIONAL COMPETENCY
EXAMINATION IN STIKEP PPNI JAWA BARAT**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Nurses professional competency test plays an important role as to provide license for practices to be nurses in hospital or public health services in Indonesia. However, not all graduated student can pass in one test, almost 10% of graduated student, particularly in STIKep PPNI Jawa Barat became retaker. The purpose of this study was to identify the psychological impact, namely anxiety, helplessness, hopelessness, and self-esteem among graduated students from profession who failed on national competency examination in STIKep PPNI Jawa Barat.

Methods. This study was conducted using a descriptive cross sectional with monkey survey. The sample in this study was retaker in STIKep PPNI Jawa Barat using a total sampling. This study used a Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS), Learned Helplessness scale (LHS), Beck's Hopelessness Scale (BHS), and Self-Esteem Scale to measure a psychological impact. Data were analysis using a frequency distribution.

Results. Almost half (40%) of the participant had a moderate anxiety, about 15% of retaker had mild learner helplessness, half of the respondents had moderate self-esteem and about 45% of respondent felt hopeless.

Conclusion and Recommendation. This study emphasized the psychological problems among graduated students from profession who failed on national competency examination in STIKep PPNI Jawa Barat. Future studies is needed to explore their psychological problems as a results of policy of the national competency examination using more rigor methods with large sample size.

Keywords: Competency examination, psychological problems, retaker.

No. P-026

**SELF-ACTUALIZATION OF NURSING STUDENT IN TUTORIAL LEARNING
PROCESS WITH SEVEN JUMP METHODS IN NURSING STUDY PROGRAM,
HEALTH AND MIPA FACULTY MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY SUMATERA
BARAT**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Self-actualization can be defined as the highest development of all talents, fulfillment of all quality and capacity. From the result of student observation, sometime student can feel inadequate with tutorial seven jump learning practice and most of them choose to be quiet rather than giving opinion in discussion so that it can be seen the student self-actualization is not good, it is because they feel shy and they don't really understand the tutorial scenario.

Methods. The study method is descriptive which is aimed to see the description or identify self-actualization of nursing student in tutorial learning process with seven jump methods with cross sectional study approach. This study was done in nursing study program Muhammadiyah University Sumatera Barat, with the 64 samples. The sampling method was total sampling.

Results. The result showed that majority (93.8%) good student self-actualization and (6.3%) not really good.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Student is expected to activate prior knowledge in order to make the discussion section more lively and to find the various independence learning sources. Student should try to eliminate the things that can hinder the discussion process from internal or external obstruction so tutorial discussion (seven jump) can be accomplished. For tutor, there are surely many obstacles for student in the tutorial learning process, the role of tutor is expected to make the student self-actualization to be better in this tutorial.

Keywords: Seven jump, student self-actualization, tutorial.

No. P-027

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF COMBINATION OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF DELIMA FRUIT (PUNICA GRANATUM L.) AND SEREH STEM (CYMBOPOGON CITRATUS) ON STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Pomegranates contain chemical saponins and flavonoids while lemongrass stems have flavonoid chemical compounds. Substances that can inhibit the linking of bacteria are saponins and flavonoids. The most common microorganism found in Ulcus diabetikum is Staphylococcus aureus. The purpose of this study was to determine the antibacterial activity of a combination of pomegranate ethanol extract and ethanol extract of lemongrass stems against Staphylococcus aureus bacteria.

Methods. This study used an experimental design with a complete randomized design study divided into 5 groups: groups 1 (75: 25), 2 (50: 50), (25:75), positive control (Tetracycline), Negative Control. Manufacture of pomegranate peel extract and lemongrass stems was done by maceration method for further rotary, after the extract was obtained tested for antibacterial activity by diffusion method using a cylinder. The test used Anova One Way.

Results. The results of this study showed that the combination of pomegranate ethanol extract and citronella stem ethanol extract showed activity against Staphylococcus aureus with a ratio of 15 ul: 5 ul, 15 ul: 15 ul, 5 ul: 15 ul with inhibitory diameter of 13 respectively mm, 11 mm, 8 mm. Whereas for positive control with chloramphenicol, the inhibition area is 9 mm.

Conclusions and Recommendation. Statistically the combination of pomegranate ethanol extract and lemongrass stems has an antibacterial power which uses $P 0.005 < 0.05$. The combination of pomegranate ethanol extract and lemongrass stems has very strong antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus due to inhibition zones of 10-20 mm.

Keywords: Lemongrass, pomegranate, staphylococcus aureus.

No. P-033

**THE EFFECT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON NURSES WELFARE WHO
WORK AT PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN NORTH JAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The background of nurses' welfare is neglected, low salaries make life burdens so heavy, this is seen in private hospitals in the North Jakarta area, the majority of nurses are private employees. The purpose of this study is to determine the income and expenditure effect on the welfare of nurses working in the North Jakarta area.

Methods. Research methods with quantitative approaches, with proportional random sampling, respondents taken amounted to 348 recondents using primary data, data collection methods used through research library research Field research (observations and questionnaires) research design using a cross-sectional approach, with a univariate analysis process (frequency distribution) and Bivariate analysis with Chi-square test (continuity correction).

Results. The results of the study, it is known that the Bivariate analysis means that the influence of income on the welfare of nurses obtained value of 0.004 means that there is an influence between the level of income on the welfare of nurses then the effect of expenditure on nurses welfare obtained value of 0.044 means that there is an influence between income on the welfare of nurses in the Private Hospital.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Conclusion Nurses' welfare is still neglected, there are still hospitals that ignore the regulations of the regional government by not meeting the Regional Minimum Wage standard as suggested by the involvement of Professional Organizations in supervising hospitals that are not compliant in applying Regional Minimum Wage rules.

Keywords: Expenditure, income, welfare.

No. P-034

THE CORRELATION OF SOCIAL INTERACTION WITH LONELINESS IN THE ELDERLY AT PSTW KASIH SAYANG IBU BATUSANGKAR

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Indonesia is currently entering an era where the number of elderly population has increased. Increasing the number of elderly along with the increase in health problems suffered by the elderly, both physical and mental health problems. As we get older, the elderly gradually begins to break away from social life and relationships that cause social interaction tends to decrease. Though the need to interact with others is needed by individuals until the end of their lives. When there are no relatives or friends to share problems, losing family members, and living separately with family makes the elderly in PSTW Kasih Ibu Batusangkar feel lonely and suffer a decline in health status. The aim of this research is to know the correlation of social interaction with loneliness in the elderly in PSTW Kasih Sayang Ibu Batusangkar.

Methods. The design of correlation analysis with cross sectional method is used in this research to 41 respondents by purposive sampling. Chi square analysis results show that there is a significant correlation between social interaction with loneliness in the elderly (p value: 0.043).

Results. The results of this study are expected to be input in improving community nursing care, especially in older adult aggregates.

Keywords: Elderly, loneliness, social interaction.

No. P-035

THE INFLUENCE OF HAND FINGER RELAXATION TOWARD POST SECTIO CAESARIA PAIN IN MUHAMMADIYAH GOMBONG HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Labor is the process of spending the baby through the birth canal. Section caesarean surgery is an act of removing the fetus and placenta through an incision in the abdominal wall. One of the non-pharmacological treatments for the treatment of pain in the post section caesarea is the hand-held relaxation technique that is performed to control the feeling of discomfort such as pain and will make the body relax. Finding out the influence oh hand finger held relaxation techniques on pain in post section caesarean patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital.

Methods. This research used a quantitative method with a quasy experimental approach to one group pretest-posttest without control. The study sample was 30 patients who were postoperatively caesarean section taken using purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used a Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) scale to measure the pain scale, the pain scale observation sheet pretest-posttest. Data was analyzed using Wilcoxon statistical test.

Results. Most of the 30 respondents experienced a decrease in pain levels, such as 19 respondents (63.3%) with mild pain levels, and 11 respondents (36.7%) with moderate pain levels. The statistical test shows that there is a significant influence between finger handheld relaxation techniques on pain in post section caesarean patients with a significance level of p value = 0.000.

Conclusion and Recommendation. There is a significant effect between finger handheld relaxation techniques for pain in post section caesarean patients in PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital. For future researchers, is expected to develop research on finger hand relaxation, for example by applying finger hand relaxation to reduce episiotomy wound pain in post partum mothers.

Keywords : Finger hand relaxation, pain, section scesarea.

No. P-036

EVALUATION OF THE NURSING PRECEPTOR WORKSHOP

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Many of the staff nurses in hospitals have indicated that they need additional training regarding their role as a preceptor when supervising nursing students and/or new nurses.

Methods. The Descriptive quantitative study design was implemented for this study. This research was conceptualized to identify the participant evaluation on preceptor workshop. All participants were invited to complete an online evaluation of the workshop and the instructors at the end of the workshop.

Results. This study showed that 98.1% participants stated that the workshop conducted provided positive benefits.

Conclusion and recommendation. Almost all of the nurses indicated that this workshop should be held on a regular basis.

Keywords: New nurse, nursing student, preceptor workshop, staff nurse.

No. P-037

**THE EFFECT OF TOUCHING AND LOVING HUSBAND DURING
BREASTCARE INTERVENTION TO REDUCE MOTHER' SWELLING AND
MILK OUT IN TANGERANG HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Postpartum is the period after childbirth, one of the problems during the puerperium is a swollen breast or breast dam. The average breast damages occur on 2 days post partum SC with swollen breast complaints, breast temperature increases, feels hard on the touch and breast milk does not come out it will do breast treatment with husband and also health workers. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of husbands in intervention, swelling and reduced milk out.

Methods. This research uses univariate analysis method and frequency distribution.

Results. Interventions of 12 respondents with husbands in 3 success checks did not contain breast milk 9 respondents (75%), and breast milk out all 12 respondents (100%). Intervention with 12 respondent personnel with health care in 4 success checks did not dam breast milk 11 respondents (91.7%), and breast milk out 11 respondents (91.7%).

Conclusion and Recommendation. Maternal age of intercourse is more effective 20-35 years old, mother give birth from 24 responden before giving intervention experiencing dam of milk but after intervention of husband more influential in expenditure of ASI and health worker have more influence with no dam of milk. recommendation: Based on the conclusion to do breast care, it is more effective to get out of breast milk quickly with the husband because the postpartum mother feels more comfortable, happy and the postpartum mother feels cared for.

Keywords: Breast care (breastcare), breast milk dam, postpartum mother.

No. P-038

**RISK FACTORS OF PNEUMONIA AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS
OLD IN TALISE, CENTRAL SULAWESI**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Pneumonia is the single largest infectious cause of death in children worldwide. Pneumonia accounts for 15% of all deaths of Children under 5 years old in 2017. To identify relationship between risk factors of Pneumonia with Pneumonia incidence among Children under five in Talise Village.

Methods. This research was an analytical and observational study using case control design. Target sample were Children aged 1 - 4 years which consists of 47 cases and 47 controls. Cases were Children with Pneumonia diagnose by doctor in Public Health Centers. Controls were Children without diagnosed Pneumonia who stayed at Talise Village. A total of 94 Children were selected by using purposive sampling method. Data collection was conducted at Children' houses during September 2019. Chi-Square test was used for data analysis.

Results. The factors significantly related to Pneumonia among Children under five included basic immunization (OR = 9.95), nutrition (OR = 1.77), exclusively breastfed (OR = 9.95), crowded homes (OR = 0.09), and parental smoking (OR = 9.54).

Conclusion and Recommendation. The risk factors of Pneumonia among Children under five included when infant is not exclusively breastfed, incomplete basic immunization, living with smokers, inadequate nutrition, and living in crowded homes. Starting with exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, improving full immunization of Children are key to improving Children's natural defenses. In addition to being effective in preventing Pneumonia, the Children should receive an adequate nutrition, stayed in good indoor air pollution (living without smoker) and encouraging good hygiene in crowded homes also reduces the number of Children with Pneumonia.

Keywords: Children under 5 years old, pneumonia, risk factors.

No. P-039

**THE EXPERIENCE OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDER WHO
UNDERGOING TREATMENT IN BANTEN**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Development of ODGJ (People with Mental Disorders) in Banten Province Based on the number of savings, continues to increase. These conditions cause health problems and social conditions in the community. The focus of this study was to explore ODGJ management in Banten Province.

Methods. The research method used was qualitative studies with a narrative approach. Data were collected from nine participants by using observation techniques, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and documentation. Treatment for ODGJ were still constrained by the regulations that have not yet been formed specifically, the adequacy of the budget that has not been prioritized, lack of human resources for mental health workers, health facilities, and coordination across the OPD (regional apparatus organizations) that need to be intensified respectively.

Results. Alternative treatment for ODGJ in community was through the Non-Governmental Institution Rehabilitation Institution with a therapeutic and religious approach have developed in the Banten Province region. However, the existence of the Rehabilitation Institution is still constrained by managerial and operational costs in managing ODGJ.

Conclusion and Recommendation. This study recommend that Bappeda needs to referred to the Governor of Banten Province to formulate a regulation regarding treatment of ODGJ, the determination of an appropriate budget and the appointment of the social and provincial offices as well as the regional apparatus in the implementation of ODGJ treatment.

Keywords: Mental health, ODGJ, restraint, treatment.

No. P-040
THE CRITICAL THEORY IN NURSING RESEARCH DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. A person infected with HIV / AIDS has many things to deal with in their daily lives. Changes that occur within and outside of people living with HIV AIDS (PLWHA) create negative perceptions about themselves and affect their self-development. Nursing research on illness perception has been proven to be related to the outcome of one's treatment. Illness perception is crucial because it can determine patient behavior and can certainly affect treatment outcomes, such as treatment compliance and functional recovery. If the illness perception is good then the results obtained are also good, whereas if the patient's perception of the disease is poor then the results obtained are also the same.

Methods. the method of this study used the concept of philosophical theory in nursing research.

Results. the critical theory ontologically is the same as post positivism which critically assesses objects or reality (critical realism) unnoticeable correctly by human observation. Critical theory is based on a general perspective of the nature of social reality, both in factual and normative dimensions. The past and present social realities are an important reference in building the expected community projections. A general perspective of the nature of society will shape the perspective of the past and present from the historical dimension - the aspired factual. Epistemologically, critical theory is an inseparable relationship between the observer and reality. Therefore, this theory emphasizes the concept of subjectivity in finding a science. It rejects the idea of positivism and post-positivism which state that the reality is value-free. This theory perceives reality as an inseparable variable from the research subject. The values of the subject influence the truth of the reality. This understanding methodologically addresses the problem by proposing a dialogue method. Axiology is a study of the values on the purpose of the knowledge utilization that refers to the development and selection of the research field priorities and the implementation of knowledge utilization.

Conclusion and Recommendation. People living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) are perceived negatively from both family and community. This negative judgment leads to the negative perception of PLWHA, which impacts on the inadequate treatment and worse condition of the patients. Negative perception of PLWHA towards their illness can be measured using qualitative methods with the focus group discussion (FGD) method or in-depth interview. Perception of PLWHA can also be measured quantitatively by the method of illness perception questionnaire (IPQ). PLWHA with poor perception of the disease can change their perspective to be more positive and can be cooperative in conducting treatment by using therapeutic communication techniques in a professional manner.

Keywords: Axiology on the perception of PLWHA, epistemology, Philosophy, Ontology.

No. P-041

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PICKY EATER BEHAVIOUR WITH
TODDLERS NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN BOGOR**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Picky Eater is a difficulty in eating which is characterized by refusing to eat, neophobia, and having foods that are very preferred (Ong Et Al,2014). Picky eater behavior can cause children to lack nutrition so it can affect their nutritional status. Based on research in the the Netherlands shows that the prevalence of picky eater is highest at the age of years 3 (27.6 %) when compared to 1,5 and 6 years of age.

Methods. This research uses quantitative analytic with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used is quota sampling. The sample of this study were 240 respondents. Data collection using questionnaire instruments and data analyzed using chi square test.

Results. The results showed that there was a relationship between Picky Eater and the nutritional status of toddler age children (p: 0.000).

Conclusion and Recommendation. Picky eater habits in children can cause changes in the nutritional status of children. It is recommended to further researchers to continue to explore and examine the problem of eating behavior that occurs in children, especially picky eaters considering that there are still very few studies in Indonesia regarding picky eaters on nutritional status in children.

Keywords: Nutritional status, picky eater, toddler.

No. P-042

FACTORS THAT CORRELATE TO UTILIZATION OF POSYANDU BY TODDLER'S FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The prevalence of toddlers that experiencing undernutrition and poor nutrition in Indonesia in 2013 was still quite high at 19.6%. It can be caused by the low utilization of Posyandu services to covers toddlers with under-nutrition and poor-nutrition. These study aims are to determine the factors associated with the use of Posyandu services by toddlers' families.

Methods. This research was a descriptive-analytic study with a cross-sectional approach. The sample of this study was mothers of toddlers who were registered in the Posyandu of Sepat sub-village, Ngoro-Oro village, Pathuk sub-district, Gunung Kidul district in 2016 with a total of 40 people. The sampling technique used total sampling. Analysis of the data used is chi-square.

Results. Utilization of Posyandu services in the village of Sepat was 42.5% in the medium category, 40% in the bad category and only 17.5% were in the good category. Factors related to the use of Posyandu services by toddlers' families were mother's age (p-value 0.018) and mother's knowledge (p-value 0.023). While the level of mother's education, mother's occupation, age of the child, and the number of children proved to be unrelated to the use of Posyandu services (p-value > 0.05).

Conclusion and Recommendation. There was a significant relationship between mother's age and mother's knowledge with the utilization of Posyandu services. Health workers need to increase the provision of health education to mother's toddlers so that the scope of utilization of Posyandu can be increased and impact on reducing the number of under-nutrition and poor-nutrition toddlers.

Keywords: Family, posyandu utilization, toddlers.

No. P-043

FACTORS AFFECTING PICKY EATER BEHAVIOUR AMONG PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN JAYAPURA

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ABSTRAK

Introduction. Picky eater tends to reject new or unfamiliar foods and have eating preferences which cause food intake to vary less. The ineffectiveness of variations and the amount of food intake if allowed can disrupt the growth and development of children. The purpose of the study was to find out the factors that influenced picky eater in preschool children in kinergarten of the Jayapura City.

Methods. This study used a descriptive correlation design with a cross sectional study approach. The sampling technique used was total sampling with a sample of 64 people.

Results. Most of the children who experienced picky eater were (57.8%). Factors influencing feeding practices, based on the results of statistical tests with the degree of significance of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained the results of p value 0.039, which means there is an influence between the practice of feeding with picky eater. Factors of eating behavior of parents with the results of p value 0.042 which means there is an influence between eating behavior of parents with picky eater. Factor history of disease with the results of p value 0.010 which means there is an influence between history of illness with picky eater.

Conclusion and Recommendation. The importance of creating a pleasant atmosphere when children eat from both parents and the environment so that picky eater can be minimized.

Keywords: Diet for parents, feeding practice, history of disease, picky eater.

No. P-044

THE EFFECT OF DISASTER AWARENESS HEALTH EDUCATION TOWARD JUNIOR STUDENT KNOWLEDGE OF DISASTER AWARENESS IN BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Geological and geophysical studies show that Bandung has a Lembang fault structure with a length of 30 km and an earthquake potential of 6.8 SR. The impact will be caused by an earthquake that occurs due to high casualties, serious injuries, the number of displaced victims, lost property, disruption of community activities, and the emergence of many diseases. This study discusses health education related to educational issues relating to students regarding earthquake risk caused by the Lembang fault at Gantra Junior High School in Bandung.

Methods. The type of this research is Pre Experimental Design by designing One Group Pretest-Posttest. Sampling uses a total sampling technique with a total of 47 respondents. The instrument was used a questionnaire sheet that had been done previously.

Results. The results showed the average knowledge of students grade 8 at the pre-test was 41.72 and increased to 62.68 at the post-test. The results of this study used t-dependent statistical test with a p-value = 0,000 or $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Conclusion there is a significant influence of health education on students' knowledge in dealing with earthquakes.

Keywords: Earthquake, health education, knowledge, lembang fault.

No. P-045

DISASTER MANAGEMENT LEARNING OUTCOME

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The increase of disaster events from year to year has pushed the inclusion of disaster curriculum by educational institutions. Currently, the disaster curriculum, especially nursing education, has referred to the competencies issued by the International Council of Nurses (ICN) and are derived in learning outcomes that must be achieved by students. The objective of this literature review is to find out the learning outcomes in nursing higher education.

Methods. Selection of journals were reviewed from the online database of EBSCOhost, PubMed and Google Scholar using the keywords: learning outcome, disaster nursing, disaster management. 201 journals were obtained and selected based on the inclusion criteria where 8 journals and 1 educational curriculum were found related to disaster management learning outcome.

Results. The learning outcomes obtained from the disaster education curriculum include: Understanding the disciplines of disaster management and emergencies by applying science, technology, planning, risk analysis, and management techniques to deal with disasters; Developing competence in each phase of disaster by applying social science research and government policies for effective disaster response; Acquiring skills and knowledge by evaluating, assessing and combining data, utilizing current research methods using evidence-based strategies in disaster decision making; Analyzing and evaluating public administration in the field of emergency management.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Decision making in a disaster situation is strongly influenced by the ability to examine the situation interdisciplinarily, the competencies possessed, and supported by the skills obtained in education process. Therefore, it is important to be able to determine the outcome of disaster nursing learning which is adjusted with the unique conditions in Indonesia.

Keywords: Disaster Management, disaster nursing, learning outcome.

No. P-046

PLAY COLORING THERAPY REDUCES ANXIETY IN PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCES HOSPITALIZATION IN PEDIATRIC INPATIENT UNIT MUHAMMDIYAH HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. For preschool (3-6 years old), hospitalization is the most frightening experienced. The problem that can occur during the preschool-aged in hospitalization is anxiety. One way to decrease anxiety in pre-schoolers is by play coloring therapy. Play coloring therapy is effectively performed on the preschool-aged who experiences hospitalization, so the child doesn't lose his playing time despite being hospitalized. This study aims to know a play coloring therapy to reduce a level of anxiety in pre-schoolers who experience hospitalized in the child's room Muhammadiyah Hospital Bandung.

Methods. Research method used in the research was experimental research, by pretest and posttest with control group design. The research employs 32 preschool-age children undergoing inpatient treatment in Muhammadiyah Hospital Bandung. Sample technique is consecutive sampling.

Results. There was a significant effect on the intervention group before and after doing play coloring therapy with $p\text{-value} = 0.016 < 0,05$. There was no significant effect on the control group without doing play coloring therapy with $p\text{ value} = 0.687 \geq 0,05$.

Conclusion and Recommendation. Giving coloring therapy can decrease the anxiety level of preschool-aged who experienced hospitalization, so can used for nursing interventions.

Keywords: Anxiety, play coloring therapy, preschool-aged.

No. P-047

**IMPROVING CLEAN AND HEALTHY LIFE FAMILY BEHAVIOR AMONG
THROUGH POSYANDU REVITALIZATION AND FAMILY EMPOWERMENT
IN CIHAMPELAS, WEST BANDUNG MUNICIPALITY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Based on the results of Riskesdas (Baseline Health Research) in 2013 the achievement of the PHBS (Clean and Healthy Life Behavior) Program in West Java was still not optimal even though it has been above the national average. The implementation of PHBS in West Java was not yet optimal because 10 indicators of Household PHBS have not been fulfilled yet. The implementation of PHBS that was not yet optimal was in line with the implementation of PHBS that was not yet optimal at the village level; one of them is Cihampelas Village.

Methods. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the Posyandu System modification and the implementation of THE family assistance program to improve Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS) Households in Cihampelas Village, West Bandung Regency. This study was quantitative through a pre-experimental one group pre-test and post test approach. The study population were mothers who came to receive services at the posyandu. Families identified as having no PHBS implementation were then recruited as family assistance of PHBS. The measurement results in the study were analyzed using the paired t-test.

Results. The results obtained were the results of measurements before and after giving education Results: about PHBS. The results of the analysis showed a p-value <0.05 ie less than 0.001, then H_a was accepted so that it could be concluded that there was an influence between the modification of the posyandu system and the application of the family assistance program to improve PHBS behavior.

Conclusion and recommendation. It is recommended that a posyandu system modification be implemented from 5 to 6 tables, and the use of family assistance program to improve the implementation of household PHBS.

Keywords: Family Assistance Program, PHBS Household, Posyandu System.

No. P-048

**EMPOWERMENT OF PEDIATRIC CANCER VOLUNTEER THROUGH TRAIN
OF TRAINER PHBS-CANCER**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Pediatric cancer and its treatment create many consequences, that have to manage effectively in maintain the children quality of life. This community engagement project aims to increase the understanding related to clean and healty behavior (PHBS) cancer through Training of Trainer program to cancer volunteer.

Methods. Fiftythree volunteers whom engange with children with cancer in Jakarta, Tangerang and Bekasi participated in this Trainig of Trainer. Two days training in 9 topics about PHBS for cancer, which have been developed by team.

Results. 30 volunteers come from the padiatric cancer community. At the end of training, the knowledge related PHBS cancer increased 23 %. Every participant has a least four competences consist of hand hygiene, preparing chemo oral medication, preparing healty food using my plate guideline, oral management for mucositis, using safety precaution during cleaning patients' vomits, and chemo tablet administration. Each volunteer also asked to send one video education to prove their self-efficacy in delivery one out of nine topic of PHBS cancer. Moreover team developed whatsapp group to maintain the competence of volunteer knowledge as well as update the information related to PHBS cancer.

Conclusion and Recommendation. PHBS cancer helps volunteer with the education package material and some competences that should be demontrated to parents and their children with cancer to achieve better quality of life.

Keywords: Cancer, children, PHBS cancer, train of trainer, volunteer.

No. P-049

**EFFECTIVENESS OF FOUR STAR FORMULATION SUPPLEMENT TO
IMPROVE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF STUNTING TODDLERS AT
PUSKESMAS WATUBAING SIKKA-FLORES- NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Nutrition problems in toddlers, especially stunting, can inhibit the process of children growth and development. It is a chronic nutritional problem caused by lack of nutrition in a long period due to giving foods that inappropriate with its nutritional needs. Stunting describes a chronic nutritional status during growth and development since early life. Globally, about 1 in 4 toddlers are stunted. The quality and quantity of good complementary foods besides breastmilk must contains macro and micro-nutrient sources that play a role in linear growth. Giving foods that are high in protein, calcium, vitamin A, and zinc can stimulate a child's height. Feeding a four-star formulation is an intervention program for toddlers suffering from stunting to improve and provide nutrition in accordance with the child's age.

Methods. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of four star formulation feeding for toddlers who experienced stunting with quasi-experimental methods, which subjects were given four-stars concept of complementary feeding intervention, then subjects were measured their nutritional status using a single design namely pre-post test design which conducted on July 1st - August 1st, 2019. The study population were 382 stunting children under five who were suffering from malnutrition and severe malnutrition, whereas the study sample consisted of 64 children under five. Samples were taken based on research criteria and cluster sampling. In addition, feeding intervention of four star formulation was carried out for 20 days.

Results. The paired t test results obtained mean pre-test value (10.155) < mean post test (10.562), t-count value (12.309) > t-table (2.000) and *p* value (0.000) < α value (0.05), thus H₀ was rejected while H₁ was accepted, which means that the provision of four-star formulation intervention had impact on a significant increase in the weight of stunting toddlers who experienced malnutrition and severe malnutrition.

Conclusion and Recommendation. The four-star food formulation was best given to stunting children with malnutrition and severe malnutrition.

Keywords: Four star formulation, malnutrition, stunting.



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