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Methods: This study used a quasi-experimental research method, population of 78 and a sample of 16 people. The sampling technique with purposive sampling technique. The study design used pre and post test without control group. Data analysis using Wilcoxon Test.

Results: This study results showed that the level of nausea and vomiting in pregnant women were decrease after peppermint aromatherapy, from 10 people (66.6%) in severe level before intervention to 8 people (53.3%) in mild level. Using Wilcoxon sign rank test research prove that there is an effect of peppermint aromatherapy in reducing nausea and vomiting in first trimester of pregnant women with p-value 0.001.

Conclusion: Study recommended to use peppermint aromatherapy as nursing intervention to reduce nausea and vomiting beside of the use of pharmacological therapy.

Key words: Nausea and vomiting, pregnant women, aromatherapy, peppermint

The Measurment of patients' health care service quality perception, satisfaction and loyalty in public and Private Hospital in South Kalimantan Indonesia

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Background: The purpose of this study was to investigate between healthcare service qualities with respect to patient loyalty. This study also, examined the overall healthcare perceived service quality and to examine the relative importance of healthcare service quality dimension with respect to patient satisfaction and patient loyalty in both public and private sector healthcare service providers. The research framework is based on SERQUAL Instrument developed by Parasuraman (1985) which measures the expectations and perception of customer related to service quality. This study used the HCSQ questionnaire with dimensions from healthcare service quality like physician care, nurse care, supportive staff, operational activity, and physician maintenance.

Methods: The research design uses a quantitative method. Data being obtained from primary data with questionnaire. The population of this study is six hospitals in capital city South Kalimantan. The population of this study was 300 respondents. The sampling is obtained from purposive sampling with any criteria, which 188 respondents. The analysis data used Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) and the hypothesis test used independent sample t-test.

Results: The result of this study is that healthcare service quality is positively related with patient loyalty and patient satisfaction in positively related patient loyalty and patient satisfaction mediated the relationship between healthcare services quality and patient loyalty.

Conclusion: Quality has become a success factor for many service companies so before implementing quality management practices, it is necessary for hospital manager to address quality aspect health in building satisfaction and loyalty intentions.

Keywords: Patients healthcare service quality, satisfaction, loyalty.

Title: Effect of age, stadium cancer, and long suffering of breast cancer toward global health status at Dr Moewardi Hospital Surakarta Indonesia

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Background: Cancer is one of the most common types of non-communicable diseases after heart disease. Breast cancer is the highest type of cancer that attacks women. Cancer has a broad impact on a person's life, not only physically but also on one's psychological and social. This study aimed to determine the effect of age, cancer stage, and duration of breast cancer on the quality of life of patients as measured by global health status in the DR Moewardi Regional Hospital Surakarta.

Methods: This was a cross sectional study. A sample of 63 patients with breast cancer was selected at purposive sampling. This study was conducted at DR Moewardi Hospital Surakarta, Indonesia. Data collection used questionnaires and medical record data. The data was analyzed using multiple linear regression.

Results: In multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression obtained there was a significant influence between age on global health status (OR=4.90; 95%CI=1.22 to 19.63; p=0.025), there was no significant effect of cancer stage on global health status (OR=0.55; 95%CI=0.17 to 1.8; p=0.326), there was a weak influence between the duration of breast cancer and global health status (OR=.83; 95%CI=0.89 to 3.73; p=0.099).

Conclusion: This study shows that there is a positive influence between age and duration of breast cancer on global health status, while the stage of breast cancer shows no significant effect on global health status.

Keywords: Age, stage of breast cancer, long suffering, global health status.