



ABSTRACT BOOK

“Good Governance in Nursing Education
and Practice Post COVID-19 Pandemic”

**INTERNATIONAL NURSING SCHOLAR CONGRESS
AND PADJADJARAN NURSING CONFERENCE**
UNPAD TRAINING CENTER HOTEL BANDUNG (HYBRID)
16-17 June 2023

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“Good Governance in Nursing Education and Practice Post COVID-19 Pandemic”

THE UI INTERNATIONAL NURSING SCHOLAR CONGRESS 2023 AND
THE ANNUAL PADJADJARAN NURSING CONFERENCE

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WELCOME REMARK



Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., M.N., D.N.

**The President of Sigma Theta Tau International Alpha Beta Lambda at-Large Chapter
The Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia**

Greetings!

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

First, I would like to extend my warm welcome to The International Nursing Scholar Congress 2023. This event aims to promote the dissemination of knowledge in nursing education and practice, identify opportunities for partnerships between educational institutions, government, and non-government organizations in improving nursing education, nursing services, international collaborations.

The theme in this conference is "Good Governance in Nursing Education and Practice Post COVID-19 Pandemic". It is acknowledged that there is a need for the collective power of innovation and transformation to minimize impact of the long term of the COVID-19 pandemic for the nursing field. Overall, the issues of equity, diversity, and inclusion are fundamental issues in the nursing profession and health sector. The themes in International Seminars can have a positive impact on the nursing profession and for the society generally.

There are various participants in this event such as researchers, nursing practitioners, educators, and students from different countries. I would like to thank: Dr. Enie Novieastari, S. Kp., MSN (Sigma Indonesia, University of Indonesia); Windy Rakhmawati, S. Kp., M.Kep., Ph.D. (Sigma Indonesia, Padjadjaran University); Dr. Joel Roy Acob (Visayas State University, The Philippines); Prof. Kuei-Ru Chou (President of Sigma Taiwan); Prof. Kusman Ibrahim, S. Kp., MNS., Ph.D (Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, University of Padjadjaran). I also thank the individuals and organizations that support this event. I hope the event will run well and contribute to the development of nursing both nationally and globally.

Sincerely,

Dr. Agus Setiawan

President of STTI Alpha Beta Lambda at-Large Chapter

Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

WELCOME REMARK



Prof. Kusman Ibrahim, Ph.D., RN
The Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Dear Honorable Guests, Speakers, Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen.
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb, selamat pagi, good morning, Sampurasun.

All praise and gratitude are due to Allah SWT, the Almighty Lord for all the blessings that have been bestowed on us all so that we are able to gather in good health and conditions. It is a great honor for me to welcome all of you to the 2023 Annual Meeting of Alpha Beta Lambda at Large (#609) Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau International, Indonesia, in conjunction with the 3rd University of Indonesia International Nursing Scholar Congress and the 16th Padjadjaran Annual Nursing and Healthcare Seminar, taking up the theme "Good Governance in Nursing Education and Practice Post COVID-19 Pandemic".

After the past three years we have witnessed constant turbulence and disruption to the life of human being globally by the COVID-19 pandemic, praise the Allah, and thank healthcare workers, policy makers, scientists, and all stakeholders who have tirelessly work hard to control the spread of the Covid-19 disease, and now we are coming back into a new normal life era. Hopefully, the pandemic is completely ended. The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted many aspects of our life including nursing education. "Learning loss" and "lack of competency" has threatened our new nursing graduates due to a long-time learning from home and unable to expose into clinical as well as community learning settings. Therefore, effective strategies and initiatives are needed to bring back nursing education in line with the nursing education standard, thus improving the quality of nursing education to produce high quality nursing graduates. I believe that this remarkable event will contribute significantly to the improvement of nursing education especially in Indonesia.

On behalf of the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran for continuing support and encouragement. Thank Dr. Enie Novieastari, S. Kp., MSN (Sigma Indonesia, University of Indonesia); Windy Rakhmawati, S. Kp., M.Kep., Ph.D. (Sigma Indonesia, Padjadjaran University); Dr. Joel Roy Acob (Visayas State University, The Philippines); Prof. Kuei-Ru Chou (President of Sigma Taiwan); Dr. Agus Setiawan (Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia and President of the Alpha Beta Lambda at Large (#609) Chapter of Sigma, Indonesia).

My gratitude also goes to our organizing committee for their hard work, perseverance, and patience that made this conference successfully happened. Thanks also to the sponsors and other parties who contributed to the success of this conference. I hope you will have a productive meeting and discussion, and for those who attend this meeting in-person, please don't forget to enjoy the beautiful and vibrant city of Bandung. Thank you and enjoy the conference.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran
Prof. Kusman Ibrahim, Ph.D., RN

RUNDOWN

**The 2023 STTI Alpha Beta Lambda at-Large Chapter Annual Meeting
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE ANNUAL PADJADJARAN NURSING CONFERENCE AND THE UI INTERNATIONAL
NURSING SCHOLAR CONGRESS**

**"Good Governance in Nursing Education and Practice Post COVID-19 Pandemic"
Unpad Training Center Bandung (Hybrid), June 16-17, 2023.**

Friday, 16 June 2023

Time (GMT + 7)	Dur	Activities and speakers	Participants
07.00 – 07.55	55	Re-registration and morning snack and coffee time	All
08.00 – 09.00	60'	Opening ceremony (Hybrid) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening by MC - Art performance - Welcome speech: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran. 2. The Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia and the President of STTI Alpha Beta Lambda at-Large Chapter Indonesia - Opening speech by the Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran - Prayer 	All
09.00 – 10.00	60'	The 2 nd STTI Alpha Beta Lambda at-Large chapter Induction (Hybrid) Led by the chapter President	All
10.00 – 11.00	60'	Keynote speech (Hybrid) The President of STTI Alpha Beta Lambda at-Large Chapter Indonesia Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., M.N., D.N. (Indonesia) <i>"Strengthening nursing education for future global challenges."</i>	All
11.00 – 12.40	100'	Luchbreak	All
12.40 – 12.55	15'	Sponsorship presentation (Hybrid)	All
13.00 – 15.00	120'	Seminar session 1 (Hybrid) Moderator: Hana Rizmadewi A., S.Kp., MN., Ph.D.	All

Time (GMT + 7)	Dur	Activities and speakers	Participants
		<p>Speaker 1 Dr. Enie Novieastari, S.Kp., MSN (Indonesia) "Adaptation of learning process management for maintaining quality nursing education after the post Covid-19 pandemic"</p> <p>Speaker 2 Windy Rakhmawati, S.Kp., M.Kep., Ph.D (Indonesia) : Impacts of Learning Transformation Process in Nursing Education during to passing pandemic</p> <p>Speaker 3 Dr. Joel Roy Acob (Philippines) "Innovations and innovativeness of higher institutions in nursing education in the "Now normal"</p> <p>Discussion</p>	
15.00 – 15.30	30'	<p>Giving certificate to the Moderator and speakers of Seminar Session 1</p> <p>Photo session</p> <p>Announcements</p> <p>Closing seminar day 1</p>	All
16.00 – 17.30	90'	The 2023 STTI Alpha Beta Lambda at Large Chapter Annual Meeting (offline)	STTI chapter members

Saturday, 17 June 2023

Time (GMT + 7)	Dur	Activities and speakers	Participants
08.00 – 08.55	55'	Re-registration and morning snack and coffee time	All
09.00 – 10.30	90'	Seminar session 2 (Hybrid) Moderator: Raini Diah Susanti, S.Kp., M.Ng. Speaker 1 Prof Kuei-Rou Chou (Taiwan) "Challenges and Future Prospects in Nursing and Health Care" Speaker 2 Prof. Kusman Ibrahim, S.Kp., MNS., Ph.D (Indonesia) "Reshaping the future of nursing education: lesson learned and future challenges in post-covid pandemic era" Discussion	All
10.30 – 11.30	60'	➤ Poster presentation (professional participants → hybrid) ➤ Poster/ Oral presentation (student participants → online)	All
11.30 – 12.30	60'	Lunch break	All
12.30 – 15.30	120'	➤ Oral presentation (professional participants → onsite and online) ➤ Poster/ Oral presentation (student participants → online)	All
15.30 – 16.00	30'	Closing ✓ Chairman report ✓ Awarding: Best poster and oral presenters (Student and non-student/ professional criteria) ✓ Prayer ✓ Announcement	All
16.00 – 16.30	30'	Afternoon snack and coffee time Taking of certificate activities.	All

ORAL PRESENTATION LISTS

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
Professional Participant				
Onsite				
1	23SYM194	Hening Pujasari, S.Kp., M.Biomed., M.N., Ph.D	UI	A CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF SLEEP QUALITY AND DEPRESSION BETWEEN INDONESIA, TAIWAN AND JAPAN ELDERLY
2	23SYM155	Ns. Hotnida Erlin Situmorang, M.Ng	UI	FAMILY-CENTERED CARE INTERVENTION FOR INCREASING EMPOWERMENT FAMILIES AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) INFANTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
3	23SYM006	Restuning Widiasih, PhD	Unpad	EXPLORING THE PERSPECTIVES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PNEUMONIA PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS IN CHILDREN: A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY
4	23SYM205	Dr. Tuti Nuraini	UI	THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN EDUCATION ON SELF-EFFICACY AND ADHERENCE OF CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS
5	23SYM151	Sitti Sulaihah, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.	STIKES NGUDIA HUSADA MADURA	THE EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION IN REDUCING DISTRESS AND CONTROLLING BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS
6	23SYM172	Sri Susanty, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes., M.Kep., Ph.D	Halu Oleo University	DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN INDONESIA
7	23SYM147	Chandra Isabella Purba	University of Glasgow	DEVELOPING NURSE-LED PALLIATIVE CARE INTERVENTION FOR PEOPLE WITH CANCER IN THE RESOURCE-CHALLENGED CONTEXT
8	23SYM181	Sheizi Prista Sari, Ph.D.	Unpad	COMMUNITY NURSES' PERCEPTION OF BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO PRESSURE INJURY PREVENTION AND

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
				TREATMENT IN OLDER ADULTS LIVING AT HOME: AN EXPLANATORY MIXED-METHOD STUDY
9	23SYM207	Iqbal Pramukti, PhD	Unpad	THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)-BASED WEARABLE DEVICE TO MONITOR BODY SURFACE TEMPERATURE AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
10	23SYM019	Dr. Nurul Huda, Ph.D	Universitas Riau	DEVELOPMENT, VALIDITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF PSYCHO- EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION AMONG ADVANCED CANCER PATIENTS
Online, Room 1				
1	23SYM030	Assoc. Prof Hema Malini, MN., PhD	Universitas Andalas	EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION ON STRESS AMONG BREAST CANCER PATIENTS WHO UNDERGO CHEMOTHERAPY
2	23SYM113	Dr Yanti Hermayanti, MNm	Unpad	HOW TO MANAGE PROLONGE BLEEDING IN MENSTRUATION PERIODE: A CASE STUDY
3	23SYM039	Chlara Yunita Prabawati, S.Kep., Ns., MSN	Universitas Muhamma diyah Surabaya	CARE TAKING COEXISTING DEPRESSION AND HOARDING DISORDER: A CASE STUDY
4	23SYM153	Ns. Ayu Widya Lestari, S.Kep., MS	UI	PARENT PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS DURING CHILD HOSPITALIZATION INFLUENCE HOW PARENTS PARTICIPATED IN HOSPITAL CARE
5	23SYM198	Syisnawati, S.Kep., Ns, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.J	Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar	EFFECTIVENESS OF ADULT THERAPEUTIC GROUP THERAPY ON INTIMATE DEVELOPMENT
6	23SYM202	Diyan Yuli Wijayanti, Ns., S.Kep., M.Kep.	Undip	IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSERTIVE ACCEPTANCE COMMITMENT THERAPY (AACT) in SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH VIOLENCE at RSJD DR. AMINO GONDOHUTOMO CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE: CASE STUDY

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
7	23SYM051	DEWI PURNAMAWATI, MKep.	Poltekkes Kemenkes Mataram	THE EFFECT OF BALANCE EXERCISE ON THE RISK OF FALLING IN THE ELDERLY AT THE EAST GONTORAN POSYANDU WEST LOMBOK REGENCY IN 2022
8	23SYM189	Assist. Prof. Agianto, S.Kep., Ns., M.N.S., Ph.D.	ULM	NURSING OUTCOMES FOR POST FLOODING COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA
Online, Room 2				
1	23SYM024	Ns Ardenny, S.Kep., M.Kep	POLTEKKES KEMENKES RIAU	FACTORS INFLUENCING OPERATING ROOM NURSES' WORK MOTIVATION AT DUMAI HOSPITAL
2	23SYM071	Ners. Noraliyatun Jannah, M.Kep	Universitas Syiah Kuala	INDONESIA'S HOSPITAL HEALTH SERVICES DURING THE NEW NORMAL PERIOD OF COVID-19
3	23SYM092	Fitriah	RS UI	TRANSITION IN THE CARE OF CRITICAL PATIENTS IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC THROUGH THE VIRTUAL VISIT ADAPTATION METHOD CASE REPORTS FOR 2021-2022
4	23SYM094	Mira Asmirajanti	Universitas Esa Unggul	SIMULATION DESIGN OF VIRTUAL REALITY (VR)-BASED ELDERLY NURSING SERVICE IN NURSING COLLEGES: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
5	23SYM173	Treesia Sujana, S.Kep., Ners., M.Nurs	Institut Kesehatan Immanuel Bandung	LITERATURE REVIEW: EFFORTS ON INCREASING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS
6	23SYM196	Dr. Rr Sri Endang Pujiastuti, SKM., MNS	POLTEKKES KEMENKES SEMARANG	MANAJEMENT INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN NURSING PROGRAM
7	23SYM032	Heni Ekawati, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep	STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura	FAMILY ECONOMIC STATUS AND PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE NUTRITIONAL AND THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN
8	23SYM139	Dr Ratna Jatnika	FaPsi Unpad	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CARD MEASUREMENT TRAINING MODULE
9	23SYM125	Ns. Eny Dewi Pamungkas, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.M	UI	APPLICATION OF "CARDIFF COUNT TO TEN" FETAL MOVEMENT IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS: CASE REPORT

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
Student Participants				
1	23SYM045	Nelly Hermala Dewi, S.Kp., M.Kep.	UI	PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES WITH CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR IN HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY
2	23SYM060	Tuti Seniwati	Universitas Hasanuddin	ASSESSMENT OF THE PEDIATRIC EARLY WARNING SCORE IN PATIENT CARE PLACEMENT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
3	23SYM087	Ms. Kurnia Meishinta Dewi, RN	Unpad	TOILET TRAINING METHODS FOR ODDLERS AND PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN: A SCOPING REVIEW OF CURRENT EVIDENCE
4	23SYM096	Santun Setiawati	UI	THE EFFECTS OF THERAPEUTIC PLAY FOR REDUCING IMPACT HOSPITALIZATION PRE AND SCHOOL-AGE IN HOSPITAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
5	23SYM115	Ns Firman, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep	UM Surabaya	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCE, SOCIAL SUPPORT WITH THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS
6	23SYM128	Siti Maimuna, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes	Universitas Airlangga Surabaya	IMPLICATION FAMILY CENTERED CARE IN CHILDREN WITH DIABETES MELLITUS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
7	23SYM074	Sheila Hasinna	UI	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSE IMAGE AND NURSING STUDENT PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY POST-COVID-19
8	23SYM121	Oswati Hasanah	UI	NURSING STUDENTS READINESS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
9	23SYM157	Ns. Dikha Ayu Kurnia, S.Kep., M.Kep., Sp.Kep.MB	UI	"I KNEW I HAD DIABETES WHEN MY LEG GET AMPUTATED": EXPLORING ABOUT SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF DIABETES PATIENTS IN INDONESIA
10	23SYM166	Ns Nurul Aeni, S.Kep	Unpad	COUNSELING STRATEGIES IN PEOPLE WITH DRUG DEPENDENCE: A SCOPING REVIEW
11	23SYM186	Ns. Achmad Fathi, MNS	UI	FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO NURSES' WORKPLACE WELL-BEING BASED ON PSYCHOMETRIC STUDIES OF RELATED INSTRUMENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
12	23SYM193	Gita Amoria Haelena Wibowo, S.Kep	Unpad	CORRELATION BETWEEN BURNOUT AND JOB SATISFACTION HEALTH WORKERS IN RAJAGALUH PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER MAJALENGKA REGENCY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
13	23SYM204	Wanto Juli Silalahi	UI	THE RELATIONSHIP OF PEER SUPPORT AND STIGMA ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS
14	23SYM079	Enjelita Karujan	UI	THE EFFECT OF VIRTUAL REALITY ON THE ANXIETY OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN TREATED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA
15	23SYM090	Noviyanti , S.Kep., Ners	Unpad	A STUDY DESIGNING NURSING CARE INTEGRATED SYSTEM TO SUPPORT NURSING MENTAL HEALTH DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19
16	23SYM105	Imas Rafiyah, MNS	Unpad	THE CAUSES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SUNDANESE INDONESIAN FAMILY CAREGIVER
17	23SYM120	Sitti Shoimatul Azizah, S.Kep., M.Kep	UI	COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE AND ANXIETY IN PLWHIV TOWARDS ACCESSING VCT SERVICES DURING PANDEMIC AND POST PANDEMIC
18	23SYM122	Ns. Rahmat Kurniawan, M.Kep	UI	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT, SPIRITUALITY AND STRESS WITH QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) OF PLHIV DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
19	23SYM135	Ns Jumriani, S.Kep	Universitas Hasanuddin	RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF RESTRAIN MEASURES IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: LITERATURE REVIEW
20	23SYM136	Ns Muh. Hamka. M, S.Kep	Universitas Hasanuddin	RESILIENCE CAREGIVER FOR PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: A SCOPING REVIEW
21	23SYM171	Ns. Safri, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.M	UI	PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY : THE NURSE PERCEPTION OF EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING SPIRITUAL NURSING CARE IN THE CARDIOVASCULAR UNIT
22	23SYM195	Rosalia Firdaus, S.Kep	Unpad	INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE ANXIETY DUE TO BULLYING IN ADOLESCENT GIRL WITH OVERWEIGHT: NARRATIVE REVIEW

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
23	23SYM031	Rosina Br Tarigan	UI	CULTURE-BASED EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY TREATING POST-STROKE NON-HEMORRHAGIC PATIENTS
24	23SYM033	Dian Wahyuni, Ns.	S3 Sains Biomedis	CUPPING THERAPY AS AN ANTI-INFLAMMATORY: A LITERATURE REVIEW
25	23SYM056	Istianah, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep., PhD	Institut Kesehatan Rajawali	TRANSLATION PROCESS OF THE INDONESIA VERSION OF THE SELF-CARE OF HEART FAILURE INDEX V7,2
26	23SYM097	Sukma Wicaturatmashudi, S.Kp., M.Kep., Sp.KMB	UI	THE EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION EXERCISE AND DIAPHRAMATIC BREATH EXERCISE ON STRESS IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS
27	23SYM101	Julianus Yudhistira Tan	Unpad	OXYGENATION STATUS OF ARDS PATIENTS WHO WERE GIVEN AWAKE PRONE POSITIONING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
28	23SYM130	Evidamayanti, S.Kep., Ns	Universitas Hasanuddin	COMPLEMENTARY NURSING IN CONTROLLING BLOOD SUGAR IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW
29	23SYM170	Apt Akhmad Ardiansyah, S.Farm	Universitas Hasanuddin	PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE SATISFACTION WITH BACK-REFERRAL AMONG TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS OUTPATIENT AT PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN SOUTH SULAWESI-INDONESIA
30	23SYM180	Ns. Anggri Noorana Zahra, SKep., MS	UI	CONCEPT ANALYSIS OF ADHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS
31	23SYM188	Siti Noor Sya'fa, S.Kep	Unpad	ACTIVE SOMATOSENSORY REHABILITATION IN STROKE PATIENT: A NARRATIVE REVIEW
32	23SYM057	Siti Wahyuni	UI	NURSES' EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING FAMILY-CENTERED CARE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
33	23SYM080	Haris Sofyana, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS TRAINING INTEGRATION MODEL (ILATGANA)-BASED PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING (PHN) IN INCREASING COMMUNITY INDEPENDENCE IN NATURAL DISASTER-PRONE AREAS

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
34	23SYM099	Rachmalia	UI	LEVEL OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMPETENCE AND LEARNING NEEDS OF NURSES IN HEALTH COMMUNITY CENTRES IN THE CITY OF Banda Aceh: A Mixed Method Sequential Explanation Study
35	23SYM163	Estika Palupi Nur Azizah	UGM	SOCIAL COHESION AND ANXIETY IN ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION IN PROLANIS GROUP
36	23SYM167	Noerlita Choiru Rochmah	UGM	SOCIAL COHESION AND DEPRESSION IN ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION IN PROLANIS GROUP
37	23SYM184	Sitti Rosdianah, S.Kep., Ners	Universitas Hasanuddin	THE EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY CARING FOR POST-STROKE PATIENTS: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW
38	23SYM046	Denissa Faradita Aryani, Ns., S.Kep., M.Sc	UI	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VENTILATOR WEANING PROTOCOL COMPARED TO NON-PROTOCOL OR USUAL CARE IN INCREASING BREATHING PATTERN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
39	23SYM102	Ns. Deby Zulkarnain Rahadian Syah, S.Kep., MMR	UI	HOSPITAL BASED HOME CARE SERVICE MANAGEMENT: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
40	23SYM010	Ichsan Rizany, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.	UI	MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF NURSES' SHIFT WORK DISORDER (SWD) IN HOSPITALS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
41	23SYM013	Ns. Cicilia Ika Wulandari, M.Kep	UI	DETERMINANTS OF NURSE EDUCATOR LEADERSHIP IN HEALTH SERVICE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
42	23SYM041	Inggerid Agnes Manoppo, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep	UI	NURSING COMPETENCY MODEL FOR NURSE MANAGER IN HOSPITAL: A SCOPING REVIEW
43	23SYM073	Dian Novita, Ns. M.Kep.Sp.KMB	UI	THE NURSE LECTURER'S COMPETENCIES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
44	23SYM075	Imelda Liana Ritonga	UI	THE INHIBITING FACTORS OF TBC CONTROL PROGRAM IN INDONESIA: A CASE STUDY IN NORTH SUMATERA INDONESIA
45	23SYM134	Sisilia Somania, S.Kep., Ns	PSMIK UNHAS Makassar	STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING A CULTURE OF PATIENT SAFETY REPORTING IN HOSPITALS: LITERATURE REVIEW

No	No. Reg	Name	Institution	Topics
46	23SYM137	Sitti Rahmatiah, S.Kep.,Ns	Universitas Hasanuddin	ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLINICAL AUTHORITY DELEGATION FOR NURSES IN HOSPITALS: A LITERATURE REVIEW
47	23SYM138	Nirta Aprila Paembonan, S.Kep., Ns	Universitas Hasanuddin	ANALYSIS OF BARRIERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE SBAR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NURSES AND DOCTORS: A SCOPING REVIEW
48	23SYM054	Edis Mari Eko	UI	THE RELATIONSHIP OF STIGMA AND COMMUNICATION TO CONDOMS USE BEHAVIOR IN COUPLES PLWHA SEX MALE (MSM)
49	23SYM059	Erni Hernawati, M.Keb	Institut Kesehatan Rajawali	THE EFFECT OF ANDROID APPLICATION-BASED PRENATAL CLASS ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT DELIVERY PREPARATION IN CIMAHI CITY, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA, IN 2022
50	23SYM107	Sri Intan Rahayuningsih	UI	THE CULTURE OF CARING FOR LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS AT HOME AFTER TREATMENT: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY FROM INDONESIA
51	23SYM109	Riri Novayelinda, M.Ng	UI	THE INTERVENTION DURING FOLLOW UP CARE FOR LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANT : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
52	23SYM155	Ns. Hotnida Erlin Situmorang, M.Ng	UI	FAMILY CENTERED CARE INTERVENTION FOR INCREASING EMPOWERMENT OF FAMILIES AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
53	23SYM197	Annisa Septianpita	UNDIP	BREASTFEEDING SELF EFFICACY IN ADOLESCENT BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS

POSTERS PRESENTATION LISTS

No	No. Reg.	Name	Institution	Topics
Professional Participants				
1	23SYM018	Fanny Adistie, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	DATA ANALYSIS IN INTEGRATIVE REVIEWS IN THE FIELD OF PEDIATRIC END-OF-LIFE CARE: A NARRATIVE REVIEW
2	23SYM084	Ema Arum Rukmasari	Unpad	EFFORTS TO IMPROVE NUTRITION AS A PREVENTION OF STUNTING INCIDENTS IN SEVERAL REGIONS IN INDONESIA: LITERATURE STUDY
3	23SYM098	Theresia Eriyani, S.Kep., Ners., M.H.Kes	Unpad	INTERVENSI NON FARMAKOLOGI UNTUK MENGURANGI KECEMASAN AKIBAT HOSPITALISASI PADA ANAK : A <i>SCOPING REVIEW</i>
4	23SYM133	Ermianti, S.Kp., M.Kep., Sp.Mat	Unpad	STUDI FENOMENOLOGI PENGALAMAN KELUARGA DALAM MEMBERIKAN NUTRISI PADA BALITA UNTUK MENCEGAH STUNTING
5	23SYM008	Assistant Professor Hana Rizmadewi Agustina, BSN, MN, PhD	Unpad	STUDENT NURSES' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND SELF-EFFICACY TOWARDS PALLIATIVE CARE IN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITIES: A CROSS-SECTIONAL AND MULTICENTER STUDY
6	23SYM007	Indra Maulana, S.Kep., Ners., M.M	Unpad	PAIN REDUCTIVE RELAXATION TECHNIQUE FOR POST-OPERATING PATIENTS
7	23SYM015	Siti Ulfah Rifa`atul Fitri, S.Kep., Ners., MNS	Unpad	STUDENTS' PERCEIVED EXPERIENCE RECEIVING AN INTEGRATED FLIPPED ONLINE CLASSROOM DURING INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION COURSE (IFOC-IPE) IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING PROGRAM
8	23SYM053	Etika Emaliyawati, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	COMPARISON OF COMPETENCY ACHIEVEMENTS WITH OFFLINE AND ONLINE LEARNING METHODS IN DISASTER NURSING COURSES NURSING UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM STUDENTS

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9	23SYM076	Desy Indra Yani, MNS	Unpad	FACTORS RELATED TO THE RISK OF COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME (CVS) IN WORKERS IN KUNINGAN
10	23SYM089	Ristina Mirwanti, S.Kep., Ners, M.Kep.	Unpad	NURSE'S KNOWLEDGE TOWARD PRESSURE INJURY PREVENTION: A SCOPING REVIEW PROTOCOL
11	23SYM108	WITDIAWATI, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	DETERMINAN FAKTOR KARAKTERISTIK DEMOGRAFI TERHADAP KEJADIAN HIV/AIDS; STUDI CROSS SECTIONAL
12	23SYM110	Taty Hernawaty, M.Kep.	Unpad	PERCEPTION OF HIV INFECTED MUSLIM WOMEN: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY
13	23SYM156	Nenden Nur Asriyani Maryam, S.Kep., Ners., MSN	Unpad	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TELENURSING IN NURSING EDUCATION DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC: A SCOPING REVIEW
14	23SYM011	Ns. Kurniawan, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.J	Unpad	IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON SUICIDE: A SCOPING REVIEW
15	23SYM012	Ns. Maria Syelvrida Tumina, S.Kep., M.Kep., Sp.Kep.M.B	RSUD Prof. Dr. W. Z. Johannes Kupang	PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES OF SIFON FOR WOMEN IN TIMOR ISLAND
16	23SYM014	Sri Hendrawati, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH MAJOR THALASSEMIA
17	23SYM028	Iceu Amira, S.Sos., S.kep., Ners., M.Kes	Unpad	INTERVENSI METACOGNITIVE TRAINING PADA PASIEN DENGAN SKIZOFRENIA
18	23SYM029	Hendrawati, S.Pd., S.Kep., Ners., M.MKes	Unpad	TINDAKAN PSIKOEDUKASI PADA KLIEN DENGAN SKIZOFRENIA DALAM MENURUNKAN ANGKA KEJADIAN KEKAMBUHAN : SCOPING REVIEW
19	23SYM055	Efri Widiанти, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep., Ns.SpKepJ	Unpad	HARAPAN PADA PENYINTAS SKIZOFRENIA DALAM PERSPEKTIF KEPERAWATAN: SEBUAH SCOPING REVIEW
20	23SYM062	Ai Mardhiyah, S.Kp., M.Kes	Unpad	NURSING INTERVENTIONS FOR IMPROVING HOPE AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES: A SCOPING REVIEW
21	23SYM063	Titin Sutini, M.Kep	Unpad	PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS OF FAMILIES OF PATIENTS A THE INTENSIVE CARE ROOM : PERCEPTIONS OF NURSES AT RSUD JAWA BARAT

No	No. Reg.	Name	Institution	Topics
22	23SYM064	Aat Sriati, S.Kp., M.Si	Unpad	TELENURSING INTERVENTION ON IMPROVED MEDICATION ADHERENCE OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW
23	23SYM065	Nur Oktavia Hidayati	Unpad	TYPES OF TELEHEALTH USED FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN PRISONS
24	23SYM091	Dr. Nita Fitria	Unpad	DESCRIPTION OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS LEVELS OF SOCIAL MEDIA FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FOMO) IN SMAN 1 KOTA CIREBON
25	23SYM154	Arni Wianti, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes., M.Kep	Universitas YPIB Majalengka	IMPACT OF ACNE VULGARIS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL, PSYCHOSOCIAL, AND QUALITY OF LIFE ADOLESCENT AND EARLY ADULT: A SCOPING REVIEW
26	23SYM161	Assc. Prof Dewi Gayatri, Dr	UI	SPIRITUALITY IN PATIENTS WHO CONFIRMED COVID-19 DURING PANDEMIC PHASE AT HOSPITALS IN JAKARTA
27	23SYM003	Titis Kurniawan	Unpad	DIABETES EDUCATION AND ITS IMPACT ON PATIENTS' KNOWLEDGE, SELF EFFICACY, SELF-MANAGEMENT, AND BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL
28	23SYM004	Hesti Platini, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep., Sp.KMB	Unpad	INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE SUPPORTIVE CARE FOR FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF PATIENT WITH LUNG CANCER: A SCOPING REVIEW
29	23SYM005	Ns. Nursiswati, M.Kep., Sp.KMB	Unpad	CHOLESTEROL, BLOOD GLUCOSE, AND URIC ACID LEVELS AMONG ACTIVE ADULTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
30	23SYM025	Hasniatisari Harun, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	PROVIDONE IODINE FOR THE HEALING PROCESS OF CHRONIC WOUNDS: A SCOPING REVIEW
31	23SYM043	Eka Afrima Sari, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	BARRIERS TO HEART FAILURE SELF-CARE: A SCOPING REVIEW
32	23SYM061	Sandra Pebrianti, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	POSISI LATERAL KANAN TERHADAP PERUBAHAN HEMODINAMIK PADA PASIEN CHRONIC HEART FAILURE: LITERATUR REVIEW
33	23SYM068	Iwan Shalahuddin, SKM., S.Kep., M.MKes	Unpad	INTERVENSI TELENURSING UNTUK PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI INDONESIA

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34	23SYM070	Aan Nuraeni, MN	Unpad	INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT: CARDIAC-PERCEIVED BEHAVIOR CONTROL (C-PBC) INSTRUMENT ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD) MANAGEMENT AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHD
35	23SYM078	Sri Hartati Pratiwi	Unpad	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF DISEASE AND ADHERENCE TO SELF-MANAGEMENT AMONG HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS
36	23SYM100	Bambang Aditya Nugraha, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep.	Unpad	INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE SLEEP QUALITY IN POST CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT (CABG) PATIENTS TREATED IN THE ICU : NARRATIVE REVIEW
37	23SYM106	Valentina BM Lumbantobing, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep	Unpad	CENTELLA ASIATICA AS NEUROPROTECTION AGENTS TO ISCHEMIC STROKE: A SCOPING REVIEW
38	23SYM017	Ns. Khoirunnisa, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.An	Unpad	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ON PARENTS' SELF-ACCEPTANCE IN CARING DISABILITY CHILDREN: A SCOPING REVIEW
39	23SYM066	Citra Windani Mambang Sari, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep	Unpad	FACTORS RELATED TO USE OF ELDERLY POSYANDU IN INDONESIA: A SCOPING REVIEW
40	23SYM192	Dyah Setyorini	Unpad	ANALISA IMPLEMENTASI GOOD GOVERNANCE SAAT PEMBERLAKUAN PEMBATAAN KEGIATAN MASYARAKAT (PPKM) JILID II BIDANG PERIBADATAN DIMASA PANDEMI COVID-19 . STUDY KASUS MASJID DIKAMPUNG DUKUH , KRAMAT JATI JAKARTA TIMUR.
41	23SYM083	Donny Nurhamsyah	Unpad	PENGUNAAN CHEST TUBE PADA PASIEN PENUMOTHORAKS DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT
42	23SYM182	Mrs Amelia Ganefianty, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep., Sp.KMB	RSUP Hasan Sadikin	NURSING CRITICAL CARE MANAGEMENT OF POST-CRANIOTOMY TUMOR REMOVAL PATIENT WITH FRONTAL LOBE SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT
43	23SYM009	Iyus Yosep, SKp., M.Si., MSc, PhD	Unpad	NURSING INTERVENTION AGAINST REDUCING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE: A SCOPING REVIEW

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44	23SYM038	Lilis Mamuroh, SPd, S.Kep, Ners, M.MKes	Unpad	INTERVENSI NON-FARMAKOLOGIS DALAM PENCEGAHAN PREEKLAMPSIA PADA IBU HAMIL: RAPID REVIEW
45	23SYM114	Assistant Professor Ida Maryati, S.Kp., M.Kep., Sp.Mat., Ph.D	Unpad	PALLIATIVE CARE FOR REDUCING NEGATIVE IMPACT AMONG CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW
46	23SYM208	Maria Komariah	Unpad	STRENGTHENING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF INDONESIAN FEMALES WITH BREAST CANCER THROUGH RELIGIOUS-BASED CARING PROGRAM

Student Participants

1	23SYM027	Ikeu Nurhidayah	UI	A QUALITATIVE STUDY TO EXPLORE THE IMPACT OF HAVING CHILDREN WITH CANCER
2	23SYM034	Ns. Elsa Naviati, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.An.	UI	PARENTS EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INFECTION PREVENTION AFTER PEDIATRIC LEUKEMIA CHEMOTHERAPY: NARRATIVE REVIEW
3	23SYM048	Evin Novianti, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.J	UI	HOW AN EFFECTIVE NURSING INTERVENTION ON CHILDREN IN UNCOMFORTABLE CONDITIONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
4	23SYM191	Grisela Parisa Rahim	Unpad	DESCRIPTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE CHILDREN ABOUT STUNTING
5	23SYM035	Ns. Juwi Athia Rahmini, M.Kep., SP.Kep.MB	UI	SLEEP HYGIENE EDUCATION IN IMPROVING SLEEP QUALITY AMONG STROKE PATIENTS; SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
6	23SYM047	Asminarsih Zainal Prio, SKp., M.Kep., Ns., Sp.Kep.Kom	Poltekkes Kemenkes Kendari	LIFE EXPERIENCE AND HEALTH CARE NEED IN HYPERTENSIVE ELDERLY WHO LIVE ALONE
7	23SYM049	Diah Ratnawati, S.Kep., M.Kep., Ns. Sp.Kep.Kom	UI	THE EXPERIENCE OF GENRE AMBASSADORS IN IMPROVING HIV/AIDS PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY
8	23SYM077	Moh. Heri Kurniawan	UI	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT BASED (AI-BASED) CHATBOT FOR CHRONIC ILLNESS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
9	23SYM085	Mazly Astuty	UI	HEAD NURSE EMPOWERMENT TO NURSING STAFF COMPETENCE IN HOSPITAL: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
10	23SYM129	Deni Setiawati	UI	EFFECTIVENESS OF USING SMART MOBILE AS A MECHANISM TO IMPROVE PATIENT SAFETY IN HEALTH SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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11	23SYM199	Syifa Aulia Hafitriany	Unpad	ASSESSMENT OF NURSING STUDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONSIDERING THEIR INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS
12	23SYM081	Sri Eka Wahyuni	UI	A SCOPING REVIEW OF PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTOR ANXIETY OF NURSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
13	23SYM148	Tri Nurhidayati	Universitas Airlangga	SELF-EFFICACY IN ELDERLY WITH DEPRESSION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
14	23SYM165	Ns Dea Muspratiwi, S.Kep	Unpad	IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL PARENTING TOWARDS GADGET ADDICTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD : A SCOPING REVIEW
15	23SYM168	Icih Susanti, S.Kep., Ners	Unpad	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHORELIGIOUS THERAPY USING AL-QUR'AN THERAPY ON HALLUCINATIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS
16	23SYM169	Ns Indita Wilujeng Astiti, S.Kep	Unpad	STIGMA ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS: A SCOPING REVIEW
17	23SYM042	Ratna Aryani	UI	CONCEPT ANALYSIS: SELF-MANAGEMENT IN STOMA PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER
18	23SYM052	Muhammad Ardi, S.Kep., M.Kep., Ns.Sp.Kep.M.B	UI	EXERCISE INTERVENTIONS IN IMPROVING COGNITIVE FUNCTION OF ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
19	23SYM067	Ayu Prawesti Priambodo, M.Kep	NCKU Taiwan	THE COMPARISON OF BLENDED SIMULATION AND FACE-TO-FACE SIMULATION ON NURSING STUDENTS' SITUATION AWARENESS IN MANAGING PATIENTS WITH ACUTE DETERIORATION
20	23SYM086	Sukarmin, M.Kep. Ns., Sp.Kep.MB	UI	SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: RELIGIOUS SPIRITUAL THERAPY TO CONTROL BLOOD PRESSURE
21	23SYM103	Dewy Haryanti Parman	UI	EFFORTS OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN TARAKAN IN PREVENTING HIV AIDS TRANSMISSION: PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY
22	23SYM131	Priyanto, M.Kep., Sp.KMB	Universitas Ngudi Waluyo	PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE THE WELL-BEING OF BONE CANCER PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
23	23SYM141	Wafiq Nurul Azizah	Unpad	OPTIMIZING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE WITH HIV-AIDS THROUGH SUPPORTIVE CARE AND PALLIATIVE CARE INTERVENTIONS: RAPID LITERATURE REVIEW
24	23SYM111	Tony Suharsono, M.Kep	UI	HOW HEART FAILURE PATIENT STARTING SELF CARE: A PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY

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25	23SYM159	Ns. Gatra Satria, S.Kep	UI	EFFECTS OF ENTERAL NUTRITION METHOD USING CONTINUOUS FEEDING ON PATIENTS IN INTENSIVE CARE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF RCT'S
26	23SYM036	Sukmawati, S.Sos., S.Kep., Ners., M.Kes	Unpad	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALL EXERCISE IN REDUCING LABOR PAIN : A SCOPING REVIEW
27	23SYM088	Astuti Arseda	Unpad	NUTRITIONAL STATUS ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A SCOPING REVIEW

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INVITED SPEAKERS



Agus Setiawan, S. Kp., M.N., D.N.

(Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia & The President of STTI Alpha Beta Lambda at-Large Chapter Indonesia)

"Strengthening nursing education for future global challenges"



Prof. Kusman Ibrahim, S. Kp., MNS., Ph.D

(Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjajaran)

"Reshaping the future of nursing education: lesson learned and future challenges in post-covid pandemic era"



Prof. Kuei-Ru Chou (President of Sigma Taiwan)

"Challenges and Future Prospects in Nursing and Health Care"



Dr. Enie Novieastari, S.Kp., MSN
(Sigma Indonesia, Universitas Indonesia)

"Adaptation of learning process management for maintaining quality nursing education after the post Covid-19 pandemic"



Windy Rakhmawati, S.Kp., M.Kep., Ph.D.
(Sigma Indonesia, Universitas Padjajaran)

"Impacts of Learning Transformation Process in Nursing Education during to passing pandemic"



Dr. Joel Roy Acob
(Visayas State University, The Philippines)

"Innovations and innovativeness of higher institutions in nursing education in the "Now normal"

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DATA ANALYSIS IN INTEGRATIVE REVIEWS IN THE FIELD OF PEDIATRIC END-OF-LIFE CARE: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

Fanny Adistie^{1,3}, Valentina B. M. Lumbantobing²

¹Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

²Fundamental Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

³School of Nursing and Midwifery, College of Medical and Dental Sciences, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Corresponding author: Fanny Adistie, Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km 21, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 45363, fanny.adistie@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The scarcity of research on pediatric end-of-life care is a solid justification for conducting an integrative review in this field. Moreover, in nursing, particularly pediatric end-of-life care, integrative literature reviews are required for holistic consideration of care provision elements. However, one of the challenges in undertaking an integrative review is to analyze and synthesize data from studies with various methods or designs. Therefore, this review aims to identify the method of data analysis used in integrative reviews in end-of-life care in pediatrics. A search of the EMBASE, Medline, PsycINFO, Nursing and Allied Health Database, and Google Scholar database was conducted using the keywords “integrative review” AND “end of life care” AND “pediatric” OR “paediatric” OR “child”. A narrative synthesis was undertaken in 13 articles that fulfilled the inclusion criteria, which were (1) English-language articles; (2) integrative literature reviews in the field of pediatric end-of-life care; and (3) reviews published in peer-reviewed journals. A total of 8 articles (61.5%) used inductive methods in data analysis, including constant comparative analysis, content analysis, thematic analysis, and narrative approach. Referring to the findings, inductive methods with the approaches described above can be considered in analyzing data in integrative reviews in the field of pediatric end-of-life care.

Keywords: Data analysis, end-of-life care, integrative review, methodology, pediatrics, synthesis

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE NUTRITION AS A PREVENTION OF STUNTING INCIDENTS IN SEVERAL REGIONS IN INDONESIA: LITERATURE STUDY

Ema Arum Rukmasari¹, Lukman Haqim ², Setiawan³

¹ Department of pediatric nursing, faculty of nursing, Padjadjaran university, ² Pangandaran Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, ³ Department of community nursing, faculty of nursing, Padjadjaran University

email: arum@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Until now, Indonesia is still faced with the problem of malnutrition, stunting, which is commonly found in early childhood. Stunting can result in low intellectual abilities and cause low human resources in the future. Improving community nutrition can be used as one of the priority stunting prevention programs. Therefore, this literature study was conducted to determine efforts to improve nutrition as a prevention of stunting in the community. This literature study uses a systematic review method with an article search process through databases in the form of Pubmed, Google Scholar, Ebsco, and Garuda Portal using keywords in English and Indonesian. The selection of articles used inclusion criteria in the form of published full text, articles for 2012-2021, in English or Indonesian, primary research, and articles discussing efforts to improve nutrition as a prevention of stunting. The literature study found that efforts to improve nutrition to prevent stunting were in the form of giving lemuru fish nuggets, synbiotic fermented milk with double fortification, local snacks with the addition of shell flour, additional food with green bean juice and boiled chicken eggs, tempeh broth, moringa oelifera, porridge, lipid-based nutritional supplements and biscuits, libertry nuggets, local-food based prebiotic formulas, micronutrinet sprinkle and zinc supplements. It is hoped that the results of this study will become information material for health workers and office holders in an effort to improve nutrition to prevent stunting.

Keywords : Society, Prevention of stunting, Nutrition Improvement

INTERVENSI NON FARMAKOLOGI UNTUK MENGURANGI KECEMASAN AKIBAT HOSPITALISASI PADA ANAK : A SCOPING REVIEW

Zulpa Putri¹, Wiwi Mardiah², Theresia Eriyani³

Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjadjaran
Departemen Keperawatan Anak Universitas Padjadjaran
Departemen Keperawatan Dasar Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pada beberapa kondisi sakit dengan kategori berat, pasien anak membutuhkan pengobatan intensif sehingga mengharuskan menerima pengobatan di rumah sakit. Saat menjalani hospitalisasi pasien mungkin mendapatkan pengobatan seperti medikasi, terapi rehabilitasi dan tindakan invasif untuk mengobati penyakit. sakit dan ketidakamanan yang menjadi faktor pemicu terjadinya kecemasan pada anak. satu pengalaman yang dapat memberikan trauma dan menyebabkan kecemasan pada anak diantaranya hospitalisasi dan prosedur pengobatan atau prosedur medis. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi dan memetakan intervensi non farmakologi yang dapat mengurangi kecemasan akibat hospitalisasi pada anak.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan metode *scoping review* oleh Arskey dan O'Malley (2005) yang terdiri dari tahap identifikasi *research question*, identifikasi studi yang relevan, memilih studi, memetakan data, menyusun hasil, dan berkonsultasi (*optional*). Artikel yang digunakan berasal dari database *PubMed*, *ProQuest*, *EBSCO* dan *Garuda* jurnal. Proses seleksi artikel menggunakan *PRISMA Flowchart Scoping Review*. Kriteria inklusi meliputi penelitian dengan metode *RCT*, *experiment*, *quasi experiment*, *published full text*, *publish* pada 2013-2022, dan berbahasa Indonesia atau Inggris.

Hasil: Terdapat 5 artikel yang menunjukkan lima kelompok intervensi yang dapat diberikan meliputi terapi bermain, *mind-body therapy*, terapi seni, terapi dengan bantuan hewan dan terapi dengan makanan.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat berbagai intervensi yang dapat diberikan kepada anak yang mengalami kecemasan akibat hospitalisasi. Intervensi tersebut dapat diaplikasikan pada anak untuk menurunkan kecemasan. Namun, belum ada penelitian yang membahas mengenai kesenjangan dari berbagai intervensi tersebut sehingga diperlukan penelitian lanjutan untuk mengetahui efektifitas antara intervensi satu dan lainnya.

Kata kunci: Anak, Intervensi non farmakologi, Hospitalisasi, Kecemasan

PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF FAMILY EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING NUTRITION TO TODDLERS TO PREVENT STUNTING

Ermianti^{1✉}, Restuning Widiasih²

Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia⁽¹⁾

Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia⁽²⁾

Abstract

Family is an essential component of a person's health status. Family awareness to fulfill good nutrition in children plays a vital role in reducing the risk of stunting. This study aims to determine the experience of families in providing nutrition to toddlers to prevent stunting. This research uses a qualitative method research design with a phenomenological approach through interviews, documentation, and observation, whose results will be analyzed qualitatively. The number of participants was 20 mothers of toddlers. The results showed that there are five main themes related to family experiences in providing nutrition to toddlers to prevent stunting; namely the understanding and causes of stunting are better understood in general, stunting programs have been informed, the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary food varies, integrated healthcare center (IHC) visits are generally carried out regularly, and drinking water sources and sanitation are still not standardized in health. Poor sanitary conditions are the cause of intestinal infections that affect nutritional status, decreased appetite, reduced nutrient absorption, and increased nutrient loss which eventually causes stunting in children. Some families still who do not provide exclusive breastfeeding, houses that do not have latrines, and clean water sources. Education about exclusive breastfeeding and improving sanitation and clean water sources must continue to be improved so that stunting reduction programs can be implemented.

Keywords: *nutrition; stunting; toddler; toddler's family.*

**STUDENT NURSES' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND SELF-EFFICACY TOWARDS PALLIATIVE
CARE IN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITIES:
A CROSS-SECTIONAL AND MULTICENTER STUDY**

**Hana Rizmadewi Agustina¹, Erna Rochmawati², Muhamad Zulfatul A'la³, Siti Ulfah
Rifa'atul Fitri⁴**

¹Department of Fundamental and Paediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas
Padjadjaran,

²Postgraduate Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

³Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta

⁴Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

Author of correspondence: Hana Rizmadewi Agustina, Faculty of Nursing Universitas
Padjadjaran, Jl. Ir. Soekarno Km 21, Sumedang, Jawa Barat 45363, Phone/fax: 062-22-
7795596, Email: hana.rizmadewi@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background Palliative care education during academic phase provides a solid foundation for undergraduate nursing students before they enter clinical settings. Having knowledgeable, supportive, and skillful students are essentials when caring for the seriously ill patients and their families across settings and populations.

Method This study aimed to identify knowledge, attitudes and self-efficacy towards palliative and end of life care among students who have attended palliative care education at three undergraduate nursing institutions in Indonesia. This research used a cross-sectional study with data collection techniques using 3 types of instruments, namely: PCQN, FATCOD-B, and SPEC. Non-probability sampling was used recruited 152 respondents from three nursing schools located in Bandung, Yogyakarta and Jember. Data was then analyzed using the Spearman correlation statistical test.

Results Most students had a good attitude towards death and care of the dying patients and their families. However, half of them demonstrate a low level of knowledge and self-efficacy about palliative care. Lack of knowledge and low self-efficacy are precursors of inadequate care provision for the seriously ill patients and their families.

Conclusion Integrating palliative care education into nursing internship program is needed to develop self-efficacy and clinical competencies among students. It is important to review current palliative care curriculum and improve educational method emphasizes on psychosocial aspects, cultural and spiritual care.

Keywords: palliative care, end of life care, nursing education, curriculum development

PAIN REDUCTIVE RELAXATION TECHNIQUE FOR POST-OPERATING PATIENTS: RAPID REVIEW

Indra Maulana¹, Hesti Paltini²

**Corresponding author:indra.maulana@unpad.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The deep breathing relaxation technique is a type of nursing care in which the nurse instructs the patient on how to breathe deeply. This research holds significant relevance in the context of post-operative care. Pain is a significant aspect of the post-operative experience, impacting patients' recovery and quality of life. In the endeavor to mitigate the negative impact of post-operative pain, the development of relaxation techniques as a non-pharmacological approach becomes increasingly pertinent. The deep breathing relaxation technique's goal is to reduce stress, both physical and emotional stress, by reducing pain intensity and anxiety. **Design:** this article use Rapid Review with Pubmed, Chinahl, and Scopus were used to search for articles in this literature review using the English keywords "Patient post surgery," "Relaxation Therapy," and "Pain Relief," resulting in 23 articles from the Pubmed database, 9 articles from Cinahl, and 110 articles from Scopus with inclusion criteria, namely randomized control trials (RCT), articles with a sample size of > 30 people. **Result:** Following the selection, the researcher received six relevant articles. According to the findings of a literature review, deep breathing therapy can reduce the pain scale in post-operative patients. **Conclusions:** Deep breathing relaxation techniques, Benson relaxation, progressive muscle relaxation, and progressive relaxation are some of the relaxation techniques or relaxation therapies that can be used to reduce pain in postoperative patients.

Keyword: Pain Reductive, Post-Operating Patients, Relaxation Technique

STUDENTS' PERCEIVED EXPERIENCE RECEIVING AN INTEGRATED FLIPPED ONLINE CLASSROOM DURING INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION COURSE (IFOC-IPE) IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING PROGRAM

**Siti Ulfah Rifa'atul Fitri¹, Hana Rizmadewi Agustina², Hartiah Haroen³, Maria Komariah⁴,
Atlastieka Praptiwi⁵, Ryan Hara Permana⁶, Citra Windani⁷**

¹Departement of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

^{2,4,5,6} Departement of Fundamental and Paediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

^{3,7}Departement of Community Health, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Author Corresponding: Siti Ulfah Rifa'atul Fitri, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran,
Jl. Ir Soekarno Km 21, Sumedang, Jawa Barat 45363, Mobile: +62812-1414-8757,
siti.ulfah.rifaatul@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background Since the Covid-19 pandemic, the learning process for nursing students has relied on digital learning models. Interprofessional Education (IPE) is one of the mandatory courses implemented fully online, utilizing an innovative collaborative learning approach called Integrated Flipped Online Classroom (IFOC). Understanding the perceived experiences of students during the IPE learning process can assist educators in curriculum development or improving teaching methods, as well as providing appropriate support and resources to meet the needs of the students. This study aimed to explore in-depth the experiences perceived by students during their participation in the collaborative interprofessional learning through Integrated Flipped Online Classroom (IFOC).

Methods a descriptive qualitative approach, conducting a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 9 respondents who are undergraduate Nursing program students, as well as individual interviews using the Critical Incident method to explore students' learning experiences and attitudes towards practicing Interprofessional Education (IPE). The data is analyzed by thematic analysis.

Results the majority of participants mentioned that IPE learning was helpful in preparing them for practice. Lack of self-confidence and difficulties in communicating in Sundanese language were the most commonly perceived barriers. Regarding the teaching methods, participants expressed a desire for the inclusion of roleplay activities and direct practice with other healthcare students.

Conclusion IPE learning in the form of IFOC has aided students in their practical experiences, but other soft skills and instructional methods, such as roleplay, require refinement. Furthermore, investigating the educators' experiences while assisting students in IPE learning is required. This will help in developing an ideal curriculum and teaching methods for future implementations.

Keywords: *interprofessional education, flipped online classroom, perceived experience, nursing education, curriculum development*

COMPARISON OF COMPETENCY ACHIEVEMENTS WITH OFFLINE AND ONLINE LEARNING METHODS IN DISASTER NURSING COURSES NURSING UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM STUDENTS

Etika Emaliyawati¹ Prof. Kusman Ibrahim² Yanny Trisyani¹ Titin Sutini³

¹Department Emergency and Critical Care, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

²Department Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

³Department Psychiatric, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

etika@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Undergraduate nursing students have competencies in disaster management, namely related to critical thinking, assessment, communication and technical skills. This is achieved by various learning methods that were previously carried out using offline methods, but with the COVID-19 pandemic causing a change in learning methods to online. This study aims to look at the differences in competency achievement of undergraduate nursing students between offline and online learning methods.

Method: This research method is descriptive quantitative correlational, with a sample of student research for the 2020-2021 academic period as many as 156 people and for the 2021-2022 academic period with a total sample of 236 people. Data was collected using a modified questionnaire from the Nurses Perception of Disaster Core Competencies Scale (NPDCC) with 45 questions. Data were analyzed using univariate with descriptive statistics (frequency distribution and median) for bivariate using the Mann Whitney test.

Results: The results showed that the average competency achievement of students using the offline learning method was 122,192 (n=156 with a standard deviation of 31.64952) and the average competency achievement of students using online learning methods was 119.220 (n=236 with a standard deviation of 30.03080). For comparative values, the results obtained were a p-value of 0.348. There was no significant difference in learning outcomes using both offline and online methods.

Conclusion: Competency achievements (learning outcomes) of students can be achieved with various learning methods either full offline, online or hybrid. It is important to pay attention to this learning method apart from the achievement of competence, students' self confidence in learning should also be seen.

Keywords: competencies, learning methods, disaster nursing, undergraduate student

FACTORS RELATED TO THE RISK OF COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME (CVS) IN WORKERS IN KUNINGAN

Desy Indra Yani^{1*}, Hani Aisya Rahmi², Setiawan¹

¹Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

² Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

*Corresponding author: Desy Indra Yani, Community Health Nursing Department,
Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia, email:
desy.indra.yani@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Excessive computer use can lead to the risk of Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS). It causes workers with computers to be vulnerable to experiencing CVS. This study aimed to analyze the factors associated with the risk of CVS events in workers in Kuningan.

Method: This study used a correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted at Bank BJB Kuningan with 40 employees and used a total sampling technique. CVS is measured using a valid and reliable CVS-Q. The factors CVS in this study were individual factors and computer factors. Environmental factors cannot be connected because employees work with the same environmental characteristics. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis, chi-square, and continuity correction.

Results: The results showed a CVS prevalence of 62.5%. Of individual (age, sex, long time working with and at computer, prolonged rest after using the computer, use of glasses and contact lenses, history of certain diseases, and specific medical history) and computer factors (the distance between the eye and the computer, computer type, position the top of the monitor at eye level horizontally, and use of anti-glare covers), there was no relationship between CVS and those factors. The room's light, temperature, and humidity were at 98 lux, 25.50oC, and 55%, respectively, using calibrated lux meter and hygrometer.

Conclusion: No individual and computer factors were associated with CVS.

Key words: Computer Vision Syndrome, individual factors, computer factors, environmental factors, and workers.

NURSE'S KNOWLEDGE TOWARD PRESSURE INJURY PREVENTION: A SCOPING REVIEW PROTOCOL

Ristina Mirwanti¹, Yanny Trisyani¹, Anastasia Anna¹

¹ Emergency and Critical Care Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Correspondence: ristina.mirwanti@unpad.ac.id +6285222595531

ABSTRACT

Background: The lack of knowledge of nurses about pressure injuries can affect the prevention of pressure injuries that are carried out, so it is necessary to identify knowledge related to pressure injury prevention. This study aimed to examine nurses' knowledge of pressure injury prevention, including influencing factors and efforts to improve them.

Methods: Researcher Developed a scoping review protocol using the Arksey & O'Malley framework. The researcher will use advanced search techniques to search the databases and search engines CINAHL, Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, SAGE journals, and Google Scholar. Research articles, gray literature, and lists of references from the main articles will search. Researchers will use keywords by fulfilling the population element, namely nurses with alternative terminology such as nurses or nursing staff and the concept of pressure injury with alternatives to pressure sores or pressure ulcers or decubitus ulcers or pressure areas, as well as the context of knowledge with alternatives to education or understanding or awareness. Two independent reviewers will screen the abstract according to the inclusion criteria in the following process, namely full text available, published in 2013 – 2023, in English or Indonesian.

Results: Researchers will report the results obtained in the PRISMA flowchart. Researchers will analyze the results obtained related to nurses' knowledge of preventing pressure injuries using thematic analysis.

Conclusion: The results of this study are expected to provide information regarding nurses' knowledge of pressure injury prevention, influencing factors, and efforts to increase nurses' knowledge of pressure injury prevention.

Keywords: prevention of pressure injury, knowledge, nurse, scoping review

DETERMINAN FAKTOR KARAKTERISTIK DEMOGRAFI TERHADAP KEJADIAN HIV/AIDS: STUDI CROSS SECTIONAL

Witdiawati ^{ab}, Kusman Ibrahim^c, Neti Juniarti^b, Dadang Purnama^b., Etika Emaliyawati^d,
Titin Sutini^e

- a. Program Doktorat, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.
- b. Departemen keperawatan Komunitas, Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.
- c. Departemen Keperawatan Medikal Bedah, Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.
- d. Departemen Keperawatan Kritis, Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.
- e. Departemen Keperawatan Jiwa, Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.

***Correspondence:** Witdiawati
Email: witdiawati14001@unpad.ac.id

Abstrak

Latarbelakang. Secara global, *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) masih menjadi masalah utama kesehatan masyarakat. Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara dengan kasus HIV/AIDS yang masih terus meningkat dari tahun ke tahun. Karakteristik demografi ODHIV merupakan faktor penting dalam prevalensi HIV.

Metode. Cross sectional studi ini melibatkan 985 sampel orang dengan HIV/AIDS yang dalam laporan PKBI bulan Agustus 2022 di Kabupaten Garut. Data dianalisis dengan uji *chi square* menggunakan software spss.

Hasil. Median usia odhiv berada di rentang 30.0 (SD=8.27). Sebagian besar odhiv berjenis kelamin laki-laki (74.1%), dengan tingkat Pendidikan terbanyak SMA (74.4%), sebagian besar odhiv bekerja (64.1%) dan status perkawinan sebagian besar tidak kawin (56.7%). Hasil uji *Chi-square* ada hubungan yang signifikan antara Pendidikan (*P value*=0.006) dan status perkawinan (*P*=0.000) dengan kejadian HIV di kabupaten Garut.

Kesimpulan. Pendidikan dan status perkawinan menjadi faktor resiko terbesar angka kejadian HIV. Program pencegahan HIV perlu ditargetkan untuk populasi yang belum menikah. Sehingga peningkatan strategi pencegahan melalui informasi dan edukasi yang mempertimbangkan konteks sosial budaya diperlukan.

Key words : Determinan, HIV/AIDS, Karakteristik demografi

PERCEPTION OF MUSLIM WOMEN HIV INFECTED ABOUT THEIR DISEASE: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Taty Hernawaty^{12*}, Suryani², Kusman Ibrahim³, Hadi Suprpto Arifin⁴, Witdiawati⁵

¹ Postgraduate student, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran

² Department of Mental Nursing, Faculty Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

³ Department of Nursing medical Surgery, Faculty Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

⁴ Department of Science Communication, Faculty Knowledge Communication, Universitas Padjadjaran

⁵ Department of Nursing Community, Faculty Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

* Author correspondence: Taty Hernawaty, Jl. Sekepanjang III No. 49 A Cikutra-40124 Bandung,
Mobile phone. 085795749465, and taty.hernawaty@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background back: Religious beliefs play role important behavior someone. Research previously shows belief influence action somebody to object in a manner whole. Behavior *muslim* women infected with HIV vary in accordance with his perception. This study aims for to know how perception *muslimah* HIV who infected about the disease.

Methods: Research design This is qualitative with approach phenomenological descriptive. Participant chosen with technique purposive and obtained 8 participants with criteria: female, *muslimah*, age adults, and HIV positive. Data collection was carried out through interview semi- structured and analyzed using the Colaizzi Method.

Results: The findings of this study show that perception disease in *muslim* women HIV infected are described in four themes related, namely: 1) sign dear Allah, 2) destiny, 3) aborting past sins, and 4) the way to practice patience.

Conclusion: Values in religion influence perception HIV - infected muslim women __ the disease. Implications for practice nursing, added practice based proof with approach Islamic. Advice, need digging research about experience life *muslim* women HIV infected.

Keywords: HIV, infection, muslim, women, perception

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TELENURSING IN NURSING EDUCATION DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC: A SCOPING REVIEW

Nenden Nur Asriyani Maryam^{1*}, Sri Hendrawati¹, Ikeu Nurhidayah¹

1. Department of Fundamental and Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.

*Correspondence: Nenden Nur Asriyani Maryam

Department of Fundamental and Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.

Phone: (022) 7795596

Fax: (022) 7795596

Email: nenden.nu@unpad.ac.id

Background: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the rapid growth of technology makes it important to transform nursing education. To address this, the nursing education may incorporate telenursing into one of its learning approaches. Telenursing integrated into nursing education could improve knowledge about telehealth as well as learning opportunities for nursing students in a variety of situations.

Objective: The purpose of this research is to describe the implementation of telenursing in nursing education during COVID – 19 Pandemic.

Design: A scoping literature review study design was used.

Data Sources: The databases used are EBSCOhost, PubMed, Scopus, and ScienceDirect.

Review Methods: Articles published from 2014–2023 with the types of descriptive study and randomized research-controlled trial (RCT) in English Researchers independently screen titles and abstracts, followed by full texts, for inclusion. Study characteristics, research topics, exposures, and outcomes have been abstracted from articles meeting inclusion criteria using standardized forms. A descriptive analysis of abstracted data has been conducted.

Results: From the twelve articles analyzed, it reveals that telenursing must be implemented in a systematic manner. The implementation of telenursing consists of three stages: the preparatory stage, which consists of the examination plan, data analysis, and nursing assistance; and the reflection session after students complete activities. Second, the case study procedure includes a comprehensive case study, a search for evidence-based practice, and a structured telenursing call. The final step is the debriefing with the clinical instructor following the conference.

Conclusion: During the COVID-19 pandemic, telenursing was an effective method for nursing students to acquire and demonstrate patient care, leadership, and communication skills. Clinical settings that integrate telenursing will assist in preparing nursing students for the future.

Keywords: telenursing, nursing, education, COVID – 19 pandemic

IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON SUICIDE: A SCOPING REVIEW

Kurniawan Kurniawan^{1*}, Aep Maulid Mulyana², Aulia Sugianti², Enzel Gabriela Putri², Iyus Yosep¹, Khoirunnisa Khoirunnisa³

¹Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Kurniawan Kurniawan, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Raya Ir. Soekarno KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia Tel [+6281818242826] Fax [02287793411]
Email: kurniawan2021@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Divorce cases in the world continue to increase every year. Divorce can negatively impact the mental health of a divorced couple. This study aimed to investigate the impact of divorce on mental health problems associated with suicidal behavior in divorced couples.

Method: This study used scoping review on 3 databases, namely CINAHL, PubMed, and Scopus, with inclusion criteria including full-text, published in 2012 and 2022. The article search used the PCC framework: Married couples as a population, divorce as a *Concept*, and *Suicide* as a *Context*. Studies were excluded if they were not in English. The study report used *The Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis for Scoping Review* (PRISMA-ScR). Article feasibility was assessed using *Critical Appraisal Tools* from *The Joanna Briggs Institutes*.

Results: From 1,033 studies obtained, we found five studies revealed that divorce can be a factor in the risk of mental health disorders and lead to suicide, including severe stress, feeling life is not worth living, wishing to die, thinking seriously about suicide, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts. Study findings also showed that the incidence of divorce suicide rates in men is more likely to be higher than in women. Someone who is divorced has a risk of suicide higher than someone who is married.

Conclusion: Overall, a divorce affects the increase in mental health problems that lead to suicide. Men are the vulnerable population that has a high risk of suicide due to divorce. The study highlights the role of professional nurses as crucial to facilitating comprehensive assessment and care among divorced people to prevent suicide from the effects of divorce.

Keywords: divorce; married couples; mental health disorders; suicide.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES OF *SIFON* FOR WOMEN IN TIMOR ISLAND

Maria Syelvrida Tumina¹, Sri Yona², Agung Waluyo², Eusabius Separera Niron³

¹Regional General Hospital Prof. Dr. WZ Johannes-Kupang, Indonesia

²Department of Surgical Medical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

³Faculty of Social and Political Sciences-Widya Mandira Catholic University-Kupang, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: *Sifon* is a post-circumcision ritual of sexual intercourse in the Atoin Meto tribe with women who are not their partners and when the wound has not healed properly. *Sifon* women have various reasons for doing this practice such as fulfilling their economic and daily needs, but on the other hand, *Sifon* has a social and psychological impact for impact. The social impact experienced include being vulnerable to social stigma and psychological impact for cultural purposes but contrary to religious teachings. Most of *Sifon* women are the heads of families. In addition to having an impact on the risk of contracting HIV, AIDS and STD Infection, *Sifon* also has other impacts on women such as social stigma and shameful accusation. The purpose of this study is to explore the psychological experiences of *Sifon* women in Timor Island.

Methods: This study used a phenomenological approach and purposive sampling technique. Participants were with inclusion criteria. They have to be more than 18 years old and have practiced *Sifon* in the last 6 (six) months. Data collection was carried out from March to July 2020 in Kupang Regency and South Central Timor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The data was processed using Collaizi method.

Results: There were 13 women who were successfully interviewed and 7 of them shared their psychological experiences. Most of them are farmers, have elementary school education and become the head of their families. Based on the results of data analysis, the researcher found 3 themes: (1) feeling shameful, (2) feeling humiliated and not worthed, (3) having trauma.

Conclusions: The decision to become a *Sifon* woman was made with various considerations, including meeting economic needs and supporting money for all family members. This study revealed that most of the participants were ashamed of their status as *Sifon* women. *Sifon* women are also more vulnerable to experiencing social stigma because of the consequences of *Sifon*. They will be outcasted by the community because people believe that they will bring bad luck to people around them. From a cultural perspective, this ritual is permissible because it is believed to heal circumcision wounds (vaginal fluid is a "great medicine"). This situation will have an impact on the psychological state of the *Sifon* women because they are faced with a paradox between cultural and religious practices. The results of this study may be used as a reference for designing health education and counseling programs for *Sifon* women. Nurses need to develop culture-based nursing care in providing nursing care which includes biological, psychological, social and spiritual aspects to improve the quality of life of the *Sifon* women. It is necessary to take a culturally sensitive approach and deeper psychological assistance with *Sifon* women to help improve their wellbeing. The findings of this study show that most of these *Sifon* women are heads of families.

Keywords: Culture, Traumatic, Women

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH MAJOR THALASSEMIA

Sri Hendrawati^{1*}, Puji Adi Kharisma², Indra Maulana³, Nenden Nur Asriyani Maryam¹

¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

²Student of Nurse Profession Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

³Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

*E-mail of the corresponding author: sri.hendrawati@unpad.ac.id (Phone: +6281322233083)

ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents with thalassemia often face stress, depression, and struggle with self-acceptance, posing significant psychological challenges during their identity-seeking phase. These issues adversely affect their psychological well-being. This study aimed to assess the psychological well-being of adolescents with major thalassemia.

Method: This research used a quantitative descriptive design. The population comprised adolescents with major thalassemia in Garut Regency, West Java Province. A total sampling technique was used to select 73 respondents as the study sample. Data collection was carried out in February-April 2020. The research instrument used a 42-item Psychological Well-Being Scale questionnaire developed by Carol D. Ryff (1989) using a Likert scale. Data analysis used univariate analysis with an ordinal scale and the results were categorized as high or low. The data were analyzed using the mean if the data is normally distributed or the median value if the data is not normally distributed and presented in frequency distributions.

Result: The findings revealed that the range of psychological well-being scores was 136-219 and categorized the overall psychological well-being of adolescents with major thalassemia was high (53.4%) and some adolescents' psychological well-being was low (46.6%). The six dimensions of psychological well-being, namely autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relationships with others, the purpose of life, and self-acceptance are in the high category. Psychological well-being is likely to be influenced by factors such as gender, age, education level, initial diagnosis, length of treatment, and caregiver role.

Conclusion: High psychological well-being allows adolescents with major thalassemia to live a good life and improve their quality of life. However, it is crucial for healthcare professionals, especially nurses who frequently interact with these adolescents, to pay close attention to those experiencing low psychological well-being. Nurses should provide psychological support to help maintain and enhance their well-being and overall quality of life.

Keywords: Adolescents; major thalassemia; psychological well-being.

INTERVENSI *METACOGNITIVE TRAINING* PADA PASIEN DENGAN SKIZOFRENIA

Iceu Amira¹, Hendrawati², Ofni Stephany Lumban Raja³

¹Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjadjaran

²Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjadjaran

³Program Profesi Ners Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjadjaran

Email: amira@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Skizofrenia merupakan gangguan psikotik yang ditandai dengan gangguan utama dalam pikiran dan emosi. Pada pasien dengan gangguan skizofrenia memiliki gangguan dalam fungsi kognitif sehingga diperlukan terapi *Metacognitive Training*. Terapi *Metakognitif Training* merupakan gabungan dari psikoedukasi, terapi remediasi kognitif dan terapi kognitif perilaku bertujuan untuk menurunkan keparahan gejala secara keseluruhan serta memperbaiki beberapa subdomain neurokognitif dan fungsi kognitif sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi intervensi *metacognitive training* pada pasien dengan skizofrenia. **Metode:** *Literature review*, dengan pencarian menggunakan *Database* yang dilakukan yaitu *EBSCOhost (Cinahl)* dan *Pubmed*, kemudian artikel diseleksi berdasarkan kriteria inklusi berupa terbit 10 tahun terakhir (2013-2023), jurnal nasional maupun internasional yang berbahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, artikel dengan *full text*, dan artikel yang *peer reviewed*. **Hasil:** didapatkan sebanyak 5 artikel yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. **Simpulan:** penelitian ini menemukan bahwa peserta yang memiliki gejala-gejala yang cukup parah pada awal pelatihan sangat dibantu dalam menurunkan keparahan gejala secara keseluruhan oleh terapi *metakognitif* yang dijalani.

Kata Kunci: *Metacognitive Training*, Skizofrenia

PSYCHOEDUCATION MEASURES FOR CLIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA IN REDUCE THE NUMBER OF EVENTS RETURN: SCOPING REVIEW

Hendrawati¹, Indra Maulana², Iceu Amira³

Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung
Email : hendrawati@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder that can affect behavior, emotions and communication. Schizophrenic patients require comprehensive intervention by providing medical care to relieve symptoms. Some of the treatments that can be given to schizophrenic patients are pharmacological therapy, psychological therapy and education through psychoeducational interventions for both families and clients. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the effect of providing psychoeducational interventions to prevent relapse in schizophrenic patients. **Methods:** This study used the scoping review method. Literature search from the PubMed database, and search engine, Google Scholar with publications from 2018-2023, in English and Indonesian. PICO was used to select literature. **Results:** The results found that there were 8 articles which proved that providing psychoeducational interventions to patients and families was effective in increasing medication adherence and preventing relapse in schizophrenic patients so that they could be an alternative in preventing relapse in schizophrenic patients. **Conclusion:** Providing psychoeducation can reduce the severity of symptoms, relapse, increase medication adherence, improve quality of life and increase involvement in the rehabilitation process. Psychoeducation can be a promotive and preventive effort in the world of nursing as an effort to prevent relapse in schizophrenic patients, especially in Indonesia.

Keywords: Relapse, Psychoeducation, Schizophrenia

HARAPAN PADA PENYINTAS SKIZOFRENIA DALAM PERSPEKTIF KEPERAWATAN: SEBUAH SCOPING REVIEW

Efri Widianti¹, Nur Oktavia Hidayati²

¹²Departemen Keperawatan Jiwa, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Email: efri.widianti@unpad.ac.id

Abstrak

Harapan merupakan pondasi dasar bagi keberhasilan dalam proses *recovery* pada *survivor* Skizofrenia. Salah satu sumber inspirasi tumbuhnya harapan pada *survivor* Skizofrenia adalah perawat. Perawat mempunyai peran dan kesempatan yang besar untuk dapat mendukung tumbuhnya harapan dalam proses *recovery*. Beberapa penelitian juga telah dilakukan perawat terkait pentingnya harapan pada *survivor* Skizofrenia. Tujuan dari review ini adalah untuk memetakan harapan pada *survivor* Skizofrenia berdasarkan perspektif keperawatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode scoping review, artikel diperoleh dengan melakukan seleksi menggunakan *database* CINAHL, SAGE, PubMed, dan Scopus serta menggunakan *search engine* google scholar. Kata kunci yang digunakan yaitu *schizophrenia*, *hope*, dan *nursing*. Strategi pencarian artikel menggunakan PRISMA *Extension for Scoping Review*. Kriteria inklusi dalam pencarian artikel ini antara lain sampel dalam penelitian adalah *survivor* Skizofrenia, berbahasa Inggris, full text, merupakan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh perawat, dan merupakan penelitian primer dalam 5 tahun terakhir sehingga didapatkan 9 artikel. Sembilan artikel terpilih menjelaskan tiga tema utama antara lain pentingnya harapan pada orang dengan Skizofrenia, harapan merupakan aspek penting yang memungkinkan proses *recovery* dapat terjadi pada *survivor* Skizofrenia, dan intervensi yang dilakukan perawat untuk meningkatkan harapan pada *survivor* Skizofrenia. Berdasarkan review ini, menunjukkan bukti bahwa harapan merupakan komponen yang penting dan menjadi dasar berlangsungnya proses *recovery* dan perawat mempunyai peran yang penting untuk menumbuhkan dan meningkatkan harapan pada *survivor* Skizofrenia

Kata kunci : harapan, perawat, survivor, skizofrenia,

NURSING INTERVENTIONS FOR IMPROVING HOPE AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES: A SCOPING REVIEW

Ai Mardhiyah^{1*}, Ati Surya Meidiawati², Iyus Yosep³, Gusgus Ghraha Ramdhanie¹

¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

²Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

³Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

Author of correspondence: Ai Mardhiyah, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Raya Ir. Soekarno KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia Tel [+62 81322629909] Fax [02287793411] Email: ai.mardhiyah@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic diseases that afflict adolescents can cause loss of hope and other psychological problems. Decreased hope can cause the treatment process and treatment adherence to decrease. The purpose of this study was to describe nursing interventions to increase hope in adolescents with chronic illness.

Method: This study used a scoping review design with a literature search through the CINAHL, PubMed, and ProQuest databases in English. The keywords used were hope, chronic disease, and nursing intervention. The criteria for the article in this study were that the patient was adolescent with a chronic disease, the research design was a randomized control trial or quasi-experiment, and the time setting of the last 10 years (2013-2022).

Results: Based on initial research, the authors found 188 articles. After elimination based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, 9 articles included who discussing nursing interventions to increase hope in adolescents with chronic diseases. There are 3 interventions carried out, namely collaborative programs, problem solving programs, and self-management programs. The activities carried out are psychoeducation, setting life goals, providing motivation, and training skills such as problem solving, self-care, stress management, and self-regulations. Interventions can also be carried out in collaboration with families, other health workers, and the community.

Conclusion: Potential nursing intervention methods in collaboration with other health workers, families and communities. So that an analysis is needed using systematic review and meta-analysis methods to determine the effectiveness of nursing interventions in increasing hope in adolescents with chronic diseases.

Keywords: adolescents; chronic disease; hope

PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS OF FAMILIES OF PATIENTS A THE INTENSIVE CARE ROOM : PERCEPTIONS OF NURSES AT RSUD JAWA BARAT

Titin Sutini¹, Suryani², Yanny Trisyani³, Etika Emaliyawati⁴

^{1,2} Department of Mental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University

^{3,4} Department of Emergency and Critical Care, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University

Email : t.sutini@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background : The nursing service model for intensive care rooms now uses the Family Patient Center Care (FPCC) model where in providing care nurses involve the family. The family as a psychological support provider for the patient can improve the patient's psychological condition so that the patient's treatment process becomes even better. Psychological problems experienced by patients and their families are known as psychosocial problems, because the condition of patients a the Intensive Care Room is mostly experiencing a decrease in consciousness, so it is the family that can help nurses and patients in fulfilling the patient's psychosocial needs, but if the family has psychosocial problems then service assistance to the patient will experience difficulties. **Objective** : Knowing the psychosocial needs of the patient's family according to the perception of the nursing service provider, namely the implementing nurse in the Intensive Care room.

Method : FGD with implementing nurses a the Intensive Care Room for children and adults. Data analysis was carried out by transcribing the data per group, then transcribing word for word (writing down all the words resulting from the record), the data were summarized, grouped, then created based on the same problem. To maintain the credibility of the data analysis results, the data analysis process was carried out by 2 people.

Results and discussion : The results of the study found several perceptions about meeting the psychosocial needs of families in the Intensive Care room, namely involving families in several nursing care, providing family psychosocial interventions equipped with SOPs, providing special facilities for families, increasing the ability of nurses on psychosocial problems, and provision of tools for detecting family psychosocial problems. In implementing nursing care, there must be a balance between the needs of service providers and the needs of service recipients.

Conclusion : Nurses can identify the psychosocial needs of the patient's family in the Intensive Care room and know how important it is to meet the psychosocial needs of the family even with the various limitations they have.

Keywords: Intensive care, Family, Psychosocial needs, and Psychosocial.

TELENURSING INTERVENTION ON IMPROVED MEDICATION ADHERENCE OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Aat Sriati¹, Aviorizki Badori², Azrania Fatima³ Bayu Rahadian P⁴, Bella Nadya S⁵

¹ Mental Health Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

^{2, 3, 4}Students of the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

Corresponding E-mail: Aat Sriati, Phone; +62 81395017356, E-mail: aat.sriati@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Schizophrenic patients who have undergone hospitalization, when returning home or community are not a few who experience relapse. One of the triggering factors for such recurrence is the occurrence of drug withdrawal and so a remote reminder method is needed that can help maintain patient compliance in taking drugs such as Telenursing. This literature review aims to map evidence related to the application of telenursing interventions to improve medication adherence of schizophrenia patients.

Method: Scoping reviews were conducted on the PCC framework (Scopus, PubMed, EBSCO, Cinahl and ScienceDirect). Article identification was carried out based on RCT research design criteria, quasi experimental, Study cohort, observational, and qualitative with a publication period in the range of 2018-2023, in English and Indonesian Based on the search, there are 6 articles that are relevant to the review topic.

Results: Telenursing was carried out through telephone interviews, short message sending (SMS), whatsapp application messages, zoom meeting video conferences, and Telephone Advice Nursing (TAN) services.

Conclusion: Telenursing interventions can improve medication adherence in schizophrenic patients and reduce rehospitalization of patients due to relapse.

Keywords: Medication Adherence, Schizophrenia patients, Telenursing

TYPES OF TELEHEALTH USED FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN PRISONS

Nur Oktavia Hidayati¹, Aan Nuraeni², Ikeu Nurhidayah³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

*Corresponding author: nur.oktavia@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The development of information and communication technology in the health sector and the increasing public need for good quality and fast nursing require the nursing profession to use health technology in providing professional services, including inmates in mental health care in prisons. This study aimed to identify the application of telehealth used for mental health services in prisons.

Method: Using the scoping review method with Arksey and O'Malley's framework. Articles search using electronic databases namely Emerald, PubMed, ProQuest, and search engine Google Scholar. Inclusion criteria are articles published in 2000 - 2022, in English and Indonesian, accessible full-text, qualitative and quantitative research.

Results: Eight articles obtained. Several mental health services for prisoners such as telenursing, telemedicine, telepsychiatry, and telemental health can help prisoners get mental health services in prisons. There were contributions, difficulties, and key factors in implementing telemedicine, telenursing and telemental health in prisons including increasing access, reducing costs, and providing quality secondary care for prisoners.

Conclusion: Several articles found benefits and advantages of telehealth for prisoners, such as can help expand capacity in providing mental health services, thereby addressing unmet mental health needs, but several articles say that inmates prefer to meet face-to-face for reasons that are more fun and can express immediate feelings.

Keywords: telehealth, telemental health, telenursing, telemedicine, telepsychiatry, prison

DESCRIPTION OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS LEVELS OF SOCIAL MEDIA FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FoMO) IN SMAN 1 KOTA CIREBON

Juwita Yogiswara¹, Nita Fitria², Iceu Amira³

¹ Nursing Graduate, Universitas Padjadjaran

²⁻³ Basic Nursing Department Universitas Padjadjaran

Author of correspondence: Nita Fitria, Cipagalo street number 3 B Bandung City,
08812015188, nita.fitria@unpad.ac.id.

ABSTRACT

Background:Technological advances trigger the overuse of social media by teenagers resulting in Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) or anxiety when missing moments on social media. FoMO affects the level of depression, anxiety, and stress in teenagers. This study aimed to identify the student's depression, anxiety, and stress levels with social media FoMO at SMAN 1 Kota Cirebon.

Method:A quantitative research method with a cross sectional design. The samples were determined using a proportional stratified random sampling from a population of 1,279 students so that a sample of 305 students was obtained as samples. The instruments used FoMO's Przybylski et al., (2013) and DASS 21 Lovibond (1995). This instrument is valid and reliable with a calculated r-value greater than r-table (0,361) and cronbach's alpha value = 0,942 Data were analyzed descriptively for the frequency distribution of depression, anxiety, and stress.

Results:The results showed that almost the majority of respondents entered into moderate level FoMO were in the moderate category (69.8%) . However, FoMO had normal levels with the percentage of 65.6% for depression, 46.9% for anxiety, and 83% respectively for stress.

Conclusion: In conclusion, teenagers with FoMO had normal levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. Question items with the highest score on depression, anxiety, and stress were low self-esteem, worry, and feeling irritable. Future studies can identify factors affecting depression, anxiety, and stress in teenagers with FoMO.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, FoMO, stress

IMPACT OF ACNE VULGARIS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL, PSYCHOSOCIAL, AND QUALITY OF LIFE ADOLESCENT AND EARLY ADULT: A SCOPING REVIEW

Arni Wianti¹, Heni², Rahayu Setyowati³, Rina Nuraeni⁴,

^{1,2,3,4} Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, YPIB University of Majalengka
Author of correspondence: Arni Wianti, +6281222121334, arnie5sg@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Acne vulgaris is one of the main reasons adolescents and early adults visit dermatology clinics. Several studies have discovered significant non-physiological effects of acne. This scoping review aims to identify the impact of acne on psychological, psychosocial, and quality of life among adolescents and early adults.

Method: The scoping review was conducted based on Arskey and O'Malley's framework. A structured article search was conducted using the search terms "adolescents or teenagers or early adults or teen or youth" AND "acne" AND "anxiety" on three databases: CINAHL Plus with Full-Text, Scopus, and ScienceDirect. Following the PRISMA-ScR flow, articles were chosen and reported on in accordance with the following inclusion criteria: (1) articles examining the effects of acne on psychological, psychosocial, and quality of life among adolescents and early adults, (2) published between 2013-2023, and (3) written in English.

Results: Ten primary studies and three literature reviews were reviewed in this study, revealing that adolescents and early adults with acne may experience psychological and psychosocial problems and decreased quality of life. The psychological and psychosocial impacts of acne were interrelated. Anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem are the three main psychological problems. Social anxiety, stigmatization, and intimidation are the three most significant psychosocial issues. This study found psychological and psychosocial issues could predict decreased quality of life.

Conclusion: According to this review, acne affects adolescents and early adults' psychological, psychosocial, and quality of life. Health professionals need to understand the needs of adolescents and early adults regarding acne's physiological and psychological management.

Keywords: acne, psychological, psychosocial, quality of life

SPIRITUALITY IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 DURING PANDEMIC PHASE AT ISLAMIC HOSPITALS IN JAKARTA: A MULTI CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Dewi Gayatri^{1*}, Dede Kurniati², Marni³, Dhea Natashia⁴

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

²School of Health Science Bani Saleh, Bekasi

³ Pondok Kopi Jakarta Islamic Hospital

⁴Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

*Corresponding author: dewi_g@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted all aspects of Covid-19 patients. Not only physical, economic, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. In general, the research conducted is more focused on physical and psychological aspects, but spiritual aspects that can affect other aspects are still lacking. This study aims to examine aspects of spirituality in covid patients and their relationship with sociodemographic factors

Method: This study used a multi cross sectional design conducted at several Jakarta Islamic hospitals in Jakarta. The number of samples in this study was 350 patients who confirmed Covid-19 and used a questionnaire in the form of google form. The instrument used to measure spirituality scoring in this study is the DSES (Daily Spiritual Experience Scales) instrument which converted in 0-100 scale. The independent sample t test and chi square test used as data analysis.

Results: This study showed that the average spirituality score was 75.45 (SD= 12.87). Average dimensions range from 73.52;79.23. Bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between education ($p = 0.002$) and work ($p = 0.001$) on the spirituality of covid 19 patients, while age and sex factors did not have significant relationship with spirituality ($p>0.05$)

Conclusion: Mean score spirituality in patients with covid 19 is relative high and have significant correlation with education and working status. This study recommends the need for nurses to increase spiritual values to improve their psychological well being patients and comparing the spirituality scoring between acute and chronic disease.

Keywords : Covid-19, spirituality, covid-19 patiens, pandemic phase

DIABETES EDUCATION AND ITS IMPACT ON PATIENTS' KNOWLEDGE, SELF EFFICACY, SELF-MANAGEMENT, AND BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL

Titis Kurniawan¹, Sandra Pebrianti², Hasniatisari Harun³

^{1, 2,3} Critical, Surgical, and Medical Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

Corresponding E-mail: Titis Kurniawan, Phone; +62 81313971783, E-mail: t.kurniawan@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes education is a key for effective diabetes management and prevention of its-related complications. Little is known about how this program is widely received by the patient and its impact on patient's diseases management and clinical outcomes.

Method: This cross-sectional analytical study aimed to identify the implementation of diabetes education and its' impacts on patients' knowledge, self-efficacy, self-management and blood glucose control. A hundred-eighty-eight diabetic patients were voluntarily recruited through consecutive sampling from a secondary hospital in West Java, Indonesia. Data were collected using respondents' characteristics questionnaire, Indonesian version of *Diabetes Self-Care Knowledge Questionnaire* (DSCQ-30), *Diabetes Management Self-Efficacy Scale* (DMSES), and *diabetes self-management questionnaire* (DSMQ). Descriptive and correlational analysis were applied.

Results: Most of the respondents were female (73.9%) and had been diagnosed with diabetes for more than 3 years (67,6%). Most respondents also reported that they never received diabetes related education (78.19%), identified had poor knowledge (55.3%), intermediate self-efficacy (60.6), poor self-management practice (89.4%), and normal blood glucose level (61.2%). A significantly higher knowledge ($r = 0.24$) and self-efficacy ($r = 0.28$) was found among the patients received diabetes education. There was no statistically significant correlation between diabetes education and the patients' self-management ($r = 0.1$) or blood glucose level ($r = 0.12$)

Conclusion: Diabetes education less likely received by the patients in the setting and it's positively impact on the patients' knowledge and self-efficacy. It is strongly recommended for the healthcare professionals work with diabetic patients to regularly provide diabetes-related education.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, education, knowledge, self-efficacy, self-management

INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE SUPPORTIVE CARE FOR FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF PATIENT WITH LUNG CANCER: A SCOPING REVIEW

Hesti Platini¹, Indra Maulana², Hendrawati³

¹ Department of Medical Surgical and Critical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

²³ Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Corresponding author: hesti13001@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Diagnosis cancer is emotional threatening not only for patient but also for family. The often unprepared to play their role and may experience growing level of stress. Along the cancer care trajectory they providing homecare, that situation often experience higher distress level. The aim of this study to identify intervention to improve supportive care of family caregivers of patient with lung cancer.

Methods: This study uses scoping review approach on CINAHL, Pubmed, Science Direct by using 4 keyword Supportive Care AND family OR caregiver AND Lung Cancer with a publication range of articles from 2015-2023, full-text articles, and randomizes controlled trial. The quality assessment of the study uses critical appraisal checklist from JBI (Joana Briggs Institute). Inclusion criteria the article has a complete manuscript, published between 2015-2023 with English.

Results: Report the main outcome(s) or findings including levels of statistical significance and confidence intervals where relevant. Overall, 8 studies found interventions that are effective in improving psychological distress and quality of caregivers of lung patient, including cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), body mind spirit intervention, interprofessional collaboration, educational support and psycho-educational support.

Conclusions: Provide conclusions that are relevant to the study aims, hypothesis and practical implications. Our study highlight the potential of psycho-educational support intervention approaches to improve the QoL of family-caregivers patient with lung cancer. These finding can be a recommendation for nurses and other healthcare professional to give intervention help caregivers cope with demands of caregiving.

Keywords: caregivers; family; cancer; lung cancer; supportive care

CHOLESTEROL, BLOOD GLUCOSE, AND URIC ACID LEVELS AMONG ACTIVE ADULTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Nursiswati Nursiswati¹, Deasy Silvya Sari²

¹ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

² Faculty of Socials and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran

Corresponding email: nursiswati@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: West Java is a province with Indonesia's highest productive age population. Health and Education factors are very determining the productivity of the productive age group. The threat of chronic disease becomes an obstacle to the productivity of the active adult group. This study aimed to describe the results of cholesterol, blood sugar, and uric acid in active adults.

Methods: The sampling method used is purposive, with inclusion criteria being active adults 18 to 60 years old, who works and or study at an educational institution in Bandung Regency. The exclusion criteria were adults with mental illness. with as many as 71 participants sampling. Methods of checking cholesterol, blood sugar, and uric acid are using a Glucose Cholesterol Uric acid (GCU) meter device.

Results: The results showed that 12 adults had high cholesterol levels, and 6 people had high blood sugar levels and high uric acid. In the young age group (age 18-44 years old) there are 2 people who have experienced hypercholesterolemia. Chronic disease prevention interventions are needed in educational institutions so that chronic diseases do not develop and interfere with the productivity of active adults.

Conclusion: It is recommended that productive and active adults receive training for awareness of the chronic illness and facilitate regular general check-ups. These contribute to the country's development and health security.

Keywords: blood glucose, cholesterol, health security, health promotion, uric acid

PROVIDONE IODINE FOR THE HEALING PROCESS OF CHRONIC WOUNDS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Hasniatisari Harun¹, Siti Ulfah Rifa'atul Fitri², Hartiah Haroen³,
Sherllina Rizqi Fauziah⁴

^{1,2} Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

³ Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

⁴ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Author of Correspondence : Hasniatisari Harun,
Jl Wijaya Kusumah 1 No.2 Blok 16 Bumi Rancaekek Kencana, Telp. 082130348224
Email. hasniatisari.harun@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Wound management can have a substantial impact on the healing process. Povidone-iodine (PVI) is a popular primary dressing substance. However, PVI possesses irritative properties and can be more toxic if it enters the bloodstream. Excessive PVI use might also stymie the granulation process. Despite these reservations, PVI is still commonly used in both primary health care centre and hospitals. Nurses are critical in providing nursing care and identifying the best dressing to speed up wound healing.

Objective: This review aims to investigate the impact of PVI use on the healing process of chronic wounds.

Methods: The methodology used in this review is a Scoping Review. The databases utilized were CINAHL, Scopus, and PubMed. Articles were filtered according to inclusion criteria such as publishing within the last 5 years and written in English. Data was collected, analyzed, and provided in the form of tables and narratives.

Results: Out of a total of 6,088 papers, seven were studied regarding the use of PVI on Pressure Ulcers, Diabetic Ulcers, and Varicose Ulcers. One study was a comparative study and six were quasi-experiment studies. Five articles did not show any significance in wound healing process. However, two article significance but with a combination with other types of other therapy.

Conclusion: Use of PVI varied among the studies reviewed. Differences were identified in terms of wound type, length of stay and combination of therapy used. Most studies reveal that the use of pure PVI dressings is expected to result in more exudation, prolong healing time, and result in stagnant fluctuations in wound size.

Keywords : Chronic wounds, Diabetic Ulcer, Pressure Ulcer, Providone iodine

BARRIERS TO HEART FAILURE SELF-CARE: A SCOPING REVIEW

Eka Afrima Sari¹, Sri Hartati Pratiwi²

^{1,2} Departemen Keperawatan Medikal Bedah, Universitas Padjadjaran

Penulis Korespondensi: Eka Afrima Sari, Email: e.afrima@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Rehospitalization and death are the effects of worsening symptoms and inadequate implementation of self-care in patients with heart failure. Therefore, knowing the obstacles to implementing self-care for patients with heart failure is necessary. The objective of this scoping review is to identify barriers to heart failure self-care.

Method: This *scoping review framework* was developed by Arksey and O'Malley using the PCC approach and relevant search terms such as heart failure, barriers, and self-care from the databases of *CINAHL Plus with Full Text*, *Science Direct*, and *PubMed* for both qualitative and quantitative studies dating from 2013 to 2023. This study's findings are represented using a PRISMA flowchart. Barriers were extracted from each study and classified.

Results: Fourteen studies were selected. The barriers to heart failure self-care are classified into four themes: individual factors (physical, psychology, knowledge deficit, communication and language, comorbidity, confidence, cognitive impairment, activity, emotional challenge, medication, diet, self-monitoring, limitation, perception), interpersonal factors (psychology, culture, social, economic, poor care coordination, informal care givers, health professionals), community factors (clinical factors, organization factors, professional factors, system issues), and public policy factors.

Conclusion: There are four barriers to the implementation of self-care for patients with heart failure: individual factors, interpersonal factors, community factors, and public policy factors. Future research is needed to identify strategies that can be used to overcome barriers.

Keywords: Barrier, Heart failure, *Self-care*

COMBINATION OF SEMI FOWLER POSITION WITH RIGHT LATERAL POSITION FOR HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES IN HEART FAILURE PATIENTS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Sandra Pebrianti¹, Bambang Aditya Nugraha², Sri Hartati Pratiwi³

¹²³Medical Surgical and Critical Nursing Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Sandra.pebrianti@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Background: Heart failure means the inability of the heart to maintain adequate systemic and pulmonary circulation which results in decreased tissue perfusion and hemodynamics. This condition risks causing a decrease in the patient's quality of life. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological management is needed to prevent worsening, improve perfusion and hemodynamics. In theory, positioning is one way to improve systemic circulation and improve hemodynamics.

Objective: To identify the effect of semi-Fowler's position with right lateral position on hemodynamic changes in heart failure patients

Methods: Research methods using internet-based data searches such as PubMed, CINAHL and Google scholar which discuss the effect of semi-Fowler's position with right lateral position on hemodynamic changes in heart failure patients by using the keywords Semi-Fowler Position AND Right Lateral Position AND Hemodynamic AND Heart Failure OR Congestive Heart Failure OR CHF. Inclusion criteria: full manuscript articles published between 2013 - 2023, with a minimum quasi-experimental design and in English and Indonesian.

Results: From this literature search, 6 complete articles were found which were analyzed according to the inclusion criteria. There were 2 articles using the RCT research method and 4 articles using the quasi-experimental research method. Of the 6 articles, the semi-Fowler's position with the right lateral position has an effect on changes in the hemodynamic status of CHF patients. The **findings** in this study indicate that there are differences in systolic BP, diastolic BP, MAP, HR, RR, and oxygen saturation measurements in patients who are in semi-Fowler's and right lateral positions.

Discussion: Setting the semi-Fowler's position and right lateral can affect the force of gravity and blood circulation so as to ease the work of the lungs and heart and improve the hemodynamic condition of heart failure patients.

Conclusion: Setting the semi-Fowler's position with the right lateral position can be one of the nursing interventions that can be given to maintain the hemodynamic status of heart failure patients.

Keywords: heart failure, hemodynamics, semi-Fowler's position, right lateral position

INTERVENSI TELENURSING UNTUK PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI INDONESIA

Iwan Shalahuddin¹, Sandra Pebrianti², Theresia Eriyani³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjadjaran
Email: shalahuddin@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kegagalan program TB diakibatkan oleh tidak memadainya tata laksana kasus, di antaranya pelayanan TB kurang terakses oleh masyarakat, penemuan kasus yang tidak standar, tidak dilakukan pemantauan selama pengobatan, sehingga gagal menyembuhkan kasus yang telah terdiagnosis. Manajemen perawatan penderita TB Paru di rumah dengan menggunakan alat Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK) dan pendekatan inovatif, seperti alat untuk pendidikan online telekomunikasi sangat dibutuhkan. Di sektor keperawatan penggunaan telekomunikasi ini disebut dengan telenursing.

Tujuan: Dari penyusunan laporan *penelitian* ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis intervensi berbasis telekomunikasi khususnya telenursing dalam memantau tingkat kepatuhan pengobatan pada pasien dengan TB paru.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan metode *scoping review*. Pencarian literatur dengan menggunakan beberapa sumber yaitu *Ebscohost*, *Scopus* (Elsevier) dan *Pubmed*. Dengan Teknik PICO dalam melakukan pencarian literatur, P (*population/ problem/ patient*), I (*intervention, prognostic factor, exposure*), C (*comparison, control*), dan O (*outcome*). Kata kunci yang digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris "*Tuberculosis OR Tuberculosis Pulmonary AND Telehealth OR Telehealth Nursing AND Medication Adherence OR Medication Compliance OR Behavior*".

Hasil: Dari 13 artikel yang menggunakan beberapa *telehealth* pada pasien TB paru dengan berbagai implementasi, didapatkan 4 implementasi yang mendukung kepatuhan yaitu *Video-observed therapy* (VOT), *Directly Observed Therapy, Short Course* (DOTS), *Short Message Service* (SMS), dan *Wirelessly Observed Therapy* (WOT). Dan 9 implementasi kurang dan tidak mendukung untuk kepatuhan minum obat pada pasien TB paru, dengan menggunakan pengukuran yang berbeda di setiap jenis implementasi.

Kesimpulan: Efektivitas *telehealth* yang paling berpengaruh dalam membantu proses pengobatan pasien TB Paru di Indonesia adalah *Directly Observed Treatment Short-course* (DOTS). Bentuk pengawasan langsung juga diterapkan dalam strategi ini, setiap pasien yang diobati TB, haruslah didampingi oleh seorang PMO atau Pengawas Menelan Obat. Fokus utama strategi DOTS adalah penemuan dan penyembuhan pasien, prioritas diberikan pada pasien TB tipe menular tanpa mengesampingkan tipe TB lainnya.

Kata Kunci: Intervensi, Kepatuhan, Pasien, Telenursing, Tuberkulosis Paru

INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT: CARDIAC-PERCEIVED BEHAVIOR CONTROL (C-PBC) INSTRUMENT ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD) MANAGEMENT AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHD

Aan Nuraeni¹, Eka Sulistiani², Sri Hartati¹,
Efri Widiyanti³

¹ Medical Surgical and Critical Nursing Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

² Nursing Faculty, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

³ Mental Health Nursing Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

*Email: aan.nuraeni@unpad .ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background – Recurrence among patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) indicates problems in managing the disease. One factor influencing CHD's management behavior is perceived behavioral control (PBC). C-PBC is an instrument for assessing perceived behavior control regarding CHD management. Content validity has been carried out. However, the psychometric results of this instrument have not yet been investigated in the CHD patient population. This study aimed to evaluate the C-PBC instrument using Rasch analysis.

Methodology – The population of this study was all CHD patients in outpatient care at a referral hospital in West Java. We obtained 92 respondents using convenience sampling. Management indicators measured in PBC are related to cardiac rehabilitation, medication adherence, physical activity, diet, ideal body weight, smoking, stress management, and alcohol consumption. The reliability and validity of the instrument were analyzed using Rasch analysis and the Winsteps application by considering the Cronbach's Alpha value; Mean square fit statistic (MNSQ); Standardized fit statistics (ZSTD); Separation of strata (separation); and Unidimensionality.

Results - α -Cronbach 0.86 with item reliability 0.94, indicating excellent reliability; person and item strata separation >3 and >5, indicating that the instrument can identify the respondent groups well; the MNSQ infit-outfit items 1-1.01 are close to ideal (1) as well as the ZSTD infit-outfit -0.03 – -0.08 (close to 0); the unidimensionality measurement shows a total raw variance of 33.76% with an unexplained eigenvalue <15% indicating good validity.

Conclusion - The internal consistency of the instrument is reliable. The data fit the model because the items can measure, have logical predictions, and are functionally unidimensional. Based on the results, C-PBC proved valid and reliable for identifying perceived behavior control among CHD patients in Indonesia.

Keywords: Behavior, cardiac, control, coronary, instrument, perceive, PBC.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF DISEASE AND ADHERENCE TO SELF-MANAGEMENT AMONG HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

Sri Hartati Pratiwi, Eka Afrima Sari, Titis Kurniawan

Medical Surgical and Critical Nursing Department,
Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran
e-mail: sri.hartati.pratiwi@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Self-management of hemodialysis patients consists of limiting fluids and diet, hemodialysis, and taking medications on schedule. Patient non-compliance in self-management can worsen physiological conditions and reduce the quality of life. The patient's perception of the disease is essential to their acceptance of the condition and treatment. However, the relationship between perception and adherence to fluid restrictions, diet, hemodialysis, and medication remains unclear.

Aim

This study aims to identify the relationship between disease perception and adherence to self-management of hemodialysis patients.

Methodology

This study used a descriptive correlational method. The Population in this study were patients treated at the Hemodialysis Unit in a hospital in West Java. The sample in this study was 129 people with Consecutive Sampling. The instruments used were the Brief-Illness Perception Questionnaire (Brief-IPQ) and End Stage Renal Disease Adherence (ESRD-AQ). The research data were analyzed using Spearman correlation analysis.

Results

Most of the respondents in this study had a negative perception of the disease (50.4%). Most respondents were disobedient in self-management, namely, as many as 92 people (71.3%). There is a relationship between disease perceptions and self-management compliance ($p = -0.571$).

Conclusion

The more positive the patient's perception, the more obedient in carrying out self-management. Nurses should provide interventions that can improve patient perceptions, for example, by providing education, counselling, and involving families to support patients.

Keywords: adherence, hemodialysis, perception, self-management

SLEEP QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INTERVENTION IN POST CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT (CABG) PATIENTS TREATED IN THE ICU: NARRATIVE REVIEW

Bambang Aditya Nugraha¹, Sandra Pebrianti¹, Sri Hartati Pratiwi¹, Aisyah Nursalma², Fany C Amalia², Grashiva P Karina², Indah M Wahyuni², Ismirani Nurjanah², Levina N Azizah², Muhammad Z Ramdhani², Nisrina H Khairunnisa², Putri N. K. P. Wati², Regina Y. Herman², Rifani O.P. Tanjung², Sayyidah Salwa²

¹ Lecturer of Nursing Program, Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran

² Student of Nursing Program, Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran

Email: bambang14005@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Introduction. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the number two cause of death, one of the treatments for CHD is Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG). Patients after undergoing CABG will undergo treatment in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU). In patients who experience treatment in the ICU, many patients experience sleep disturbances.

Objective. This literature review aims to determine the management of sleep quality in post-CABG patients undergoing treatment in the ICU.

Method. The method used in writing is a narrative review study by searching data using two databases namely PubMed and Sciencedirect during the publication period from 2012 to 2022. The keywords used were Coronary Artery Bypass Graft and Intensive care unit and Sleep Quality.

Result. The results of this study included nine the articles reviewed were entirely randomized control trials and randomized clinical trials. From the results of the review, it was found that the interventions that can be given in managing sleep quality are deep breathing therapy, aromatherapy with damask roses, acupressure, self-care, and drug administration.

Conclusion. From the results of the review, it was found that all articles reported the use of several specific interventions in the intervention group that were proven to improve sleep quality in post-CABG patients. The results of the study provide information for nurses regarding sleep quality in post-CABG patients.

Keywords: coronary artery bypass graft, intensive care unit, intervention to improve sleeping quality

CENTELLA ASIATICA AS NEUROPROTECTION AGENTS TO ISCHEMIC STROKE: A SCOPING REVIEW

Valentina BM Lumbantobing^{1,3}, Fanny Adistie², Kusnandar Anggadiredja³, I Ketut Adnyana³

^{1,3} Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy Department, School of Pharmacy, Institut Teknologi Bandung

¹Fundamental Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

²Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Corresponding author: Valentina BM Lumbantobing, Jl. Raya Bandung-Sumedang Km 21, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 45363, valentina@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Objective: Stroke management has been a subject of extensive research, particularly in the context of ischemic stroke. While tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) is currently the only approved treatment for ischemic stroke, its use is limited by a narrow time window and the risk of hemorrhagic complications. Given these limitations, there is a pressing need to explore alternative treatments that can provide neuroprotection. One avenue of research in stroke drug discovery involves investigating natural compounds, including traditional medicinal herbs. These compounds have shown promising potential as therapeutics for various neurological disorders, including cerebral ischemia. This study aimed to identify the effects of *C.asiatica*, its neuroprotective mechanism, doses, advantages, and its inadequacy for patients with ischemic stroke.

Methods: This study was a scoping review. The PRISMA-ScR was used and examined articles from 3 electronic databases such as CINAHL, PubMed, and Google Scholar, published around 2012-2022, English, experimental or quasi-experimental study design, and focused on stroke and *Centella Asiatica*, finally total of 15 articles were included. **Results:** The results of this study confirm that *Centella Asiatica* was effective in enhancing neurobehavioral activity, reducing infarct volume, reducing cell apoptosis, increasing basal O2 consumption, inhibiting decreased mitochondrial respiration, inhibiting cell metabolism rate, and reducing oxidative stress.

Conclusion: This study indicates that *C.asiatica* has enormous potential as an alternative treatment for ischemic stroke.

Descriptors: *Centella Asiatica*; Ischemic Stroke; Neuroprotection.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ON PARENTS' SELF-ACCEPTANCE IN CARING DISABILITY CHILDREN: A SCOPING REVIEW

Khoirunnisa Khoirunnisa^{1*}, Vivi Maysarah², Aulia Syifatusolihah², Putri Hanipan Parestorian², Afnani Aquino², Henny Suzana Mediani¹, Kurniawan Kurniawan³

¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

³Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

**Corresponding Author: Khoirunnisa Khoirunnisa, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Raya Ir. Soekarno KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia*

Tel [+6281324062462], Fax [02287793411], Email: khoirunnisa2021@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Self-acceptance of parents is an action and behavior that is a psychological effect on parents to their children, for example, affection, caring, providing support and care so that parents can provide and express these feelings well to their children. The importance of parental knowledge and understanding regarding self-acceptance of parents who have children with special needs so that parents can make positive adjustments in an effort to properly accept children with special needs.

Purpose: This study aimed to clarify about contributing factors to self-acceptance by parents in caring for children with special needs.

Method: This study used a scoping review to search for articles. Article searching used several databases, namely PubMed, Springer Link, Scilit, and ScienceDirect. The articles found were then selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria based on the PRISMA Flowchart.

Results: A total of 23,344 articles were found and 6 articles were selected that met the criteria for review. The findings in the selected articles show that the factors contributing to the self-acceptance of parents with children with special needs can be divided into 6 including social support, religious coping, supporting facilities, family income, education, mother's age.

Conclusion: Parents with disabled children who experience the rejection stage will exclude their children or refuse to acknowledge their children before finally reaching the acceptance stage. There are six factors that contribute to the self-acceptance of children with special needs and the most influential factor is social support.

Keywords: Children with Special Needs, Parents, Contributing factors, Self-acceptance.

FACTORS RELATED TO USE OF ELDERLY POSYANDU IN INDONESIA: A SCOPING REVIEW

Citra Windani M. S, Vina Khoeriyah, Mamat Lukman

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is experiencing an increase in the elderly population. It is a challenge for health services. One of the health programs for the elderly is the Elderly Posyandu. However, its utilization has not been maximized, so a study was conducted to analyze the factors related to the utilization of the Elderly Posyandu in Indonesia.

The research design used a scoping review and data analysis narrative approach. The researcher searched articles using the PCC framework, with the Elderly as Population (including pre-elderly), the factors as Concept, and the Context as the utilization of the Elderly Posyandu. It used Indonesian and English keywords in the Google Scholar, Pubmed, ProQuest, and Researchgate databases. Keyword using English and Bahasa : Factors, utilization, Elderly Posyandu and Elderly. Then the article selection process used the PRISMA-ScR flow chart, and 201 articles were obtained that matched the inclusion criteria, then excluded 192 articles, and the final result was 9 articles were analyzed.

The results of the article analysis showed that the average value of the participation of the elderly in the Posyandu was 47.51%, which means did not reach the target. Factors related to this are Predisposition factors found in 8 articles (Intentions, knowledge, attitudes, education, traditions, beliefs, and control over actions), Enabling factors in 5 articles (Distance to Posyandu, access to information, and quality of Posyandu for the elderly), and Reinforcing factors in 7 articles (Family support and cadre support).

From all P values for these factors, the most strongly related to the posyandu for the elderly was reinforcing factors, with a P value of less than 0.03 in all analyzed articles. So it can be concluded that factor is the most related to the utilization of the elderly Posyandu, so it is important to involve all parties to increase the participation of the elderly in Posyandu program.

Keywords: Elderly, Posyandu, Posbindu, Utilization, Factors.

IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS TO PREVENT COVID-19 IN MOSQUE IN KAMPUNG DUKUH, EAST JAKARTA

Afif Amir Amrullah¹, Dyah Setyorini², Marina Ery³

Email: afikesmask3@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The high mortality and morbidity rate of Covid-19 in Jakarta has prompted the government to impose restrictions on community activities (PPKM), including at mosques for prayers by limiting visitor capacity to a maximum of 50% and implementing health protocols. This study aims to determine the implementation of health protocols in mosques and the factors that influence them. This research is a descriptive observational study with cross sectional method. The sample was determined purposively, namely mosques that are members of the Wasilah Subuh Movement, and observations were made at maghrib time as the most visited time, followed by interviews with the head of the mosque.

The results showed that there were 11 mosques (85%) with a capacity of less than 50%. Only 3 mosques (23%) implementing physical distancing, 5 mosques (38%) providing hand washing facilities. The number of people who performed the Maghrib prayer was 575 people who wore masks as many as 207 people (36%). It is known that the mosque's leadership and financial are important factors to implementing the health protocol at the mosque Conclusion: Most mosques implement restrictions on the number of visitors, but only a small number implement health protocols. The need for government assistance in implementing health protocols in mosques.

Keywords: COVID-19, PPKM, Prokes at the Mosque

EFFECTIVENESS OF CHEST TUBE IN PNEUMOTHORAX PATIENTS IN EMERGENCY ROOM

Donny Nurhamsyah¹, Afnani Aquino², Yuni Nur'aeni², Vivi Maysarah², Putri Hanipan Parestorian², Fatwa Muhammad Raihan², Sekar Aulia Nurachman HS², Marisha Cheryl Angelita²

¹Departement of Emergency and Critical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, West Java, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, West Java, Indonesia

Email: donny.nurhamsyah@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Background: Patients who come to the Emergency Room with a pneumothorax must be given immediate action. Chest tube is the main procedure given to patients with pneumothorax. The effectiveness of this action needs to be studied further to avoid complications and potentially worsen the patient's condition.

Objective: To find out the effectiveness of chest tube in patients with pneumothorax.

Methods: Scoping review is used to find out the effectiveness of chest tube. The research questions are structured according to population, concept and context. The population is pneumothorax patients, the concept discussed regarding the chest tube procedure, and the context to see the effectiveness of the intervention given. The databases used include PubMed, ScienceDirect, and CINAHL. 7 articles were analyzed in scoping this review.

Results and Discussion: The use of a chest tube gives 50% success if given early and can be used as a therapeutic modality. The use of a chest tube accompanied by negative pressure pleural suction provides a better prognosis in patients than using a drainage system. Clamping provides a meaningful evaluation when combined with chest tube action. Providing decompression in pneumothorax patients can reduce mortality. The use of larger needle sizes has a significant impact on patients. However, complications from chest tube procedures cannot be avoided and greatly affect the patient's recovery. Failure of lung expansion, hemothorax, infection, bleeding are complications that occur from chest tube procedures and can aggravate the patient's condition.

Conclusion: Chest tube is effective for the initial management of patients with pneumothorax. Invasive actions that utilize camera technology are more recommended to reduce complications in patients.

Keywords: Chest Tube, Pneumothorax, Thoracic Trauma.

NURSING CRITICAL CARE MANAGEMENT OF POST-CRANIOTOMY TUMOR REMOVAL PATIENT WITH FRONTAL LOBE SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

Amelia Ganefianty ^{1,2*}, Ismail Fahmi ³, Agung Budi Sutiono ⁴, Titis Kurniawan ²

1. Department of Nursing, Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung 40161, West Java, Indonesia
2. Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang 45363, West Java, Indonesia
3. Department of Nursing, Jambi Polytechnic of Health, Jambi 405005, Jambi, Indonesia
4. Department of Neurosurgery, Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung 40161, West Java, Indonesia

* Correspondence author: Amelia Ganefianty

Department of Nursing, Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung 40161, West Java, Indonesia

Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran,
Sumedang 45363, West Java, Indonesia Email: ganefianty@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with meningiomas in the frontal lobe often experience psychological symptoms resembling depression, anxiety, hypomania, and schizophrenia. This case report describes the nursing management in caring for a patient with a meningioma undergoing post-craniotomy tumor removal who experiences frontal lobe syndrome in a high-care unit.

Clinical Findings: A 39-year-old woman presented to a high-care unit after conducting the operation. The patient was headaches, agitation, hypomania, and right vision loss.

Diagnosis: A patient diagnosed with post-craniotomy tumor removal, etc. SOL supratentorial at right frontal due to meningioma. Nursing diagnoses by NANDA in the high-care unit were intracranial pressure instability, impaired thought process, acute pain, impaired skin integrity, and risk for falls.

Interventions: Nursing interventions given to patients consist of independent nurse actions and collaboration with neurosurgeons and psychiatrists. Based on the nursing diagnoses identified, the NOC and NIC patterns most appropriate for the patient's situation were chosen and used to create a care plan, including intracranial monitoring, thought process management, pain management, skin integrity care, and fall prevention.

Outcomes: The patient's condition improved on the fifth day of treatment. Symptoms related to frontal lobe syndrome improve. There were no signs of high intracranial pressure, the patient was conscious, the pupils of both eyes were the same size, and blood pressure and heart failure were within normal limits.

Conclusion: Collaborative intervention is needed in dealing with frontal lobe syndrome. Nurses need Education and training about signs, symptoms, and nursing interventions regarding frontal lobe syndrome to apply appropriate critical management to patients.

Keywords: frontal lobe syndrome, high-care unit, meningioma, nurses, patient, surgery

NURSING INTERVENTION AGAINST REDUCING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE: A SCOPING REVIEW

Iyus Yosep^{1*}, Suryani Suryani¹, Henny Suzana Mediani², Ai Mardhiyah², Kurniawan
Kurniawan¹

¹Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran,
Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang,
Jawa Barat, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Iyus Yosep, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Raya Ir.
Soekarno KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia

Tel [+6281394665577]

Fax [02287793411]

Email: iyus.yosep@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Sexual violence has increased in the past few years, with negative impacts on adolescents such as social isolation, low self-esteem, and disrupting their developmental stages. The purpose of this study is to explore methods of nursing intervention for reducing the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder among adolescents who are victims of sexual violence.

Method: This study used a scoping review to search for articles on nursing interventions for reducing PTSD symptoms in adolescents who are victims of sexual violence. The inclusion criteria were full-text, randomized control trial or quasi-experimental research design, English language, samples of 40-405 adolescents, and the publication period of the last 10 years (2013-2022). 12 articles discussed nursing interventions for reducing PTSD symptoms in adolescents who are victims of sexual violence.

Results: There are three nursing intervention methods that can be carried out, namely improve skill interventions, relaxation interventions, and cognitive behavior therapy. Nurses act as educators, facilitators, and counselors so that victims can recover from their traumatic experiences. Activities carried out from nursing interventions generally are psychoeducation, relaxation techniques, and skill improvements such as empathy, problem-solving, and sympathy. Nursing interventions must pay attention to the stages of adolescent development in order to improve the process and results of interventions.

Conclusion: Providing nursing interventions to adolescents who are victims of sexual violence needs to pay attention to all aspects that affect the physical and psychological condition of the victim.

Keywords: adolescents; nursing intervention; PTSD; sexual violence

INTERVENSI NON-FARMAKOLOGIS DALAM PENCEGAHAN PREEKLAMPSIA PADA IBU HAMIL: RAPID REVIEW

Lilis Mamuroh¹, Sukmawati.² Furkon Nurhakim³

Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran

ABSTRACT

Introduction: one of the causes of high maternal mortality is preeclampsia has a major impact on maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity provides non pharmacological interventions as an effort to prevent preeclampsia in pregnant women. The aim is to identify non pharmacological interventions that can prevent the incidence of preeclampsia.

Method: Rapd review with PRISMA for sectional literature search studies from the Pubmed, EBSCO database, With keywords pregnant women or pregnancy and non pharmacological interventions or non pharmacological therapy Or non pharmacological treatment or therapy and preeclampsia or preeclampsia or preeclampsia. Inclusion criteria using non pharmacological intervention articles in the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women.

Result: Preeclampsia is a life threatening complication but can be prevented. Several non pharmacological interventions that can be implemented in the care of pregnant women include community based interventions, routine physical exercise, dietary modifications, and planning for earlier delivery. Blood pressure telemonitoring can also be used as a means of definitive detection to prevent risk factors for preeclampsia, although it does not directly prevent the incidence of preeclampsia when compared to usual care or antenatal care. Non pharmacological interventions have many benefits, are safe and have minimal side effects, implications for nurses to carry out health promotion related to preventing preeclampsia non pharmacological.

Conclusion: Non pharmacological interventions to prevent preeclampsia are community based interventions, routine physical exercise, diet modification, planning early delivery. This literature study is expected to be a recommendation for non pharmacological interventions for nurses to prevent preeclampsia

Keywords: non-pharmacological interventions, preeclampsia, pregnant women

PALLIATIVE CARE FOR REDUCING NEGATIVE IMPACT AMONG CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Ida Maryati^{1*}, Yanti Hermayanti¹, Tuti Pahria², Lilis Mamuroh¹, Rohman Hikmat³, Syiffa Salsabila Rausanfikra³

¹Department of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

²Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Ida Maryati, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jl. Raya Ir. Soekarno KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia
Tel [+628122109363]

ABSTRACT

Background: The impact of cervical cancer is that it causes physical, psychological, social, and spiritual problems among patients. Palliative care is needed by cancer patients to reduce the negative impact experienced by cervical cancer patients. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of palliative care to reduce the negative impact on cervical cancer patients.

Method: This study used design scoping review with a quantitative approach. The authors used PRISMA for scoping review for the search strategy in this study. The databases used in this study are CINAHL, PubMed, and Scopus. The keywords used were palliative care, cervical cancer, and negative impact. The inclusion criteria in this study were cancer patients, quasi-experiment or randomized control trial design, full-text, and the period of publications range is last 10 years to get the new palliative care (2014-2023).

Results: The authors found 9 articles that discussed palliative care to reduce the negative impact on cervical cancer patients. Palliative care is provided comprehensively by nurses with collaborative services with health and spiritual personnel to provide comfort and safety to patients. There are three types of palliative care, namely education programs, social support and complementary intervention. Palliative care which involves the social environment such as family, friends and the closest community can form a support system for patients in carrying out care.

Conclusion: The negative impact experienced by cancer patients can decrease after being given palliative care. Further research is needed to analyze the effectiveness of palliative care in cervical cancer patients.

Keywords: cervical cancer, negative impact, palliative care

STRENGTHENING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF INDONESIAN FEMALES WITH BREAST CANCER THROUGH RELIGIOUS-BASED CARING PROGRAM

Maria Komariah¹, Hana Rizmadewi Agustina², Dyah Setyorini³

^{1,2,3} Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran,
Bandung, Indonesia

Corresponding author: maria.komariah@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast cancer patients are prone to suffer from psychological distress due to terminally ill condition. Empirical evidence has supported the extent to which religious/spiritual programs can improve the psychological well-being of breast cancer patients. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of a religious-based caring program on the psychological well-being of the Indonesian females with breast cancer. **Methods:** This quasi-experimental study with pre-test and post-test control group design was carried out in a chemotherapy unit in Bandung, Indonesia. The breast cancer patients were assigned to the experimental (n=53) and control group (n=59). Religious-based caring programs including Islamic prayer, breath dhikr meditation, and Islamic caring approaches were delivered to the experimental group. Psychosocial well-being assessments were carried out before and after the intervention was given using The Psychological Well-Being Scale questionnaire which has good validity and reliability and has been translated into Indonesian. The independent t-test was used to compare the differences between two groups. **Result:** The demographic information for both groups (experimental and control) showed similarities ($p > .05$). There was a significant increase in the mean scores of psychological well-being in the experimental group after the intervention ($p < .001$). **Conclusion:** These results indicated that the religious-based caring program enhanced psychological well-being. Thus, there is need to implement the program as a complementary intervention for strengthening the psychological well-being of Indonesian females with breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Caring, Female, Psychological Well-Being, Religious

POSTERS FROM STUDENT PARTICIPANTS

A QUALITATIVE STUDY TO EXPLORE THE IMPACT OF HAVING CHILDREN WITH CANCER

Ikeu Nurhidayah^{1,4}, Nani Nurhaeni², Allenidekania Allenidekania², Dewi Gayatri³, Sri Hendrawati⁴, Nur Oktavia Hidayati⁵

¹ Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

² Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

³ Basic Science and Fundamental Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

⁴ Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

⁵ Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Author of correspondence: Ikeu Nurhidayah

Email: ikeu.nurhidayah11@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Cancer diagnosis in children impacts not only the children themselves but also their parents. The illness' complexity, the process of diagnosis, and the course of treatment can have a variety of effects on family life. Nurses need to help families adapt to a new life. Therefore, this study aims to explore the implications of childhood cancer diagnosis on families.

Methods: This study employed a qualitative design with a phenomenological approach. The study was conducted in a pediatric cancer shelter. This study used purposive sampling to recruit parents who had children with cancer. Ten parents took part in this study. Data were collected through interviews and thematically analyzed.

Results: Five themes emerged from this study, including: 1) parents' negative feelings when their child is first diagnosed, 2) various changes in the family's life, 3) negative impact on the family's quality of life, 4) the family's extra efforts to manage children symptom and 5) parents' expectations for social support. Parents go above and beyond to deal with the changes that arise as a result of their children's illnesses. Cancer children have an impact on all aspects of family life, including changes in parents' emotions, changes in family circumstances, and changes in both children's and parents' quality of life. Parents expect support from their social environment, including health practitioners.

Conclusions: Cancer in children significantly impacts the lives of the entire family, particularly parents. Nurses can help families by improving coping and adaptation strategies and identifying potential sources of support.

Keywords: Adaptation, chronic disease, neoplasms, child, parents.

SUPPORTIVE CARE FOR FEBRILE NEUTROPENIA PREVENTION AFTER PEDIATRIC LEUKEMIA CHEMOTHERAPY: NARRATIVE REVIEW

Elsa Naviati¹, Yati Afiyanti², Allenidekania³, Enie Novieastari⁴

¹²³⁴Nursing Faculty, Universitas Indonesia

¹Nursing Departement Medical Faculty, Universitas Diponegoro

Author correspondence: Elsa Naviati, elsanaviati@lecturer.undip.ac.id, 082313114411

ABSTRACT

Background Pediatric leukemia patients undergoing chemotherapy often experience neutropenia which causes a decrease in the body's immunity and makes children susceptible to infection. The main cause of morbidity and mortality in pediatric cancer patients is infection. Neutropenic fever is a marker of infection and is an emergency case. To reduce the high number of cases of infection, support is needed. The purpose of this reseach is to find out supportive care for prevent febrile neutropenia after chemotherapy.

Methods Data collected from Science Direct, Pro-Quest and Pub Med. Data search key term included: supportive care, infection prevention, pediatric leukemia chemotherapy. Data search was limited to publication between 2013 and 2023, English and pediatric. Initial tittle or abstract review with subsequent full text review was performed.

Results 9 articles were analyzed. Supportive care from health workers includes standard infection prevention such as using personal protective equipment, healthy food and healthy living in a healthy environment. Proper hygiene is important. Antibiotic and other medicine must be taken regularly and appropriately. Nutritional assessment and nutritional support is important using a diet rich in energy (calories) and protein.

Conclutions Supported care is caried out by health care provider together with patients. It takes good and consistent collaboration between health care provider and patient to prevent febrile neutropenia, especially in healthy behavior and habits and taking medication

Keyword: *supportive care, febrile neutropenia prevention, pediatric leukemia*

HOW AN EFFECTIVE NURSING INTERVENTION ON CHILDREN IN UNCOMFORTABLE CONDITIONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Evin Novianti^{1,a,b}, Dessie Wanda^{2a}, Mustikasari^{3a}

^a Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

^b Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran, Jakarta

****Corresponding Author:** Evin Novianti, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia. Email: evinnovianti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: systematically review studies that evaluate nursing interventions in children in dealing with stress, anxiety, and depression in children with uncomfortable conditions both at home and in the hospital environment. Focus on the growth and development of children who need additional actions to overcome psychosocial problems when facing unpleasant conditions such as facing illness, therapy, or self-isolation. This condition forces children to face uncomfortable situations. Not a few children have to struggle apart from the people closest to them because of illness. Children face challenges when they have to deal with unpleasant situations such as stress, anxiety, and depression. Various interventions have been carried out for children with psychosocial problems to overcome this discomfort, but there are still differences in research results about whether these interventions can reduce children's feelings of stress and anxiety.

Data Source: The search strategy was implemented in the Proquest, Medline, Cochrane EBSCOhost, Scopus, Proquest, PubMed, ClinicalKey Nursing, and SAGE databases. Inclusion criteria include research with Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT), Cohort, and quasi-experimental treatment of pediatric patients, as well as the results of nursing interventions in dealing with stress, anxiety, and depression.

Review method: Literature search using PICO. Selected articles limited to English, full text published within the last 10 years, incorporating comparisons with or without nursing interventions. Eligible studies were risk of bias assessed and quality assessed using The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). Clinical outcomes and services were analyzed using narrative synthesis.

Results: Twelve articles met the inclusion criteria consisting of nine studies using the RCT method, one cohort, and two quasi-experimental studies. The quality of research journals assessed by JBI analyzed that five low-risk articles, three concern articles, and four high-risk articles. 175 citations were filtered out and 147 full-text articles were reviewed. 12 articles that met the inclusion criteria aimed at 8 using play therapy, 2 using CBT, 1 music therapy, and 1 distraction technique. nine out of 12 studies used the RCT method. We analyzed that interventions made to deal with discomfort solved more anxiety problems than children's stress and depression.

Conclusion: We found that interventions to overcome discomfort in children while in the hospital are closely related to the occurrence of stress, anxiety, and depression. We also identified important research gaps related to the consistency and clarity of RCT implementation steps in reducing stress and anxiety in children. Only two studies were considered able to reduce stress and anxiety in children using play therapy with the RCT method. Although most RCTs are carried out to deal with children's stress and anxiety, the methods used are not in accordance with the RCT method

Keywords: children; nursing intervention; stress; anxiety; depressions

DESCRIPTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE CHILDREN ABOUT STUNTING

Grisela Parisa Rahim¹, Sukmawati², Restuning Widiasih³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University Bandung, Indonesia

²Department of Maternity, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

³ Department of Maternity, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Grisela Parisa Rahim, 085722721513,

grisela19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is still a major nutritional problem in Indonesia and in 2021 the figure exceeds the figure targeted by the World Health Organization (WHO). Mothers knowledge is one of the indirect causes of stunting in toddlers. The purpose of this study is to describe the stunting knowledge of moms with children under the age of five.

Method: The study's methodology is quantitative descriptive, with a sample size of 181 women with children under the age of five. In the sampling procedure, simple random sampling is performed. The item used was an adapted knowledge questionnaire about stunting in mothers with toddlers developed by the researcher. The instruments were tested for validity and reliability, and the researchers received r counts ranging from 0.371 to 0.569, as well as a reliability score of 0.871. Univariate analysis was used to assess the study's findings, and respondents were classed as having high or poor knowledge.

Results: The results showed that more than half of the respondents (53.6%) had less knowledge, and the majority of the respondents (45.28%) had the least knowledge based on the clean and healthy behavior (PHBS) question item.

Conclusion: Based on the research that has been done, it shows that more than half of the respondents have less knowledge, especially related to PHBS knowledge.

Keywords:

mother knowledge; stunting; toddlers

SLEEP HYGIENE EDUCATION IN IMPROVING SLEEP QUALITY AMONG STROKE PATIENTS; SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Juwi Athia Rahmini¹, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati², Masfuri²

1. Mahasiswa Program Studi Doktor Ilmu Keperawatan,

2. Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke kills 6.7 million people globally every year. One of the issues that individuals with a stroke face is sleep issues. Patients report having sleeplessness about 50 % in the initial months following a stroke. CBT (Cognitive-behavioral therapies) were including sleep hygiene, environmental stimuli control, sleep restriction, positional therapy, and educational management are some of the methods used to treat sleep issues.

Method: The method used was PRISMA derived from Scopus, Wiley, ScienceDirect, Sage, Embase, PubMed, ProQuest and Medline using Boolean operators and keywords such as different keyword combinations included "Sleep Hygiene OR "Sleep Education" OR "Sleep Health Promotion Education", "Stroke OR CVA OR Ischemic" and "Sleep Quality" OR "Sleep adequate". Literature inclusion was searched for a randomized controlled trial, a pilot randomized trial that studies published between 2019-2023 open access & full text in English. The authors screen literature into Covidence, which can automatically spot duplication. Author filtered by looking at the Title and Abstract of all 265 pieces of literature, retrieved 243 articles were un relevant, 1 duplicate, 8 exclude populations, 5 additional interventions, and 5 papers utilizing unspecified designs. The publications were evaluated for quality using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical evaluation checklist for randomized and pilot-controlled trials.

Results: Final screening resulted in three articles passing in this systematic review.

Conclusion: The severity of insomnia and the quality of sleep considerably improved after receiving sleep hygiene education from CBT-Insomnia E-health, Nurse-Led Education Program, and CBT-SF (sleep fatigue). considerable improvement in self-efficacy and weariness.

Keywords: Sleep hygiene education, CBT, stroke, sleep quality

LIFE EXPERIENCE AND HEALTH CARE NEED IN HYPERTENSIVE ELDERLY WHO LIVE ALONE

Asminarsih Zainal Prio*¹, Junaiti Sahar¹, Ety Rekawati¹

Nursing Faculty, University of Indonesia¹

Correspondence : asminarsih0408@gmail.com; Telp : 081245211788

ABSTRACT

Background: The increase in the number of elderly and life expectancy has an impact on more elderly living alone with increasingly diverse health conditions. Hypertension is a cardiovascular disorder that is commonly found in the elderly. Studies show increased hypertension, cardiovascular death risk, coronary heart disease risk, and stroke risk in people who live alone and report feelings of isolation or loneliness. Hypertensive elderly who live alone need support from their surroundings considering their life is more at risk. The aim of this study was to explore life experience and the need for health services in hypertensive elderly who live alone as evidence based in the development of health services for hypertensive elderly who live alone.

Method: This qualitative research design is a descriptive phenomenology using in-depth interviews conducted on 10 hypertensive elderly who live alone in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province, using the Colaizzi analysis method.

Results: 3 themes were identified : health changes in the elderly who live alone consisting of physical, emotional, social, and spiritual changes; Coping mechanisms consisting of emotion-focused coping, biobehaviour-focused coping, social-focused coping, and spiritual-focused coping; and health service needs consisting of health information needs, regular health checks, group activities, and spiritual activities.

Conclusion: This research highlights the needs of hypertensive elderly who live alone to adapt with their health changes and require holistic hypertensive care include physical, emotional, social, and spiritual support as well as regular health services. Further studies are needed to develop a holistic hypertension care for elderly who live alone.

Keywords: elderly, hypertension, living alone, health care changes, coping, health care needs

THE EXPERIENCE OF GENRE AMBASSADORS IN IMPROVING HIV/AIDS PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Diah Ratnawati^{1,a,b}, Agus Setiawan^{2,a,*}, Junaiti Sahar^{3,a}, Widyatuti^{4,a}, Astuti Yuni Nursasi^{5,a}, Tatiana Siregar^{6,b}

^aFaculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

^bFaculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran, Jakarta

*Corresponding Author: Agus Setiawan, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Prof. DR. Sudjono D. Puspongoro Street, Pondok Cina, Beji Subdistrict, Depok City, Indonesia. Email: a-setiawan@ui.ac.id

Abstract

Background: Adolescents' ignorance of HIV/AIDS prevention behaviors is the cause of the rise in the incidence of the disease. Peer education programs led by Generasi Berencana Program Ambassadors (GenRe Ambassadors) have been shown to influence HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. GenRe Ambassadors fulfill their responsibility to enhance HIV/AIDS prevention behavior.

Objective: This study examines the importance and meaning of the GenRe ambassadors' experiences regarding their efforts to increase teenage HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in the South Jakarta Health Sub-Department area.

Methods: Qualitative research design, in-depth interviews using interview guides, recorders, webcams, and field notes with 19 active GenRe Ambassador participants who have served at least 3-6 months, using purposive sampling to data saturation, and data analysis using the Colaizzi step.

Result: The main themes obtained were ten themes, namely knowledge about HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS prevention behavior, the impact of the role of GenRe ambassadors on self-motivation, duties of GenRe ambassadors, self-concept improvement as GenRe ambassadors, socialization of HIV/AIDS prevention programs, internal barriers in implementing the program as a GenRe ambassador, external obstacles in implementing the program as a GenRe ambassador, support in implementing the program as a GenRe ambassador, and hope to improve program implementation as a GenRe ambassador.

Conclusion: GenRe Ambassadors' roles are critical in promoting HIV/AIDS prevention behavior among adolescents. Their efforts increase participants' self-perception and motivation, leading to health behavior, especially HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. Supporting GenRe Ambassadors in their goal to educate and inspire adolescents is critical for successfully implementing HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives.

Keywords

GenRe Ambassador, Role, HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior, Adolescents.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT BASED (AI-BASED) CHATBOT FOR CHRONIC ILLNESS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Moh Heri Kurniawan^{1, 2 *}, Hanny Handiyani³, Tuti Nuraini³, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati³

¹Doctoral Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia.

²Departement of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu.

³Departement of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Moh Heri Kurniawan, Depok, West Java, 082348661599,
moh.herikurniawan@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

Background: The utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) in chatbots is increasingly common, particularly in the context of chronic diseases. AI-powered chatbots have become a valuable tool for improved and more frequent communication with patients, as the prevalence of chronic conditions increases and the demand for supportive healthcare applications grows. The objective of this study was to examine the characteristics, medical applications, and AI architectures of chatbot systems specifically designed for chronic diseases.

Method: A comprehensive literature search was conducted using various databases, including PubMed MEDLINE, EMBASE, PyscInfo, CINAHL, ACM Digital Library, ScienceDirect, and Web of Science between 2013 - 2023. Review Protocol was submitted for registration to Prospero registration CRD42023405505. Included studies encompassed original research that utilized chatbots or any form of AI architecture for the prevention, treatment, or rehabilitation of chronic diseases in every ages. The selected studies were synthesized using a narrative approach.

Results: The search yielded a total of 1,087 results, from which 13 studies met the inclusion criteria. Among these studies, nine involved chatbots, two used embodied conversational agents (ECA), and the remaining two utilized social agents. The findings suggest that chatbots are generally well-received by users for self-management of chronic conditions, with over half of the included studies demonstrating positive user feedback in terms of helpfulness, satisfaction, and usability.

Conclusion: The existing literature on AI-based chatbots for chronic conditions is limited and primarily comprises quasi-experimental studies focusing on chatbots in the prototype stage. These chatbots showed promise in self-management of chronic conditions, the positive user feedback in terms of helpfulness, satisfaction, and usability indicates their potential value. However, further research is needed to expand the evidence base, prioritize rigorous evaluations of AI-based conversational agents, and enable comparisons across different chronic health conditions and age groups.

HEAD NURSE EMPOWERMENT TO NURSING STAFF COMPETENCE IN HOSPITAL: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Mazly Astuty^{a,b}, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati^a

^aFakultas Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Indonesia, West
Java, Indonesia

^bInstitut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara, North Sumatera, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Nurse competence can be influenced by several factors, one of them is empowerment of the head nurse. The empowerment referred to particular activity of head nurse adapting to climate and work culture in an inpatient room that can increase nurse competence. The existing literature is still talking about head nurse role in general, there are no specific activity that converse what head nurse should do to empower the staff nurse in gaining their competence. This literature review is aimed to identify the specific empowerment carried out by the head nurse based on published scientific evidence.

Aim: To identify or determine the empowerment of head nurse affects the staff nurse competence in the hospital based on the literatures findings.

Method: Conducted a systematic review for the last 10 years in order to obtain the more recent information. Data were collected from 6 database (EMBASE, EBSCOHost, Sage Journals, ScienceDirect, Scopus, and PubMed), by using keywords “empowerment”, “empowerment of head nurse”, and “empowerment AND head nurse”. The criteria include in this systematic review were using PICOS framework. Head nurse and staff nurse as the **population**, empowerment as the **intervention**, nurses who were not given empowerment as the **comparison**, increasing skill, knowledge and other capabilities as the **outcomes**, and **study design** RCT, quasy experiment, and crossectional were included in criteria. Systematic review was prepared using PRISMA. The quality of the articles were assessed using the JBI critical appraisal tools.

Result: There were 671 articles from the search results, and 8 articles were filtered to be analyzed. The result showed that there were 4 (four) roles of head nurse to empower the nursing staff: 1) providing a training, 2) giving the autonomy, 3) honest, communicative and caring, 4) problem solver.

Conclusion: Head nurse plays important role in managing the unit by establishing policies to coordinate the nursing staff solving the problems. Head nurse must be honest, care and communicative to the staff. Giving the autonomy and providing training were regularly activity to increase staff nurse competence. Head nurse also must be a problem solver for them.

Keywords: empowerment, head nurse, nursing staff, systematic review

EFFECTIVENESS OF USING SMART MOBILE AS A MECHANISM TO IMPROVE PATIENT SAFETY IN HEALTH SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Deni Setiawati¹⁾, RR Tutik Hariyati ²⁾

¹⁾ Student of the Doctoral Study program, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Depok

²⁾ Lecturer in the Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Depok

Abstract

Background: Facing the era of digitalization, mobile health can improve patient safety in health services. Mobile Health plays such a decisive role in developing the lives of the most promising healthcare professionals and patients, we have conducted a systematic review to identify the effectiveness of smart mobile use according to published evidence.

Methods: This type of study uses a Randomized Controlled Trial. Patient safety is a part of health care, which is described as “the avoidance, prevention, and amelioration of adverse outcomes or injuries resulting from the health care process”. Searches related to ‘smart mobile’, ‘healthcare safety’ and ‘hospital safety’ were used. An electronic database literature search was conducted at Medline, Pubmed, CINAHL, and Scopus from January 2017 to December 2022. The quality of included studies was assessed using the Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP) checklist and for quality assessment using the CASP Tool. Results are summarized in tabular format.

Results: There were 13 articles reviewed which were divided into two topics, namely two discussing the effect of smart mobile by facilitating individuals to track their individual health and eleven articles discussing its effect by having a better understanding of dosages and drug interactions. It was found that there were three research outcomes that became a significant focus in the systemic review: to monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of mobile devices and applications, to obtain the provision of information on improving patient safety; and to identify the patient's overall needs.

Conclusions: Smart mobile for patient safety in healthcare is effective as a mechanism to improve patient safety in general. Its implementation can help improve patient safety precautions. The weakness of the various articles is that the time is short and long so that the effectiveness of smart mobile still varies. The 13 articles above, most of them have not directed towards nursing science, so it can be concluded that it is necessary to develop a smart mobile through a nursing science approach.

Keywords: smart mobile, mobile tablet, patient safety, health service safety, hospital safety

**ASSESSMENT OF NURSING STUDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC
CONSIDERING THEIR INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Syifa Aulia Hafitriany¹, Irman Somantri², Sukmawati³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

²Department of Fundamental Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

³Department of Maternity, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: syifa19005@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Post Covid-19 pandemic, there was a change in nursing student habits, that needed adaptability. The need to adapt, along with the high-stress level of nursing students, makes their quality of life essential to note. The purpose of this study was to describe the quality of life of nursing students after the Covid-19 pandemic based on their characteristics.

Methods: This study used a quantitative descriptive design. The population of this study was 892 nursing students in Jatinangor. The sampling technique used was proportional stratified random sampling with a total sample of people according to the Slovin formula ($\alpha = 0.05$) of 276 people. Data collection used the World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF questionnaire to measure the quality of life and individual characteristic questionnaires to collect data about gender, level of education, and medical history. This study used univariate analysis.

Results: The results showed that the quality of life of nursing students post Covid-19 pandemic tended to be good in the physical (68.25), psychological (59.78), social (68.18), and environmental (66.42) domains. Differences in individual characteristics indicated differences in the level of quality of life.

Conclusion: The quality of life for nursing students after the Covid-19 pandemic has tended to be good. It is necessary to identify physical, psychological, social, and environmental barriers in students to maintain and even improve their quality of life, especially in the psychological domain, as the domain with the lowest score.

Keyword: Nursing students, Post COVID-19 pandemic, Quality of life

A SCOPING REVIEW OF PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTOR ANXIETY OF NURSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Sri Eka Wahyuni^{1,2}, Budi Anna Keliat³, Herni Susanti⁴

¹Doctoral Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

²Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Sumatera Utara

^{3,4}Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia
jamaleka@usu.ac.id, 08126598375

ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed nurses and impacting their wellbeing. The majority of nurses experience psychosocial problems such as anxiety. It was aimed to identify the protective and risk factor anxiety of nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We used the scoping review methodology to collate categories of protective and risk factor. Research articles related to protective and risk factors anxiety for COVID-19 nurses with cross-sectional designs. Articles in English, full text, journal articles, and publication time in 2020-2022. We used a combined search of key words reading the emerging literature and Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). Keywords in data search are *Nurse OR "nursing staff" OR "professional health worker" AND "related factors of anxiety" OR "Risk factor" OR "protective factor" AND "COVID-19" OR "Pandemic COVID-19"*. The data used in this study are Science Direct, PubMed, CINAHL, Embase, Pro Quest, Scopus, Taylor & Francis dan JSTOR. Articles not related to nurses, duplication, related to non-medical health workers, not related to anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic, not full text, and community settings were excluded. We used tools for risk of bias assessment, namely, the quality assessment checklist of Joanna Bright Institute tools. This study did not obtain any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or nonprofit sectors. Thematic analysis of the extracted data two sources: internal and external factor.

Results: The total number of articles reviewed was 33 articles. The results of the study show that there are 2 major themes of protective factors that can protect nurses from anxiety, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are gender, age, and healthy lifestyle, coping mechanisms, job satisfaction, professionalism, feelings experienced, knowledge, work experience, training attended and perceptions. External factors, namely social support from the hospital hospital, The study results show that there are 2 major themes of risk factors for anxiety in nurses, namely internal factors (and external factors. Internal are gender, age, history of physical and mental health of nurses, history of contact with viruses and sources of infection, race, history of exposure to poisons and addictive substances, current health conditions, feelings of worry, fear, stress and suspicion, self-esteem, perception, work, and education problems. External factors are spiritual problems, support and status of the hospital.

Conclusions: It is recommended that hospitals can provide interventions to improve the psychological well-being of nurses.

Keywords: Nurse, COVID-19, Anxiety, protective, risk

SELF-EFFICACY IN ELDERLY WITH DEPRESSION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
Atika Alfia Rizki ², Tri Nurhidayati ^{1,2}, Dewi Setyawati ², Dera Alfiyanti ^{1,2},
Desy Ariyana Rahayu ^{1,2}, Ah Yusuf ¹

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya

² Department of Nursing FIKKES Muhammadiyah University Semarang

Corresponding Author: Tri Nurhidayati

Jl. KedungMundu Raya No. 18 Semarang

Email: tnh@unimus.ac.id.

ABSTRACT

Background: Self-efficacy is a person's belief that he can overcome problems by controlling events affecting his life. Elderly people with depression tend to have low self-efficacy they give up more easily. This is due to problems in the aging process such as physical, social, and mental problems. One of the elderly's mental problems is depression. Depression in the elderly is caused by physical, psychological, and social interactions that are detrimental and reduce the elderly's quality of life and work productivity. This paper presents a qualitative study aimed at exploring self-efficacy in the elderly with depression. **Methods:** This research was a qualitative study based on phenomenology. Participants lived in nursing homes for more than one year and had depression. Interviews with structured guides were conducted with elderly people with depression. **Result:** It was conducted in an elderly nursing home in 2022 by interviewing 8 elderly people. The results are divided into four themes: accompanying performance, vicarious learning, verbal encouragement, and emotional states. **Conclusions:** Study results indicate elderly people with depression experienced poor self-efficacy and describe how to cope with poor self-efficacy.

Keywords: Self Efficacy, Elderly, Depression

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL PARENTING TOWARDS GADGET ADDICTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: A SCOPING REVIEW

Dea Muspratiwi¹, Iyus Yosep², Suryani³, Nur Oktavia⁴

1 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

2 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

3 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

4 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

** Corresponding Author: dea22007@mail.unpad.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Background : The case of addiction or smartphone addiction among children is quite alarming. Survey results from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) state that as many as 79% of children are allowed to use gadgets. In this case, the role of parents is very important in supervising children when using gadgets. Supervision in this case is by the digital parenting method used by parents in an effort to limit the use of gadgets in early childhood.

Aims : This research aims to map the implementation of digital parenting, which is basically interpreted as an effort to supervise, limit, and assist parents in their children's behavior in using gadgets.

Method : The method used in this research is a scoping review using three databases namely PubMed, Scopus and Science Direct with Indonesian language articles, published from 2017-2022.

Result : The results of the research obtained from 5 articles, that parents' experiences related to the implementation of digital parenting can be used as an effort to prevent gadget addiction is to implement time management by giving time limits in the use of gadgets in early childhood.

Conclusion : The conclusion of this study is that there are several efforts of parents to supervise, limit, and assist in children's behavior in using gadgets by implementing digital parenting. as for what is effective is to apply the time management method in using gadgets.

Keyword : parent, gadget addiction, digital parenting.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHORELIGIOUS THERAPY USING AL-QUR'AN THERAPY ON HALLUCINATIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

Icih Susanti¹, Suryani², Imas Rafiyah³

¹Master Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

²³Departement Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Author of correspondence: Icih Susanti, +62 812-2197-847, and icih22001@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The problem of mental disorders is still unresolved with an increase from 1.7% to 7% in Rikesdas 2018 and 90% of schizophrenia patients experience hallucinations. Treatment of hallucinations can use Al-Qur'an therapy which is considered capable of increasing mental healing. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of psychoreligious therapy by Al-Qur'an therapy on hallucinations in schizophrenic patients. Literature review using PubMed, CINAHL, and Google Scholar with criteria for research articles with RCT and quasi experimental designs, published in 2018-2023, full text, Indonesian and English. There were 7 articles showing their effectiveness in reducing hallucinations symptoms in schizophrenic patients using Al-Quran therapy which had a p-value of 0.000-0.019 and were evaluated using the AHRS and BPRS. Therapy made patients Remember Allah, reduce stress hormones, and activate the release of endorphins. Al-Qur'an therapy can be used as a non-pharmacological intervention in nursing care.

Keywords: Al-Qur'an, Hallucinations, Psychoreligious Therapy, Schizophrenia

STIGMA ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Indita Wilujeng Astiti¹, Iyus Yosep², Suryani³, Tati Hernawaty⁴

Padjadjaran University

Jln. Ir Soekarno Km. 21 Jatinangor, kabupaten Sumedang 45363 Jawa Barat

ABSTRACT

Background: a growing stigma in society, PLWHA is considered as a person carrier of diseases and are shunned by the rest of society. This scoping review aims to present a comprehensive and descriptive analysis of the stigma questionnaire, a reference source for researchers and health workers when deciding on a tool or instrument to be used when assessing stigma for PLWHA.

Study Design: A comprehensive search strategy using multiple databases including MEDLINE and Search engine: Sciencedirect published in 2017-2022 and uses instruments to assess stigma in PLWHA.

Methods: The stigma questionnaire was used in a study with a patient population HIV/AIDS. The assessment of the methodological quality and the results of the articles is carried out critical appraisal using the Joanna Briggs Institution (JBI).

Results: Five identification questionnaires, consisting of 4 generic instruments and 1 other instrument development or adoption of the previous questionnaire. The Begerr HIV stigma scale is the most commonly used.

Conclusion: This study identified a variety of stigma questionnaires used in HIV/AIDS patients. The important aspects of each questionnaire have been addressed such as frequency use, age, respondents, indicators assessed, format and results of the validity test and reliability.

Keywords: Instruments of social stigma, mental health, HIV/AIDS, PLHIV

CONCEPT ANALYSIS: SELF-MANAGEMENT IN STOMA PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER

ABSTRACT

Ratna Aryani^{1,2}, Yeni Rustina³, Hening Pujasari³, Toar JM Lalisang⁴,
Debie Dahlia³, Evi Martha⁵

¹*Doctoral programme Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia*

²*Nursing department of Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta I, Indonesia*

³*Nursing department, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia*

⁴*Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia*

⁵*Department of Health Education and Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Public Health,
University of Indonesia*

Corresponding author:

Ratna Aryani, ratna_aryani@poltekkesjakarta1.ac.id

Background: Self-management has become a topic of research or an important issue to be discussed by health care providers and health care systems due to the increase in chronic disease cases, the high cost of chronic disease conditions and the limited time of health workers. This study aimed to explore and clarify the concept of self-management in stoma patients with colorectal cancer.

Methods: The method used was Walker and Avant's concept analysis using 9 databases with articles published from 1991 to 2023.

Results: Atribut, antesenden dan consequences dari self-management dalam konteks pasien Colorectal Cancer dengan stoma sudah diidentifikasi dengan menggunakan analisis tematik. Self-management is described as a person's ability to manage symptoms, treatments, physical and psychosocial impact and lifestyle changes that affect the life of a person living with a chronic disease condition. Antecedents of self-management include reading literacy, lifestyle, health status, resources (financial, equipment, psychosocial), environmental characteristics and health care system. Outcomes that can be achieved if patients have good self-management are improved quality of life, self-efficacy, hope, *selfsatisfaction* and self-concept.

Conclusion: According to the concept analysis, nurses have a significant role to play in helping patients achieve optimal self-management.

Keyword: concept analysis, self-management, stoma, colorectal cancer

EXERCISE INTERVENTIONS IN IMPROVING COGNITIVE FUNCTION OF ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Muhammad Ardi¹, Rr Tutik Sri Haryati², I Made Kariasa³

¹Students of Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

¹Department of Nursing, Health Polytechnic of Makassar

²Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

Correspondence : ardi@poltekkes-mks.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Ischemic stroke causes cognitive impairment can be improved with exercise. This systematic review aims to identify exercise types and the cognitive function of ischemic stroke patients effect. **Method:** This systematic review used databases, including, Pubmed, Embase, Scopus, ScienceDirect, and Clinicalkey, to retrieve previous studies using experimental designs, RCTs, and cohort studies published from 2013 to 2023. The Prisma checklist was used to select the studies. Article quality was assessed using The Joanna Briggs Institute guidelines. The title, abstract, full text, and methodology were evaluated for study suitability. Study findings were tabulated and analyzed narratively. **Results:** Eleven studies met inclusion criteria and were reviewed. The types of exercises including finger, aerobic, with or without electrical stimulation, physical activity and virtual reality. Cognitive function showed improvement, measured using MMSE, MoCA, ACE-R, BDNF, and MRI. **Conclusion:** The cognitive function of ischemic stroke patients improves with routine treatment and exercise intervention. The cognitive function improvement is greater in the group of exercise intervention.

Keywords: cognitive function, exercise, ischemic stroke

THE COMPARISON OF BLENDED SIMULATION AND FACE-TO-FACE SIMULATION ON NURSING STUDENTS' SITUATION AWARENESS IN MANAGING PATIENTS WITH ACUTE DETERIORATION

Ayu Prawesti¹², Hsing-Mei, Chen¹

¹Departement of Nursing, National Cheng Kung university, Taiwan

²faculty of Nursing, universitas Padjadjaran

Author of correspondence: Hsing-Mei, Chen, mailing address: University. No. 1, University Road, Tainan City 701, Taiwan. TEL: +886-6-2353535 ext 5827, email address:

hsingmei@ncku.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

Background: Situation awareness (SA) is essential for under-graduates who will be required to make potentially life-saving decisions in complex, unpredictable, and demanding situations. It is crucial to determine effective educational strategies to promote SA in nursing students.

Method: The study aim was to compare the effects of blended simulation using face-to-face and web-based on SA of nursing students in managing patients with acute deterioration. A quasi-experimental with control group design was conducted. The convenience sampling was used to recruit 124 fourth-year nursing students from the undergraduate program (The intervention group (IG) = 63, the control group (CG) = 61). Data were analysed with descriptive statistics and independent t-test to compare the effect of blended and face-to-face simulation on SA.

Results: The result showed that most participants were female, with a mean age of 21 years old. The intervention group was better for scenario 1 (AMI) than the control group, and the difference was persistent for scenarios 2 (shock) and 3 (COPD). In IG, total SA scores (MD=1.08, $p < .001$), were significantly higher than CG in scenario 1. IG was significantly higher than CG in scenario 2 for scores in the global perception domain (MD = 0.36, $p = .004$). IG was significantly higher than CG for the total SA scores in scenario 3.

Conclusion: This study found that blended (web-based and face-to-face simulations) and Face-to-face (F2F) simulations were effective at enhancing nursing students' SA. The blended simulation initially enhanced a higher nursing student's SA with this type of scenario.

Keywords: Acute deterioration, face-to-face simulation, nursing students, simulation-based education, situation awareness, web-based simulation.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: RELIGIOUS SPIRITUAL THERAPY TO CONTROL BLOOD PRESSURE

Sukarmin¹, Elly Nurachmah², Dewi Gayatri²

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Kudus; Jl. Ganesha Purwosari Kudus, (0295)437218

²Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Indonesia; Jl. Prof. DR. Sudjono D. Pusponegoro,
Kukusan Beji Depok. (024) 78849120

Corresponding Email: sukarmin@umkudus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is a vascular disorder that results in an increase in blood vessel wall pressure. An estimated 1.28 billion adults aged 30-79 years worldwide have hypertension. Objective: This study aims to determine the effect of spiritual-religious therapy on the blood pressure of hypertensive patients.

Methodology: This study uses a systematic review approach from research articles selected from research journals based: Ebsco, Sage Journal, Science Direct and Proquest in the period January 1995 – January 2022. A total of 936 studies resulted from article searches, 8 articles met the established criteria. The criteria set are: RCT study in patients with the main target of blood pressure changes, respondents did not experience severe disease. The population involved in the study was 654 people consisting of 332 control groups and 322 intervention groups. The intervention group received religious spiritual healing in the form of meditation (BAM, TM, SPM, ZM, PM and dhikr).

Results: The results of 7 articles showed that there was an effect of religious spiritual healing on blood pressure while 1 article showed no effect of religious spiritual therapy on the blood pressure of hypertensive patients

Conclusion: Spiritual religious therapy deserves as a complementary therapy for high blood pressure in hypertensive patients Neck exercises are quite significant in reducing students' headaches.

Keywords: religious spiritual therapy, blood pressure, hypertension

**EFFORTS OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN TARAKAN IN PREVENTING HIV AIDS
TRANSMISSION: PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY**

Dewy Haryanti Parman¹, Agung Waluyo², Sri Yona³

¹Department Of Nursing, fakulty of Health, University of Borneo Tarakan, ²Departement of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, west Java, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

HIV prevalence in Indonesia is currently 526,841 (0.002%) of the total population of Indonesia and 51% are adolescents and one of the groups that are very vulnerable to risky sexual behavior and the potential for large HIV AIDS transmission is Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs). Commercial sex work is a life choice motivated by economic needs, family circumstances, environmental and psychosocial problems that make a living as a commercial sex worker. Being a vulnerable group is certainly closely related to sexual behavior, one of which is compliance with using condoms which is a preventive measure for HIV transmission (Hider M, 2008). The purpose of this study is to reveal the situation of the extent to which the Efforts of prostitutes in preventing HIV transmission in Tarakan. This research design is qualitative with descriptive phenomenology approach. This study involved 15 participants who were prostitutes in localized areas of Tarakan. Data analysis using Thematic analysis by Braun and Clarke (2006). This research resulted in three emerging themes, namely: 1. Health checks are not routinely carried out. 2. Customers who refuse to use condoms are still served. 3. Using antibiotic drugs prevents HIV transmission. In addition, the results of this study also show that participants do not consider HIV as a threat, and they feel sacrificed as the backbone of the family economy. In addition, 13 participants with status have been divorced at a young age. Conclusion: Prevention of HIV Transmission by prostitutes has not been maximized, due to the background of economic limitations and negotiation skills and lack of understanding of HIV disease. In addition, the results of this study also showed that participants did not perceive HIV as a threat, and they felt as a form of devotion as the backbone of the family economy.

KEY WORDS

Commercial Sex Workers, HIV/AIDS, Condoms, Health Checks

**PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE THE WELL-BEING
OF BONE CANCER PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Priyanto Priyanto ¹, Achmad Fauzi Kamal ², Debie Dahlia ³, Besral Besral ⁴

¹Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Ngudi Waluyo University

²Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Faculty of Medicine, University of
Indonesia - Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

³Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

⁴Department of Biostatistics, Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia

Corresponding author: Priyanto, Diponegoro Street No. 186, East Ungaran, Semarang,
Central Java, Indonesia 50512, Phone: +62 82133581159, Fax (024) 6925408,

priyanto_araaf@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Medical surgical nursing care is the primary service source to improve hospital patient well-being. Patient well-being can be enhanced through various nursing interventions, including psycho-education. The purpose of this study was to systematically review of psycho-educational intervention on improving the well-being of bone cancer patients.

Methods: A systematic search of the following electronic databases published between 2012 and 2022 (last ten years) was conducted on EBSCO host, Proquest, SpringerLink and Science Direct. The keywords chosen were "bone cancer" or "cancer", "psycho-education", "well-being", " or "welfare". The extraction of article data was carried out systematically by summarizing study characteristics and general findings based on abstracts. The categories of research information were extracted based on the PICO criteria, methodology, results and research conclusions. A total of 184 from 465 articles were filtered by title and abstract after eliminating duplicates.

Results: Of the 62 articles found potentially fulfil the condition and undergo filtering full text found seven articles which fulfil the criteria. Psycho-education can improve well-being physique, emotional and mental improvement and quality of life ($p<0.01$). Psycho-education can overcome fatigue ($p<0.01$), energy deficit ($p<0.01$), relieve tension muscle ($p<0.01$), Psycho-education can reduction in stress ($p<0.001$), depression ($p<0.001$), and anxiety ($p<0.001$) and insomnia ($p<0.001$) and sleep disturbance ($p<0.001$). Psycho-education decrease in the appetite loss ($p<0.001$) and constipation ($p<0.001$) and gastrointestinal problems ($p<0.01$). Psycho-education can improvement in the level of inconsistent information and knowledge ($p<0.01$), body image ($p<0.01$), increase of empowerment ($p<0.01$) and adherence with treatment ($p<0.01$). Psycho-education is proven to improve well-being of bone cancer patients.

Conclusion: Psycho-education can be applied to bone cancer patients in nursing services.

Keywords: well-being, cancer, bone cancer and psycho-education

**OPTIMIZING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE WITH HIV-AIDS
THROUGH SUPPORTIVE CARE AND PALLIATIVE CARE
INTERVENTIONS: RAPID LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Hana Rizmadewi Agustina¹, Wafiq Nurul Azizah², Tazkia Badiana Audly², Damar Irza²,
Azalia Melati Putri², Yussly Kurnia Herliani³**

¹Departement of Fundamental and Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas
Padjadjaran

²Student at Undergraduate Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

³Departement of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

Corresponding Author:

Hana Rizmadewi Agustina, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

Jl. Ir Soekarno Km 21, Sumedang, Jawa Barat 45363

Mobile: +62812-1414-8757

Email: hana.rizmadewi@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV is a virus that weakens the immune system and can cause acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), which is generally characterized by opportunistic infections. HIV continues to be a global public health problem. The problems that arise are very complex and can interfere with the continuity of their daily lives and reduce the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS. **Objective:** To find out which rehabilitation and palliative care interventions are effectively used in health services to improve the quality of life of PLWHA (People with HIV-AIDS). **Methods:** The method used is a rapid review by searching for articles based on four databases NCBI, NIH, EBSCO, and PubMed. The studies reviewed are empirical studies with qualitative, quantitative, and mix-method designs in English with full text, as well as intervention studies within the last 10 years of publication from 2012 – 2021 in people with HIV/AIDS. **Results:** Based on the results of the analysis conducted, 6 articles were obtained regarding rehabilitation care for people with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA), palliative care approaches, and predictor factors related to the quality of life (QoL) of PLWHA. **Conclusion:** Early supportive and palliative care for PLWHA can help optimize the quality of life of PLWHA through additional treatments such as yoga and physiotherapy and the full involvement of health workers during patient treatment.

Keywords: AIDS, HIV, Palliative care, Quality of life, Treatment

HOW HEART FAILURE PATIENT STARTING SELF CARE: A PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY

Tony Suharsono¹, Ikhda Ulya², Sri Yona³, Bambang Budi Siswanto⁴

1 Doctoral Student Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia, 2. Faculty of Health Science Universitas Brawijaya, 3 Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia, 4. Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia – National Cardiovascular Center Harapan Kita

Correspondence: suharsono.fk@ub.ac.id

Background and Aim: Heart failure patients should have to do self-care at home for the rest of their lives. The patient's behavior of self-care is still poor and the patient does not understand well. A good understanding of the implementation of self-care for heart failure patients makes it easier for health workers to prepare patients to do so. This study aimed to explore the experiences of heart failure patients in self-care at home.

Material and Method: A descriptive phenomenology study was conducted on 19 heart failure patients with an average age of 59.2 years who were self-care at home. In-depth interviews were conducted with patients who visited RSUB heart polyclinic to explore patients' experiences of self-care. In-depth interviews are conducted individually for 30-45 minutes. All in-depth interviews were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using thematic analysis.

Result: The analysis results obtained three main themes: the patient's perspective in carrying out self-care, the efforts of heart failure patients to carry out self-care, and the readiness of heart failure patients to do self-care. The results of this study show that patient acceptance and understanding are the first step to continuing self-care and adapting to heart failure conditions at home.

Conclusion: The readiness and social support that patients receive is an essential component of carrying out heart failure patients' self-care. Health workers must provide health education and support patients adapting to self-care.

Keyword: Selfcare, Heart Failure, Phenomenology

EFFECTS OF ENTERAL NUTRITION METHOD USING CONTINUOUS FEEDING ON PATIENTS IN INTENSIVE CARE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF RCT's

Gatra Satria¹, Debie Dahlia², Dikha Ayu Kurnia², Agung Waluyo²,

1. *Master of Nursing Student, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jawa Barat, Indonesia*
2. *Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jawa Barat, Indonesia*

*(Corresponding author) Gatra Satria, Mampang Hills G.XII No.28 Kota Depok,
081398444176, gattrasatria606@gmail.com*

Abstract

Background Nutritional support for critically ill patients is important for survival. Nutritional support can be in the form of enteral feeding for patients within 48 hours of admission to the ICU. This is crucial for patients who are under mechanical ventilator. However, there are several choice of methods in providing enteral feeding for patients, including continuous feeding, intermittent feeding, bolus feeding, cyclic feeding, and volume-based feeding. However, there are some suggested complications associated with enteral feeding, including refeeding syndrome, tube malpositioning, and aspiration. Thus, this study aims to provide a comprehensive synthesis and interpretation of enteral feeding using the continuous feeding method for patients treated in the ICU.

Methods The articles were searched in ProQuest, EBSCOhost, PubMed and Science Direct database using keyword combinations of: "Continuous Feeding", "Enteral Nutrition", "Nutrition in Critical care", "Critical illness". The inclusion criteria were free, full text, published in the last 4 years, provided information about method of choice for the enteral feeding on critically ill patients, RCT's research and written in English. Of a total of 2.159 papers found, 4 papers were selected.

Result The enteral feeding protocol for patients admitted to the ICU varies depending on the condition of each patient. Enteral feeding is an important component of nutritional support. the continuous feeding method significantly improves the achievement of target nutritional requirements. In addition, it reduces the risk of aspiration caused by the production of residue from gastrointestinal problems in critically ill patients

Conclusion providing nutrition using the continuous feeding method is highly recommended for use in patients treated in the intensive care unit.

Keywords: *Continuous Feeding, Enteral Nutrition, Critical illness*

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALL EXERCISE IN REDUCING
LABOR PAIN: A SCOPING REVIEW**
Sukmawati Sukmawati¹, Furkon Nurhakim², Lilis Mamuroh³

^{1,3}Departement of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Padjadjaran University

²Departement of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Padjadjaran University

Email koresponden: sukmawati@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Childbirth is a physiological process that begins with increasing uterine contractions which can cause severe pain, as a physical and psychological response. One effort to reduce labor pain with Ball Exercise. The purpose of this literature review is to determine the effectiveness of ball exercises in reducing labor pain.

Methods: The research method is a literature review with a narrative review approach. The database used by EBSCO, Pubmed, and Google Scholar with the keywords labor women AND ball OR ball exercising AND pain management OR pain relief OR pain control OR pain reduction. The inclusion criteria for selecting articles were publications for 2011-2021, full text, in Indonesian and English, primary research articles with the type of quasi-experimental research, and RCTs. The exclusion criteria from the selection of articles were articles with the study protocol research method.

Results: The search results for articles were obtained from the EBSCO Host database with 18 articles, PubMed with 5915 articles, and Google Scholar with 256 articles. After screening based on inclusion criteria, 10 articles were analyzed. From the 10 articles analyzed, it was found that all articles stated that ball exercise was effective in reducing labor pain.

Conclusion: It is hoped that ball exercises can be done by pregnant women to reduce labor pain.

Keywords: Ball exercising; labor women; pain management

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT
PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A SCOPING REVIEW**

Astuti Arseda¹, Dikes Simanjuntak¹, Nursiswati²

¹Master of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Author of correspondence: Astuti Arseda, astuti21001@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: This study aims to map the instruments for assessing nutritional status in type 2 Diabetes. **Method:** We conducted a scoping review with inclusion criteria: DM, aged > 18 years; underwent nutritional status assessments, English articles, full-text publications. Exclusion criteria: Non-English articles, articles in the form of books or reviews. The articles search was performed using PubMed database with keywords: type 2 diabetes, nutrition assessment, dietary assessment, nutritional status. PRISMA flowchart is used to display the flow of quality article searches. **Results:** Eight articles were included with four themes, namely anthropometric instruments: height, weight, BMI, waist circumference, hip circumference; biochemical instruments: blood sugar, HbA1C, insulin serum, HOMA, lipid profile; clinical status instruments: history taking, blood pressure, physical activity; dietary intake instruments: a food recall, estimated food record. **Conclusion:** Various instruments have also been developed for a comprehensive assessment of nutritional status in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes, Nutritional Status, instruments, Dietary Intake

ABSTRACT FROM PROFESSIONAL PARTICIPANTS

A Cross-country Comparison of Sleep Quality and Depression between Indonesia, Taiwan and Japan Elderly

Hening Pujasari^{1*}, Min-Huey Chung², Hirochika Ryuno³, Dwi Nurviyandari¹, Pi-Chen Chang²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

²College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University

³Department of Nursing, Kobe University

*Corresponding author: Hening Pujasari, Gedung E Lt. 7, Rumpun Ilmu Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Indonesia, Depok 16424, Indonesia, +62 21 27608407, pujasari@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Decreased sleep quality and depression are problems that are often experienced by the elderly and can affect their quality of life. This study was conducted to compare the quality of sleep and level of depression in Indonesia, Japan, and Taiwan's elderly.

Method: The design of this study was cross-national comparative descriptive with a quantitative approach. This study involved 254 elderly people from three countries recruited using convenience sampling techniques. The instruments used in this study are the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) to measure sleep quality, and the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-15) to measure the level of depression in the elderly.

Results: The results showed that the average total PSQI score was 8.99 (poor sleep quality) and the GDS score was 6.29 (mild depression) in the elderly of the three countries. Bivariate analysis was also conducted to determine the relationship between sleep quality and depression levels in the elderly. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between sleep quality and the level of depression in the Indonesian and Japanese elderly. However, it was found that there was a significant relationship between sleep quality and the level of depression in Taiwan's elderly (p -value = 0.012). In addition, the higher the PSQI score (poor sleep quality), the higher the level of depression in the elderly ($r=1.000$). There were significant differences between the three countries in terms of PSQI global score (p -value = 0.0001) and Geriatric Depression Score (p -value = 0.0001). Compared to the Taiwanese and Japanese elderly, the Indonesian elderly are the highest, both in the PSQI global score and the GDS total score.

Conclusion: Among the three countries, there were differences in sleep quality depression. The relationship between quality of sleep quality and depression in the elderly might be reciprocal. It is recommended the large number of elderly people who experience sleep disturbance and depression in the three countries certainly needs special attention from related parties to improve holistic geriatric services in order to minimize complaints and improve the quality of life of the elderly.

Keywords: Comparative Study, Depression Level, Elderly, Sleep Quality

**FAMILY-CENTERED CARE INTERVENTION FOR INCREASING EMPOWERMENT
FAMILIES AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) INFANTS:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Hotnida Erlin Situmorang^{1,2*}, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati³, Yeni Rustina³

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

²University of Cenderawasih, Jayapura Papua

³ Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

*Corresponding author: erlinsitumorang@gmail.com ph 081292147096

Abstract

Premature and LBW babies cause many parents stress, frustration, and confusion. Sick neonates receive family-centered care (FCC). The effects of FCC interventions on parental empowerment and clinical outcomes in LBW infants are summarized in this systematic review. PRISMA was used to retrieve articles from Scopus, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, and Clinical Key Nursing using boolean operators and keywords like "family-centered care model" and "enhancing family agency" and "low birth weight" and "baby" OR "infants" OR "neonates." 482 articles Full-text, quantitative, open-access, English, family-centered care model interventions, and 2018–2023 articles were screened. Three articles passed screening, and the other three were found by hand searching. The JBI checklist for quasi-experimental studies was used to critically evaluate six articles. FCC interventions improve infant weight gain, breastfeeding, LBW and premature infant length of stay, and nosocomial infections, according to a systematic review. FCC interventions reduce parental anxiety and improve LBW infant care. Create standard outcome sets to test FCC interventions and outcome-defined treatment plans that incorporate patient and family perspectives and unique characteristics.

Keywords: Family centered care; family empowerment; LBW; Systematic Review

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' PERSPECTIVES ON IMPLEMENTING CHILDHOOD PNEUMONIA PREVENTION AND CONTROL: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Restuning Widiasih¹, Binahayati², Nenden Maryam³, Katharine Nelson⁴, Tata Sudrajat⁵

¹Department of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

²Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Padjadjaran

³Department of Paediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

⁴School of Nursing, Midwifery and Health Practice, Victoria University of Wellington

⁵Sayangi Tunas Cilik Foundation

Author of correspondence: Restuning Widiasih, Jl. Ir. Soekarno KM 21, Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjadjaran, +6281395098454, restuning.widiasih@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Under-five children are particularly vulnerable to the threat of pneumonia, which remains one of the leading causes of death among children in developing countries, including Indonesia. Even though Pneumonia services are part of routine activities at Public Health Centers, health workers encounter numerous obstacles and limited facilities in providing adequate care for children with pneumonia, especially at the community level. This qualitative study explored the perspectives of health professionals regarding the implementation of programs for the prevention and control of childhood pneumonia.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 19 health professionals, including doctors, nurses, and midwives, with four participants from two pediatric pneumonia referral hospitals, and 15 from public health centers in Bandung district, West Java, and West Sumba district, West Nusa Tenggara. In addition, thematic analysis was used to analyze the data.

Results: The analysis identified five main themes. First, Pneumonia Management and Case Finding involved actions for identifying and treating under-five Pneumonia. Second, difficulty in determining Pneumonia diagnosis captured challenges in deciding an accurate diagnosis. Third, controlling risk factors focuses on efforts to address the contributing factors. Fourth, the information Systems and Monitoring Program described the importance of a data system and evaluated the effectiveness of interventions. Finally, Management Program sheds light on the strategic planning of pneumonia control programs.

Conclusions: To achieve the goal of reducing Pneumonia morbidity and mortality in children, a collaborative mechanism or standard procedure agreed upon by various health professionals is necessary. Nurses in community and clinical settings play a crucial role in developing concrete collaborative mechanisms to improve the health of Indonesian children.

Keywords: children health, health professionals, Pneumonia

THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN EDUCATION ON SELF-EFFICACY AND ADHERENCE OF CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

Indah Susilowati¹, Tuti Nuraini^{2*}, Dewi Gayatri²

1. Master Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia
2. Basic Science and Fundamental Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

*Corresponding author: tutinfik@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Side effects of undergoing cancer therapy include decreased kidney function, so cancer patients must undergo hemodialysis therapy. Cancer patients need self-efficacy and compliance to experience all treatments properly.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the effect of therapeutic regimen education on the self-efficacy and compliance of cancer patients undergoing hemodialysis at Dharmas Cancer Hospital. Therapeutic regimen education is a program delivered and monitored by nurses so that cancer patients are obedient and can follow therapy as planned.

Methods: The research method uses a quasi-experimental with a control group study design in which research respondents receive an intervention, and then the impact of that intervention is assessed and examined. This study used a quota sampling technique with 34 patients in each group (intervention and control groups). The questionnaire used to measure self-efficacy is the Self-efficacy to Manage Chronic Disease Scale (SEMCD), while compliance using The End-Stage Renal Disease Adherence Questionnaire (ESDR-AQ). Bivariate data analysis used an independent t-test (compliance) and Mann Whitney (Self Efficacy) to compare scores in the control and intervention groups after intervention. Paired t-tests (compliance) and Wilcoxon (Self Efficacy) were used to compare before and after the intervention in each group.

Results: Results showed a significant improvement in self-efficacy and adherence after the therapeutic regimen educational intervention ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The results show the importance of the nurse's role in improving patient self-efficacy and adherence to the following therapy

Keywords: Self Efficacy, Hemodialysis Adherence, Therapeutic Education

THE EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION IN REDUCING DISTRESS AND CONTROLLING BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

Faisal Amir¹, Mufarika^{2*}, Sitti Sulaihah³

¹²³ STIKES NGUDIA HUSADA MADURA, Bangkalan, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: mufarika.unpad@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is a systemic hemodynamic imbalance that can be exacerbated by the presence of distress. Progressive muscle relaxation (PMR) is an alternative therapy that can be applied independently to reduce distress and control systolic and diastolic pressure, especially in patients with hypertension. This research aims to analyze the effect of PMR on distress and blood pressure in hypertensive patients.

Methods : The research design used was two group pretest-posttest with a control group design. The dependent variable was stress and systolic and diastolic blood pressure, while the independent variable was progressive muscle relaxation. This study used the DASS questionnaire, this instrument was not tested for validity and reliability because the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales were valid and reliable. The study was conducted in the working area of Dasuk Public Health Center, Sumenep Regency with a population of 130 hypertensive patients. Sampling technique using simple random sampling. The sample was divided into 2 groups, control, and intervention groups, each of which amounted to 25 respondents. The intervention group was given progressive muscle relaxation exercises, while the control group was given deep breathing relaxation for 15-20 minutes each day every morning and afternoon for 14 days by research team. The pre and post-test data were then tested for normality using Shapiro-Wilk and the data distribution was not normal so the different tests used Mann Whitney with $\alpha = 0.05$

Results : Progressive Muscle Relaxation can significantly reduce distress in the progressive muscle relaxation intervention group and the control group with deep breathing exercise with p-value $(0.031) < 0.05$ and was not significant in controlling systole and diastole in hypertension in the intervention group with progressive muscle relaxation and the control group with deep breathing exercise with p-values 0.712 and 0.236, both of which are greater than $\alpha = 0.05$.

Conclusion: Optimizing the contraction and relaxation phases of progressive muscle relaxation can reduce distress compared to deep breathing relaxation. However, both of them are able to reduce systolic and diastolic pressure in hypertensive patients.

Keywords: Progressive Muscle Relaxation, Distress, Blood Pressure, Hypertension

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN INDONESIA

Sri Susanty¹, Yeu-Hui Chuang^{2,3}

¹ Nursing Professional Education Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Halu Oleo

² School of Nursing, College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University

³ Center for Nursing and Healthcare Research in Clinical Application, Wan Fang Hospital, Taipei Medical University

Author of correspondence: Yeu-Hui Chuang, Address: 250 Wu-Xing St., Taipei 11031, Taiwan, Tel: +886-2-27361661 ext. 6328, Fax: +886-2-23772842, yeuhui@tmu.edu.tw, Sigma Theta Tau member: Pi Chapter (no: 0179518)

ABSTRACT

Background: Depressive symptoms are the most common psychological problems experienced by older adults. Previous studies have indicated that depressive symptoms are correlated with poor physical and psychological health outcomes. However, there is a lack of information regarding the prevalence of depressive symptoms and the factors related to psychological health among community-dwelling older adults in Indonesia. This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of depressive symptoms and determine their associated factors among community-dwelling older people in Indonesia.

Method: A cross-sectional design with stratified random sampling was used in 15 community health centers in Indonesia. Older adults (60 years old), could speak Indonesian or the local language as part of the inclusion criteria. People who had psychiatric disorders were excluded. Totally, 1360 elderly people were recruited. The instrument included demographic data, GDS- SF, and a single-item loneliness question. Mean, SD, frequency, and percentages were employed to describe participant. Univariate logistic regression and multivariate logistic regression were performed to find the association and predictors of depressive symptoms.

Results: The prevalence of depressive symptoms among older adults in the community was 70%. Older adults who lived alone, had no previous employment, had enough income, had missing teeth, had visual problems, had less time to attend leisure activities per month, had better health status, had better cognitive function, had more social support, and had loneliness were more likely to have depressive symptoms.

Conclusion: Depressive symptoms are common among the older population in Indonesia. Surprisingly, older adults with better health conditions, better cognitive function, better economic status, and more social support had a higher chance of experiencing depressive symptoms. These findings are contrary to existing studies. Moreover, strategies should be developed to prevent or alleviate depressive symptoms among community-dwelling older adults in Indonesia.

Keywords: community, depressive symptoms, Indonesian, older adults, prevalence

DEVELOPING NURSE-LED PALLIATIVE CARE INTERVENTION FOR PEOPLE WITH CANCER IN THE RESOURCE-CHALLENGED CONTEXT

Purba Chandra^{1,2}, Johnston Bridget, ^{3,4}, Kotronoulas Grigorios³

^{1,2}PhD student (Nursing) School of Medicine, Dentistry & Nursing, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom, ²Nursing Faculty, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia, ³University of Glasgow School of Medicine, Dentistry & Nursing, Glasgow, United Kingdom, ⁴NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom.

Author of correspondence: Purba, Chandra Isabella Hostanida, Kampus FKep Unpad Jatinangor, ruang KMB, 082124522715 2339609C@student.gla.ac.uk,

ABSTRACT

Background: Cancer diagnosis and treatment are often delayed due to limited health resources diseases Indonesia, thus delaying treatment and appropriate supportive care. This study aims to develop a nurse-led intervention for cancer patients and their family caregivers in West Java Province, Indonesia.

Methods: This study is a mixed-methods design that is carried out in four stages. Stage 1 investigated the current structure of the service. Stage 2 surveyed the level of need and burden of people and family caregivers. Stage 3 interviewed participants' views and expectations of a nurse-led intervention. Stage 4 synthesized evidence to justify the service's leading palliative care component. Participants were the palliative team documents (stage 1), patients with cancer and their family caregivers (stage 2), the staff of palliative care (stage 3), and articles related to search terms (stage 4). Data were collected using document observation for audit (stage 1), surveys of participants' needs and burden (stage 2), an interview topic guide for interview (stage 3), and a search strategy for systematic review (stage 4). Descriptive statistics were computed and reported for quantitative data in stage 2, while thematic analysis was used for qualitative data in stages 1, 3, and 4. We integrated findings from all four stages to map the main components of the new intervention and suggest its mode of operation in Indonesia.

Results: 227 patients, 220 family caregivers, and 10 staff were recruited. Typical participants were married females, 35-55 years old, while the staff was primarily nurses, level education master, worked in a palliative team for 5 years, and had palliative training experience. The audit found that the palliative care development showed slow progress and served only a few people due to the limited resources in the hospital. Survey data reported unmet supportive care needs in all domains except for sexuality. Interviews found all participants raised their expectations of nurse-led intervention. A systematic review suggested a model of care that allows for easy access to palliative care to mitigate the burden and fulfill supportive care needs. Overall, the result suggested developing nurse-led intervention palliative care service in a poor resource context.

Discussion: The slow development of palliative care services is considered due to policy, finances, and limited human resources. Patients and family caregivers need supportive care to release their burden, especially in accessing the service at a low cost. The stakeholders expected easy access and home care model palliative care. Despite the barriers in a poor resource context, the literature review reported some palliative teams could deliver the service with good arrangements between teams, NGOs, the government, and the community.

Conclusions and implications: Findings demonstrated that the team shows slow development while most participants reported a high need for supportive care. The overarching theme was barriers and challenges in providing Nurse-led intervention in a resource-poor setting. The suggested palliative (cancer) care service model was the support in physical-psychological-spiritual and financial components, with the hospital and home care-based model with the qualified health care staff and volunteers. Our findings will be valuable to enhance the status of supportive and palliative care provided in West Java Province, Indonesia. Flexible and comprehensive nurse-led interventions should be developed to support family caregivers fulfil their roles and sustain their quality of life.

Keywords: Adult with Cancer, Developing palliative care, Family caregiver, Indonesia, Palliative care, Supportive Care Needs.

Community nurses' perception of barriers and facilitators to pressure injury prevention and treatment in older adults living at home: an explanatory mixed-method study

Sheizi P **Sari**, Ph.D.^{1,2}, Irma HJ **Everink**, Ph.D.², Prof. Yati **Afiyanti**³, Yufitriana **Amir**, Ph.D.⁴, Prof. Christa **Lohrmann**⁵, Prof. Jos MGA **Schols**^{2, 6}

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

²Department of Health Services Research, Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands

³Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

⁵Department of Nursing Science, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria

⁶Department of Family Medicine, Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands

Corresponding author: s.sari@maastrichtuniversity.nl, sheizi@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: Community-dwelling older adults, particularly those who are frail or disabled, are at risk of pressure injuries and need special attention. Community nurses have the responsibility of supervising older adults' health problems in the community. This study aims to examine Indonesian community nurses' perceived barriers and facilitators in providing pressure injury prevention for older adults living at home.

Methods: The study took place in public health centres in Bandung city, West Java, Indonesia. In total, 235 community nurses with at least a vocational nursing degree (three years of nursing education) and permanently working in a public health centre participated in the study. The study employed mixed methods whereby the quantitative phase (paper-based questionnaire) was followed by the qualitative phase (focus group interview). Descriptive statistics were used to present demographic, work-related characteristics and frequency distributions of perceived barriers and facilitators of pressure injury prevention and treatment. The analysis of the focus group interviews followed the procedure of content analysis.

Results: The results show that community nurses experienced the following barriers on pressure injury prevention and treatment among older adults living at home: lack of time, inadequate equipment, limited opportunities for training, inadequate knowledge and skills and lack of actual data about community-dwelling adults at risk of pressure injuries. On the other hand, community nurses assumed that sufficient knowledge and skills, a regulation that makes pressure injury prevention a priority, and the availability of data about older adults living at home could be strong facilitators to help them perform adequate preventive practices.

Conclusions: This study provides insight into pressure injury prevention and treatment among older adults living at home from the perspective of community nurses. Refreshing the knowledge and skills of community nurses could be potential facilitators to improving pressure injury prevention and treatment among older adults living at home in Indonesia.

Keywords

aged, community health nursing, Indonesia, pressure ulcer.

THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)-BASED WEARABLE DEVICE TO MONITOR BODY SURFACE TEMPERATURE AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Iqbal Pramukti^{1*}, Laili Rahayuwati¹, Tuti Pahria¹, Chun-Yin Yeh², Nai-Ying Ko²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

²Department of Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

*Correspondence: iqbal.pramukti@unpad.ac.id

Background: Measuring body temperature during the COVID 19 pandemic is recommended, including among healthcare professionals (HPs) to reduce the risk of cross infections. However, using traditional thermometer is difficult to attain due to busy working schedules and high chances of human errors.

Objective: This study describes the application of a continuous temperature monitoring system based on the Internet of Things (IoT) among HPs in hospitals during the COVID-19 pandemic and the sensitivity and specificity of the tools.

Methods: A prospective cohort study was conducted among HPs in a tertiary hospital in Sumedang, West Java Indonesia. HPs participated in this study wore HEARThermo, an innovative wearable device used to measure body surface temperature every 10s. The sensitivity and specificity were calculated by dividing the number of fever participants and unfever participants with the total participants, respectively.

Results: A total of 40 HPs (nurses and midwives) working in the medical ward between August 1 and August 22, 2021, were participated. The test showed the specificity, and the Negative Predictive Value (NPV) were 97% and 100%, respectively. The results indicated that the device were highly specify to identify the fever, while it totally found that the non-fever persons were truly does not have the disease due to the fever.

Conclusions: The application of the continuous temperature monitoring system serves as a solution to early identify HPs suspected of having fever during the COVID-19 pandemic.

VALIDITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION AMONG ADVANCED CANCER PATIENTS

Nurul Huda^{1*}, Malissa Kay Shaw³, Wan Nishfa Dewi¹, Hsiu-Ju Chang², Hellena Deli¹
Agung Waluyo⁴

¹Nursing Faculty, Universitas Riau

²College of Nursing, Department of Nursing, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

³Graduate Institute of Humanities in Medicine, Taipei Medical University

⁴Nursing Faculty, Universitas Indonesia

Corresponding author :

Ns. Nurul Huda M.Kep Sp Kep MB., PhD

Kampus Keperawatan Universitas Riau, Jalan Pattimura No 9, Pekanbaru, Riau

Email : nurul.huda@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Phone : 0761-31162 /082312213660

Background:

Advanced cancer patients are vulnerable people getting mental health problems. Coping is considered the most important way to deplete these problems. This paper aims to evaluate the validity and acceptability of the psycho-educational intervention (PEI) among advanced cancer with mental health problems focused on coping. PEI is developed based on the Transactional theory of stress and coping.

Methods: The PEI has two face-to-face structured education sessions followed by a phone call for each session. The PEI manuscript was established based on the literature reviewed and distributed then to seven content experts from various backgrounds to determine the intervention's validity. The I-CVIs and the S-CVI/Ave tested the intervention's content validity. Meanwhile, 88 advanced cancer patients were selected to measure the acceptability of each intervention by filling out the rating treatment acceptability (IRP-15) questionnaires.

Results: The finding shows that the S-CVI/UA = 0.83 and The S-CVI/Ave = 0.96. The mean total score for the intervention on the rating scale was 84.3. Most patients provided positive feedback on components offered in the intervention (98. %) and concerning the information (95%). The Psycho-educational Intervention possesses high validity and is acceptable from these two indexes.

Conclusion: PEI is an acceptable intervention for advanced cancer patients concerning coping mechanisms. This PEI is recommended to be used by nurses to increase coping among advanced cancer patients with mental health problems.

Keywords: *Psycho-educational Intervention, Coping, Advanced cancer*

**EFFECT OF *PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION* ON STRESS AMONG
BREAST CANCER PATIENTS WHO UNDERGO CHEMOTHERAPY**

Hema Malini¹, Desti Kurnia Utami², Rika Sarfika³

¹Department Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
Padang, Indonesia, 25163

²Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia,
25163

²Departement Mental and Community Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas
Andalas, Padang, Indonesia, 25163

*Corresponding author: Hema Malini, ¹Department Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty
of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia, 25163, email:
hemamalini@nrs.unand.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Chemotherapy is a necessary treatment for breast cancer patients, but it can also induce stress due to the procedures and conditions associated with it. Consequently, patients require non-pharmacological interventions to help reduce stress and promote relaxation. This study investigated the impact of progressive muscle relaxation (PMR) therapy on stress levels among breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Method: Using a quantitative research design with pre- and post-tests and a control group approach, the study administered PMR intervention for seven days to 18 patients in the intervention group, while 18 control patients did not receive PMR therapy. Statistical analysis, including the paired t-test and independent t-test, was used to analyze the data.

Results: The results indicated that administering seven-day PMR interventions significantly reduced stress levels and alleviated stress symptoms among the respondents. The implementation of PMR therapy greatly influenced the significant decrease in the average stress score before and after the therapy administration. The enthusiasm from respondents also supported the effectiveness of PMR therapy in reducing the stress experienced by breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Conclusion: This study concludes that PMR therapy is a potential method to help breast cancer patients cope with the stress caused by chemotherapy. PMR therapy can provide physical and emotional benefits by reducing cortisol production in the blood and restoring hormone balance, which can provide emotional balance and peace of mind. Therefore, the findings suggest that PMR therapy should be considered as a non-pharmacological intervention to help breast cancer patients manage negative feelings during their healing process.

Keywords: Chemotherapy; Stress; complementary; interventions; healing.

HOW TO MANAGE PROLONGE BLEEDING IN MENSTRUATION PERIODE: A CASE STUDY

Yanti Hermayanti¹, Ida Maryati²

Maternity Departement, Nursing Faculty, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

Correspondence: yanti.hermayanti@unpad.ac.

ABSTRACT

Background: Menstrual bleeding that arrives quickly before 28 days usually occurs in anemic women, low knowledge about the relationship between nutrition and bleeding, and do not know how to handle it.

Purpose: This case study will explain the effectiveness of handling bleeding by improving body's condition through fulfill the nutritional needs.

Method: Exploratory case study and purposive sampling used to find the Case. Interviews, observation and case management were applied to collect data. Thematic analysis and Nursing Process were used to manage the problems.

Result: Nutritional deficits and lack of knowledge about how to handle bleeding were the main causes of the problem. Providing pathophysiology of prolonged bleeding, and explanation of how to fix it through improving the fulfillment of nutritional needs and fluid balance were effective to overcome the bleeding problem in the following month. Within 4 years of study, only 1 times bleeding occurred, due to high stress happened when a new learning process begun. The stress influences the eating habit, which need other intervention to overcome the stress.

Discussion: Blood vessel usually open in women who have Inadequate uterine contractions during menstruation. This caused by smooth muscle of the uterine could not work properly because of oxytocin, Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Chloride, ATPase were not enough to make an energy for contraction.

Conclusion: Nurse can used simple management in handling bleeding problem during period by improving body's condition through fulfill the nutritional needs, and stress management.

Key word: bleeding, menstruation, nutritional needs, stress management.

CARE TAKING COEXISTING DEPRESSION AND HOARDING DISORDER: A CASE STUDY

Chlara Yunita Prabawati^{1*}, Reliani¹, Iskandar², Rusta Fariningsih², Meisya Pramestri Utami Putri³

¹Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Indonesia

²Menur Psychiatric Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Students of Department of Nursing, Faculty Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Chlara Yunita Prabawati chlarayunitaprabawati@um-surabaya.ac.id

A hoarding disorder exhibits difficulty in discarding items irrespective of their actual worth and persistent asset of things. Comorbid conditions like anxiety, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder are related to hoarding disorder. This study aims to discuss how to care for Coexisting Depression and Hoarding Disorder. It is a case study conducted on two participants with depression. The Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) and The Hoarding Rating Scale-Interview (HRSI) were applied to the participants. Two patients showed interest in managing their underlying hoarding and depressed behavior. The participants presented depression classifications ranging from behavior to mild-to-moderate depressed mood. Retardation and agitation showed severely. Negative affect and functional impairment are classified moderate to severe for the Hoarding Disease severity. All participants presented a correlation between the severity of depressed mood and four domains of hoarding disorder. Participants reported that they would cooperate in the event of an assessment of therapeutic. Nursing strategies of caretaking involve underlying his behavior. Be aware that other hoarding behavior might silently occur in society. It might relate to the psychological dynamic of consumptive behavior and the internal effect of societal patterns on re-starting the pandemic. Health mitigation is urgently needed.

Keywords: obsessive-compulsive disorder, hoarding disorder, psychiatry, depression, nursing

PARENTS' DEPRESSION SYNDROME AND PARENTAL PARTICIPATION IN CHILD HOSPITAL CARE

Ayu Widya Lestari^{1,2}, Chia-Kuei Lee³

¹ Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

² Department of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia Hospital, Indonesia

³ Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

Background: Parents' psychological distress is commonly occurred during child hospitalization. It might impede the parents' role to care for their hospitalized child. However, the influence of parents' psychological distress on parental participation practice in hospital care in Indonesia's population is still unclear. Identification of the type and level of parents' psychological distress and parental participation during child hospitalization in Indonesia was needed to provide a better understanding of the practice and cultural differentiation in Indonesia's population. This study aimed to examined whether parents' psychological distress influence the practice of parental participation during child hospitalization.

Method: The cross-sectional, descriptive, and correlational study design was used. A convenience sample of 156 parent-child dyads were recruited from August 17 to December 25, 2020 in a mother and child hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Index of Parents Participation (TIPP) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) were used to assess parental participation and parents' psychological distress during child's hospitalization. Both instruments had good validity to determine each concept. The Cronbach's alpha of the Indonesia version of TIPP was ranged around 0.77 to 0.90. Moreover, the Indonesia version of HADS also has a good reliability with Kappa coefficient of 0.706 for anxiety scale and 0.681 for depression scale. Parent-child dyads from four pediatric wards filled in the questionnaires after 24 hours of hospital stay in ward. Pre-testing of the instrument was conduct by a pilot study among parents of hospitalized children in the same hospital. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis H test, and Spearman Rank correlation.

Results: This study resulted 20.5% of parents reported the borderline abnormal of anxiety syndrome and 18.6% reported the abnormal level of anxiety syndrome during their child hospitalization. For the level of parent's depression, 18.6% of parents reported the borderline level of depression syndrome, while 10.9% of parents reported the abnormal level of depression syndrome. Around two-thirds of the parents (66%, $n = 103$) reported a moderate level of participation practices in child hospital care, 32.7% ($n = 51$) reported the maximum level of participation (scores 33–36), and 1.3% ($n = 2$) reported the minimum level of participation (scores 0–16) during child hospitalization. Moreover, parent participation was found to have a negative correlation with parent's depression ($r = -.25$; $p = .002$) but not with parent's anxiety ($r = -.10$; $p = .230$).

Conclusion: The more parents feel depressed during child hospitalization, the less they can participate in their child hospital care. The result of cross-sectional design study may have the better representation of the current condition of the subjects. However, it could not well explain about the causal effect of the independent variables to the dependent variable. The findings suggest that the identification and early intervention for parents' psychological distress is important to encourage parents to be able to participate in their child hospital care.

Keywords: *child hospitalization, parents' anxiety, parents' depression, parental participation, parent psychological distress.*

EFFECTIVENESS OF ADULT THERAPEUTIC GROUP THERAPY ON INTIMATE DEVELOPMENT

Syisnawati Syisnawati

Department of Nursing, FKIK UIN Alauddin Makassar

Email : syisnawati.syarif@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The main problem of young adult individuals in the developmental stage of young adulthood is *intimacy versus isolation*. Intimacy is an individual's ability to build close relationships with others. If a young adult is unable to make a deep personal commitment to others, then they will be isolated, so practice and stimulation are needed to improve their intimate abilities.

Methods: This study used a *quasi-experiment* design with a *pre-post test with the control group*, to determine the effect of young adult therapeutic group therapy; on the intimate development of students in the Department of Nursing FKIK UIN Alauddin Makassar. The sample was 72 people, 36 in the control group and 36 in the intervention group.

Results: The results showed a significant increase in the ability of intimate development ($p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.05$) in the intervention group after therapeutic group therapy, while for those who did not get it, there was no significant improvement.

Conclusion: The suggestion from this study is the application of therapeutic group therapy to improve the intimate development of young adults in the community as a form of mental nursing services in young adults.

Keywords: Therapy, Therapeutic, Adult, Intimacy, Groups

Case Study
**IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSERTIVE ACCEPTANCE COMMITMENT THERAPY (AACT) in
SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH VIOLENCE AT RSJD DR. AMINO GONDOHUTOMO
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

Diyan Yuli Wijayanti¹, Meidiana Dwidiyanti², Nur
Intan Fitriani³, Chika Ayu Tyara⁴, Ibnu Foyas
Hermanto⁵

¹²³⁴⁵Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine,
Universitas Diponegoro

ABSTRACT

Background: The risk of violent behavior is a problem that most often arises in schizophrenic. The inability to control emotions will lead to aggressive behavior both verbally and non-verbally directed at oneself, others and the surrounding environment. Assertive Acceptance Commitment Therapy (AACT) is one of the interventions that can be given by integrating Assertive Training (AT) and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT). AACT can provide skills for assertive behavior so that patients will be able to accept the problems experienced with adaptive behavior and have a commitment to maintain that behavior in all conditions.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to apply and analyze the results of the AACT intervention in schizophrenic patients at risk of violent behavior.

Method: The method used in this research is a case study, namely research that aims to investigate an existing event or phenomenon. Data were analyzed by directly interpreting and describe the results of calculating the increase in the General Adaptive Function Response (GAFR) score and then explaining by using textual and discourse analysis.

Result: The results of this study showed that there was a significant improvement in the GAFR score after the AACT intervention was given. The average increase in GAFR score was 16,33 (intensive 2). It means that, all patients experience an increase in the ability of Adaptive Function Response.

Conclusion: AACT can help schizophrenia with violence to have a more assertive behavior, accept the problem, their condition, and commit to maintaining adaptive behavior so that clients can control their anger.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Risk of Violent Behavior, AACT

**BALANCE EXERCISE MENURUNKAN RISIKO JATUH PADA LANSIA DI POSYANDU
GONTORAN TIMUR KABUPATEN LOMBOK BARAT**

Dewi Purnamawati, Denda Vena Arda, Ely Mawaddah

Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Mataram Jl. Kesehatan V/10 Mataram
Email: dewiwahid99@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Lansia merupakan kelompok umur yang paling beresiko mengalami gangguan keseimbangan karena perubahan morfologis pada otot yang mengakibatkan resiko jatuh. Hal ini berdampak pada hambatan mobilitas fisik yang menyebabkan lansia mengalami ketergantungan baik parsial maupun total yang mempengaruhi kualitas hidup lansia. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian *balance exercise* terhadap resiko jatuh pada lansia.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *pre eksperiment* dengan pendekatan *One Grup Pretest-Posttest*. Populasi dalam peneliti ini adalah lansia yang mengikuti Posyandu di Gontoran Timur yang memiliki resiko jatuh, pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *Purposive Sampling* sehingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 37 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar pengukuran *Time Up and Go Test (TUG)*. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah Uji *Wilcoxon*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata nilai *TUG* sebelum dilakukan *Balance Exercise* 14,57 dengan resiko jatuh tinggi 100% dan rata-rata nilai *TUG* setelah dilakukan *Balance Exercise* 13,04 dengan resiko jatuh tinggi 45,9% dan resiko jatuh rendah 54,1%. Hasil uji non parametrik menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon* diperoleh ada pengaruh *Balance exercise* terhadap resiko jatuh pada lansia ($P\text{-value} = 0,000, \alpha < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Kesimpulan penelitian ini *Balance Exercise* dapat menurunkan resiko jatuh pada lansia di Posyandu Gontoran Timur Kabupaten Lombok Barat. Disarankan agar *Balance Exercise* dapat dijadikan salah satu intervensi dalam melakukan penanganan terhadap resiko jatuh pada lansia.

Kata Kunci: *Balance Exercise*, Resiko jatuh, Lansia

NURSING OUTCOMES FOR POST FLOODING COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA

Agianto¹, Setiwan H.², Nasri N.M.³, Karunia M.⁴, Aminullah M.F.⁴,
Noor R.A.⁴, Yulianti D.W.⁴

¹Medical-Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat

²Nursing Management Department, School of Nursing, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat

³Idaman Hospital Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan

⁴School of Nursing, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat

ABSTRACT

Background: Health problems due to flooding have a very significant role in the sustainability of people's lives. There has been no research on nursing outcomes for flood-affected communities although research has been conducted on identification of nursing diagnoses for post-flood communities. The research objective was to identify nursing outcomes in post-flooding communities in South Kalimantan Province.

Method: A descriptive design with cross sectional approach has been used for this research. A sample of 125 people who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were recruited into the study using the consecutive sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire with 207 nursing outcomes assessment items for nursing diagnoses that appeared in post-flooding communities. The data analysis used univariate.

Results: There are 33 labels and 91 indicators of nursing outcomes that emerge and are often used by nurses in 14 nursing diagnoses for post-flooding communities. Nursing diagnoses that arise in flood-affected communities require nursing outcomes before appropriate nursing interventions are determined to be given to post-flooding clients. The quality of nursing services can be improved when a disaster occurs to reduce disability, complications and even death during and after a flooding disaster.

Conclusion: The existence of nursing diagnosis and nursing outcomes is an important part of the management of nursing care for individuals or communities affected by flooding. Those become the basis for developing nursing interventions and nursing care standards for flooding disaster.

Keywords: Nursing care, *nursing outcomes*, flooding

OPERATING ROOM NURSES' WORK MOTIVATION AND ITS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Ardenny¹, Falinda Oktariani²

^{1,2}Departemen Nursing, Health Polytechnic, Ministry Of Health , Pekanbaru

*Corresponding author: Ardenny, Jl. Melur No. 103 Sukajadi Pekanbaru 2821,
081372321907, dan 20656, dan email: ardenny_2010@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Work motivation is one of the main determinant factors of person's performance. There remain several complaints from various people about motivation to work in the operating room. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the operating room nurses' work motivation and its contributing factors.

Method: Descriptive correlational study applied with as many as 35 operating room nurses were involved. Data collected by using a questionnaire consisted of items related to various factors influencing work motivation in the operating room. The data analyzed by using Chi square test.

Results: More than half of the respondents were early adults (54.3%), male (57.1%), had been working for more than 5 years (60%), and most of them graduated from the diploma nursing level (74.3%). Most of the respondents reported normal workload (60.0%), and had good motivation (65.7%). A significant relationship was found between age and work motivation ($p = 0.011$). However, no significant relationship was observed between gender and work motivation ($p = 0.797$). There was a significant relationship between education and work motivation ($p = 0.042$), as well as between workload and work motivation ($p = 0.031$).

Conclusion: This study found that age, education, and workload significantly impact work motivation among operating room nurses. However, there was no significant relationship between gender and work motivation. These findings emphasize the importance of considering age, education, and workload factors to improve work motivation and enhance performance among operating room nurses.

Keywords: Burden, years of service, motivation, nurses, education

Noraliyatun Jannah¹, Trinur Handayani², Nurlela Hasan³, Zuraini Miz³,
Rais Husni Mubarak⁴, Cut Elfizahra⁴, Putri Mayasari¹

¹ Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh

² Inpatient Department, dr Zainoel Abidin Hospital, Banda Aceh

³ Association of Infection Prevention and Control Nurses, Aceh Indonesian National Nurse Association

⁴ Health Referral Field, Aceh Provincial Health Office

**Corresponding author: Noraliyatun Jannah, Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Syiah Kuala, Kopelma Darussalam Banda Aceh 23111, nora@usk.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Background: The pandemic has changed the physical order of health services, operational systems, and hospital administration. After a year of dealing with an outbreak, hospital health services are entering a phase of continuing to live together with COVID-19. The study determines how hospital health services are provided during the new normal phase.

Method: This qualitative study includes direct observation in clinical units in ten referral hospitals in Aceh Province from April 2021 to February 2022. Observations were conducted in the emergency, outpatient, and hospital wards. Observers record structured observation items in the form of a checklist sheet.

Results: In total, 40 room observations were conducted. The results of the observational studies show that the standard healthcare delivery has been modified following the guidelines of the Minister of Health of the Indonesian Republic of Indonesia. The service flow settings and Covid-19 transmission risk zones have been effectively implemented. The development of a strategy for health service innovation, referral reinforcement, and infection prevention and control lacks information management technology systems.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic at referral hospitals has been handled well overall regarding changes to health services. Government attention is required to support information system technology in infection prevention and referral systems. Pandemics may occur again, and it is necessary to pay attention to implementing health services during a crisis to support the health system's readiness better in the future.

Keywords: pandemics, COVID-19, referral and consultation, disease outbreak, Indonesia

**TRANSITION IN THE CARE OF CRITICAL PATIENTS IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT DURING
THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC THROUGH THE VIRTUAL VISIT ADAPTATION METHOD: CASE
REPORTS FOR 2021-2022**

Denissa Faradita Aryani ^{1,2}, Fitriah ¹, Juliana Gracia ¹, Sri Hariyanti ¹

¹ Nurse, Intensive Care Unit, Universitas Indonesia Hospital, Universitas Indonesia

² Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

Correspondence: Fitriah (fitriahakd@ymail.com)

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the process of adapting health service delivery. This case report describes an adaptation strategy for patient care in the intensive care unit, focusing on using virtual visit technology to assist families. Using an illustrative approach, we describe patient care during the pandemic and discusses the transitional nature of supporting patients at the Intensive Care Unit of the Universitas Indonesia Hospital. Modifying treatment strategies and the types and intensity of personal protective equipment is a common way to achieve treatment transitions. No visiting hours are implemented as part of the hospital's adaptation to treatment modifications following hospital regulations. This affects the provision of virtual patient assistance or virtual visits to critical patients for whom direct care cannot be provided. During a pandemic, this method can help satisfy the need for assistance and family participation in the care of critically ill patients.

Keywords: Adaptation, Critical Care, COVID-19, Pandemic, Virtual Visit

SIMULATION DESIGN OF VIRTUAL REALITY (VR)-BASED ELDERLY NURSING SERVICE IN NURSING COLLEGES: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Mira Asmirajanti¹, Antia¹ and Wahyu Tamly²

¹Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Esa Unggul University, Jakarta, Indonesia

²Motio Labs, Bandung, Indonesia

Email Correspondence: miraasmirajanti@esaunggul.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Virtual Reality new simulation technology, can potentially increase students' understanding of the material presented during the teaching and learning process. VR is considered to be able to help develop student understanding for the better, compared to conventional teaching methods.

Purpose: Identity a simulation design of virtual reality (VR)-based elderly nursing service to be applied in nursing colleges.

Methods: This research design uses Systematic Literature Reviews from data sources ScienceDirect, Pubmed, CiNAHL, and Google Scholar. PICO search strategy and full articles in pdf from 2019 - 2022. Keywords in the article's search were "nursing education" AND "virtual reality in education" OR "simulation nursing care" AND "elderly nursing care". The search results obtained 224. This was assessed according to the research theme. 22 articles were used for research and included in the PRISMA flowchart.

Results: VR can be used to provide nursing services to patients related to education, fall prevention, physical and cognitive training, pain therapy, neurorehabilitation, and recreational therapy. This technology is used as a tool to increase confidence, communication, and competence. VR can also be a simulation tool to hone skills, increase motivation, and learn critical thinking. Student practice related to learning clinical reasoning and critical thinking, communication, providing education, ABCDE practice, wound care, and fire safety using VR experienced a significant increase in abilities compared to conventional practice.

Conclusions: simulation of VR-based nursing service, can be applied to improve psychomotor skills and critical thinking. Lecturers must prepare teaching strategies, scenarios, and patient conditions before and after the action.

Keywords: virtual reality, nursing education, elderly nursing

LITERATURE REVIEW: EFFORTS ON INCREASING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS

Treesia Sujana

Immanuel Institute of Health

Corresponding author: Treesia Sujana, JL. Kopo No 161 Bandung, +628122920677,
treeriasujana11@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Non-communicable disease has long contributed to mortality number in Indonesia. In 2016 there were 73% deaths caused by non-transmissible diseases and 27% of them identified to have the risks of early onset of death. This study aimed to identify the attempts which have been done to increase the life quality of individuals living with chronic illness.

Method: Journals identified and obtained from EBSCO with keywords Chronic Illness OR Chronic Disease OR Chronic sickness AND nursing intervention OR nursing care OR nursing managements. Out of 234 journals, 25 journals were purposively chosen based on criteria: Research conducted for chronic illness patients/ communities and comprises of nursing/ health intervention.

Results: Five themes resulted from the analysis which are: the needs for evidence based prolonged nursing interventions, self-efficacy is the main factor that encourage individual's self-management related with the disease, nurse led interventions to increase self-efficacy, self-management interventions, creating supportive environment and the use of technology to improve supervisions on the disease. It is shown from the themes that both independence by individuals and also led by nurse are used to improve health and daily life activities of chronic illness patients.

Conclusion: Individuals with chronic diseases are important to have a high level of self-efficacy in order to be able to carry out optimal self-management of their disease so that their quality of life can improve. Other factors that support their improvements are using available resources such as nurses and technologies.

Keywords: chronic illness, quality of life, nursing.

Rr Sri Endang Pujiastuti¹, Choirul Anwar², Ainun Mutmainah³

¹²Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang

³Nurse Profession, Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang

ABSTRACT

The era of globalization requires health workers to provide optimal and quality health services. Quality health services require the collaboration of two or more health workers to solve patient problems, so it is necessary to collaborate health workers using Interprofessional Education strategies. Interprofessional education in nursing is a nursing innovation developed in the nursing profession that aims to prepare health workers and increase collaboration to face and solve health problems that can improve health services so that interprofessional education becomes one of the most important things in the management of health services. This study aims to describe the role of IPE in the elaboration of nursing students. This study used a non-systematic literature review study method by searching electronic databases on pubmed and goolge scholer. Results: Interprofessional Education has long been applied in both education and practice, but there are still identified barriers. These barriers exist at various levels and exist in organization, implementation, communication, culture or attitude. Conclusion: Interprofessional education is very important in health education to be learned and given as a provision for nursing students so that they can prepare qualified nursing personnel who can collaborate with medical and paramedics to solve health problems in patients. Collaboration between nurses and other health workers must be carried out on an ongoing basis to improve the quality of service and satisfaction of health service recipients.

Keywords: interprofessional education; management; nursing.

FAMILY ECONOMIC STATUS AND PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE NUTRITIONAL AND THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Heni Ekawati¹, Ega ravenda Arya Putra²

1. Department of Pediatric Nursing, STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura
2. Department of Pediatric Nursing, STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura

Corresponding author: Heni Ekawati

Jln. RE Martadinata 45, Mlajah, Mertajasah, Bangkalan, Madura,
Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Phone: +6281216885287

Email: heni.ekawati50@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Nutritional status is the state of the body as a result of the use, absorption, and use of food. The problem of nutritional status is still a problem faced by children, especially the double burden of nutrition such as malnutrition, wasting, stunting as well as overweight and obesity. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship among family economic status and parental knowledge of nutritional with the nutritional status of children under five.

Method: The research was an analytic correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The research location was one of the sub-districts that has many children with nutritional disorders. The population was 150 respondents. The sample were 106 respondents and the criteria for respondents are mothers who have children under five years, using a simple random sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire on economic status, parental knowledge and nutritional status. Data were analysis used bivariate analysis with spearman rank.

Result: The result showed that there was a significant relationship of economic status and the nutritional status of children under five (p value = 0.001), there was a significant relationship of parental knowledge about the nutritional and the nutritional status of children under five (p value = 0.001). **Conclusion:** Suggestions to health workers and parental of toddlers to pay attention to nutrition and provide education about nutrition.

Keyword: Economic Status, Knowledge, Nutritional Status

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CARD MEASUREMENT TRAINING MODULE ON CADRE

Ratna Jatnika^{1*}, Hendriati Agustiani¹, Fitri Ariyanti Abidin¹, Fitri Yustikasari Lubis¹,
Kustimah Usri¹, Lucia Voni Febriani¹, Syauqiyyah Syahlaa¹

¹Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran

*Corresponding author: Ratna Jatnika, 0818641670, ratna@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The Child Development Card (Kartu Kembang Anak/KKA) is an early detection tool for deviations or developmental disorders in children which includes aspects of gross motor development, fine motor development, passive communication, active communication, intelligence, social behaviour, and the ability to help oneself. This study aims to obtain and know the effect of training modules for measurement, observation, and stimulation of child growth and development using KKA for cadres.

Methods: This research is quantitative study that began by creating a KKA training module and then continued with KKA training for cadres. The research was conducted on 168 cadres in three cities in West Java. The success of the training is measured through training reaction questionnaires and behavioural checklists questionnaires. The measurement instrument was developed by researchers. KKA modules and training were tested for their effectiveness using a post-test only design. Data analysis was performed with descriptive statistics.

Results: The results of the training reaction questionnaire showed that the average participant satisfaction with the training was 3.389 (scale 1-4). As for the behavioural checklists questionnaire the results showed that 94.4% of cadres mastered the preparation of stimulation tools, 81% of cadres mastered building rapport and 91.91% of cadres mastered suitability of procedures.

Conclusions: Cadres are generally satisfied with the training and have carried out all the procedures for observing and stimulating children properly. The training module can be used to improve the skills of cadres in measuring, observing, and stimulating the growth and development of children using KKA.

Keywords: Child Development Card, Growth and Development, Training Modules, Cadres

APPLICATION OF “CARDIFF COUNT TO TEN” FETAL MOVEMENT IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS: CASE REPORT

Eny Dewi Pamungkas^{1*}, Agustin Dwi Rachma Nisa¹, Delli Nurilah Sari¹, Ranum Muntazia²

¹ Nurse, Rumah Sakit Universitas Indonesia

² Midwife, Rumah Sakit Universitas Indonesia

*Corresponding author: dewieny3@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Fetal movement counting is a method to reduce perinatal mortality and to assess the condition of fetal well-being. This study is to observe changes of fetal movement in oligohidramnion conditions. Involving one case with the aim of knowing fetal movement in G2P1A0 pregnant women with oligohidramnion. The result show that there is no decrease of fetal movement during the pregnancy period. It can be concluded that counting fetal movement is a subjective method based on mother's perception. Counting of fetal movements needs to be followed by other tests such as cardiotocography and biophysical profiles to assess fetal well-being accurately. Fetal movement counting is a simple method that can be used by all pregnant women. Every pregnant woman who carries out antenatal care must be given an education about this method so she can aware when the fetal movement is less than normal or even no movement.

Keywords: Fetal movement; oligohydramnios; pregnant mother

ABSTRACT FROM STUDENT PARTICIPANTS

**PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES WITH CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR
IN HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY**

Nelly Hermala Dewi^{1*}, Setyowati², Enie Novieastari²

¹University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Indonesia, ²University of Indonesia, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: nelly.hd@untirta.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Thalassemia is a serious disease requiring continual blood transfusions and iron chelation treatment. This study was aimed to describe parents' experiences with thalassemia children who went through blood transfusions and iron chelation treatment at the hospital.

Methods: The research method used a descriptive exploratory phenomenological study. Purposive sampling was applied to engage 12 parents consisting of 11 mothers and 1 father. The research was conducted in two hospitals, Drajat Prawiranegara Regional Public Hospital, and Adjiramo regional Public Hospital. The data collection was done through in-depth interviews and making field notes. And the data analysis used content analysis. The themes were: 1) the perception that thalassemia is genetic, 2) the sadness that parents went through during blood transfusions, 3) parents' obstacles in handling thalassemia children, 4) mothers' support in handling thalassemia children can be obtained from husbands, teachers, also doctors and nurses who are helpful, 5) thalassemia pediatric patients experience iron chelation drugs and non-medical treatment.

Results: This research is expected to obtain an appropriate formula for the continuity of treatment so that iron chelation treatment and blood transfusions can run optimally so that complications that occur due to excess iron can reduce mortality in thalassemia cases and children with thalassemia can improve their life quality.

Keyword: Thalassemia, blood transfusion, iron chelation treatment, descriptive exploratory phenomenological study.

**ASSESSMENT OF THE PEDIATRIC EARLY WARNING SCORE IN PATIENT CARE PLACEMENT:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Yunisa Yunisa¹, Tuti Seniwati^{2*}, Mulhaeriah Mulhaeriah³

¹Student of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar,
Indonesia

²Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar,
Indonesia

³Maternity Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar,
Indonesia

*Corresponding author: tutiseniwati@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The Pediatric Early Warning Score (PEWS) can detect early clinical deterioration or identify whether a child requires further intensive care upon first admission to the emergency room.

Purpose: This study describes the PEWS assessment in determining patient care rooms.

Methods: A systematic review was used as an approach in this study. A literature search was conducted using four databases: PubMed, ProQuest, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect. Inclusion criteria were articles published from 2010 - 2020, discussing the topic of PEWS on children in the emergency room, using English and Indonesian, and full-text availability.

Results: From 19,366 articles identified, five articles fit the inclusion criteria. The assessment instruments utilized were Monaghan's PEWS and the Modified Pediatric Early Warning Score (MPEWS) developed by Parshuram. Children were classified as able to return home if their PEWS score was ≤ 2 , hospitalization in a pediatric ward between scores 3 and 4, and critical care if it was ≥ 5 .

Discussion: High-scoring children will typically receive intensive care because a more significant PEWS score signals the worsening of the child's condition. By identifying and addressing problems early, nurse as healthcare providers can prevent the progression of severe illness and reduce the risk of complications.

Conclusions: PEWS substantially affect the patient's treatment space requirements. The nurse who selects the child's treatment room based on the PEWS score is required to provide prompt follow-up care when a child with a high PEWS score is admitted to the critical care unit.

Keywords: PEWS, early warning score, pediatric, children

**TOILET TRAINING METHODS FOR TODDLERS AND PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN:
A SCOPING REVIEW OF CURRENT EVIDENCE**

Kurnia Meishinta Dewi¹, Windy Rakhmawati²

¹Postgraduate Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

*Corresponding author: Kurnia Meishinta Dewi, kurnia15001@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Toilet training (TT) is an important part of child development that can increase independence and minimize disturbances in bowel and bladder control in children. Parents and caregivers have a great responsibility in assisting the growth and development of children, including TT. Thus, this review aims to provide an understanding regarding various TT methods that are effective and applicable among toddlers and preschool-age children based on current published evidence.

Method: This review uses the scoping review design by including 4 databases in the searching strategy: EBSCO-host, PubMed, Scopus, and Cochrane. This study only reviews the results of primary studies with experimental designs, written in English and Bahasa, and published in the last 5 years (2018-2023). Children with a history of functional gastrointestinal and urinary tract disorders were excluded from the study. The methodological validity and risk bias of each study is included in this review using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) instrument.

Results: The main findings in this review study indicate that there are 7 types of toilet training interventions that have been developed and implemented. Most of the study discussed toilet training interventions given to children both individually and in groups with or without certain additional treatments. All studies report that toilet training interventions are effective in supporting toileting success in toddlers and pre-school age children.

Conclusion: Parents and caregivers, including pediatric nurses, can consider TT method adapted from AAP guidelines and its modification using additional treatment such as demonstration and storytelling to improved toilet training process among toddlers and preschool-age children.

Keywords:

Toilet training, toddlers, preschool children

THE EFFECTS OF THERAPEUTIC PLAY FOR REDUCING IMPACT HOSPITALIZATION PRE AND SCHOOL-AGE IN HOSPITAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Santun Setiawati¹, Budi Anna Keliat², Dessie Wanda³, Nur Agustini⁴

¹ Student Doctoral Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

² Professor Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

^{3,4} Lecturer Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

E-mail: santun2312@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Sick children can undergo treatment at the hospital either on an outpatient or inpatient basis. Treatment undertaken can cause pain, fear, and anxiety in children. The hospital is a new environment for children who are undergoing treatments or procedures. One of the nursing interventions that can be implemented to minimize the impact on children undergoing treatment at the hospital is therapeutic play. This systematic review aims to identify the effectiveness of therapeutic play for reducing the impact of hospitalization pre and school children undergoing hospitalization. The selection of articles based on PICO (patient, intervention, comparison, and outcome). Five databases were used: ClinicalKey Nursing, Scopus, Sage Journals, ScienceDirect, and Pubmed. Then, the selection articles: open access, full-text, last five years of publication, health-specific, and English language. The articles refer to the Preferred Reporting Items of Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Article quality was assessed using the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist. There are six articles included in the review-based criteria. The results of therapeutic play are useful for reducing anxiety levels, reducing fear, reducing pain, and increasing the level of psychological and emotional well-being of children. Therapeutic play that can be done includes therapy: goldfish, animated educational films, finger puppets, music and kaleidoscopes, cartoon packages, buzzy thermomechanical and soap bubbles. The Conclusion is therapeutic play can reduce the impact of hospitalization for pre and school age during hospitalization. The recommendation is therapeutic play can be carried out for children during hospitalization.

Keywords: therapeutic play, children, hospital

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCE, SOCIAL SUPPORT WITH THE QUALITY OF LIFE
AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS**

Firman¹, Sri Yona^{2*}, Agung Waluyo³

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya

^{2,3}Master of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia,
Kampus FIK UI, Jl. Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan, Depok, Jawa Barat – 16424

*Corresponding author: Sri Yona, 082116504895, sriyona@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: HIV is a disease that has a very broad impact on a person's life, one of the most common problems experienced is the low quality of life. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between resilience, and social support with the quality of life among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) during pandemic.

Method: This research was a cross sectional study, involved 133 respondents that took part in the survey. The resilience was measured by (*CD-RISC-25*) questionnaire, and the social support was measured by (*MSPSS*), while the quality of life was measured by (*WHOQoL-HIV-BREF*).

Results: Resilience has a significant relationship with quality of life with ($p = 0.000 < = 0.05$). Likewise, social support has a significant relationship with quality of life ($p = 0.000 < = 0.05$). Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that resilience was the dominant variable that affected the quality of life in people living with HIV/AIDS with $OR=59,533$.

Discussion: From this study that resilience played an important role in a person's quality of life. Participation in the foundation made them showed an optimistic attitude and had a positive acceptance of the conditions they experienced, so that they were relatively able to overcome difficulties.

Conclusion: Resilience and social support with quality of life, and respondents who have high resilience have a 59.53 times higher tendency to have a good quality of life compared to respondents who have moderate and low resilience after being controlled by marital status, income status and duration of HIV diagnosis.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Quality of Life, Resilience, Social Support

IMPLICATION FAMILY CENTERED CARE IN CHILDREN WITH DIABETES MELLITUS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Siti Maimuna^{*1,3}, Nursalam², Siti Maemonah³

1. Doctoral Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

2. Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

3. Health Polytechnic of Surabaya, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Siti Maimuna

Email: siti.maimuna@gmail.com, +6281330640057

ABSTRACT

Introduction: “Diabetes mellitus is the most widespread chronic non-infectious disease, with an increase in the frequency in childhood that could be the epidemic of the 21st century. This literature aims to study the family centered care interventions to improve the quality of life of children with diabetes mellitus.

Methods: A literature search was performed on five databases, namely SCOPUS, ProQuest, PubMed, ScienceDirect, SAGEPub, and Google Scholar. Population limitations and diagnoses in this literature of children with diabetes mellitus.

Result: Family-centered care can improve the quality of life of children with diabetes. Children with diabetes successfully manage their disease is possible because parents have understood and received ongoing training and, in this case, children with connections to the diabetes care team (family) and medical team play an important role in the management of children's diabetes. Training and strengthening education help families to control disease.” Teaching children and their families to improve knowledge and control diabetes and metabolic diseases.

Conclusion: Family-centered care for children with diabetes requires family knowledge about care, training skills, and high motivation for children with diabetes to avoid complications.

Keywords: family-centered care; diabetes mellitus; Children

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSE IMAGE AND NURSING STUDENT
PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY POST-COVID-19**

Sheila Hasinna¹, Enie Novieastari²

Sheila Hasinna: Keilmuan Departemen Dasar Keperawatan dan Keperawatan Dasar
Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan Universitas Indonesia, Kampus FIK UI, Jl. Prof. Dr. Bahder

Djohan, Depok, Jawa Barat – 16424

Email: sheila.hasinna@ui.ac.id / enie@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The professional identity of nursing students is deemed crucial since how students view their professionalism as a prospective nurse influences nursing students' retention. However, the assessment of professional identity has not been found in Indonesia. The same thing also happened to the image of nurses in the perceptions of post-Covid-19 nursing students. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the nurse's image, the professional identity of nursing students, and the relationship between the nurse's image and the professional identity of nursing students post-Covid-19 pandemic. This cross-sectional descriptive research employs the combined-strategy sampling methodology using stratified and cluster random sampling. Based on accreditation strata that were randomly selected, 310 Regular Bachelor of Nursing students from three institutions in Regional V Jakarta were the samples for this study. This study used the NIS (Nursing Image Scale) and PIQNS (Professional Identity Questionnaire for Nursing Students) instruments. This study discovered that post-Covid-19 nursing students had a positive image of nurses and a (moderate) professional identity. Furthermore, with a Pearson correlation of 0.289, this study found a significant relationship between the image of nurses and the professional identity of nursing students ($p < 0.001$; $\alpha 0.05$). Because nursing students' professional identities are still moderate, it is recommended that teaching staff pay more attention to and raise awareness of nursing students' professional identities, which directly affects student retention and is related to student perceptions of nurses' image.

Keywords: Nurse Image, Professional Identity, Nursing Student

NURSING STUDENTS READINESS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

OSWATI HASANAH

Universitas Indonesia

Background: Clinical placement in nursing education is an important step in preparing nursing students for professional nursing practice. It largely depends on the nursing students' readiness to engage in patient care. **Aim of the study.** This Systematic Literature Review aims to provide an illustration of the level of practice readiness in nursing students who intend to engage in clinical placement, gender differences regarding practice readiness, measurement tools used to assess practice readiness and aspects of readiness measured. **Method.** The search was conducted on literature published between 2018 and 2023 from PubMed, SCOPUS, Ebsco, ProQuest, ERIC, MEDLINE (EBSCOhost) using keywords *nursing student, clinical practice, readiness, preparedness*. JBI's Critical Appraisal Tool was used to assess the selected articles. Information from the selected articles was then extracted using a matrix and analyzed through a thematic analysis approach. **Results.** The search identified 634 articles and 7 articles met the inclusion criteria. The main theme identified is the assessment aspect and measurement tools of clinical readiness, as well as areas that need to be developed to prepare nursing students for clinical placement. **Conclusion:** The assessment of readiness for practice in nursing students has diverse aspects, depending on the context of the assessment being conducted. Hence, it is essential to have suitable measurement tools to evaluate each aspect of student readiness. Further research can be undertaken to create a comprehensive measurement tool for assessing various aspects of practice readiness. Nursing educational institutions need to make efforts in developing learning strategies before students enter the clinical environment.

Keywords: *nursing student, clinical practice, readiness, preparedness*

**“I KNEW I HAD DIABETES WHEN MY LEG GET AMPUTATED”: EXPLORING ABOUT
SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF DIABETES PATIENTS IN INDONESIA**

Dikha Ayu Kurnia^{1*}, Pradana Soewondo², Dewi Irawaty¹, Jahja Umar³, Debie Dahlia¹, Andreas Schmitt⁴

*Corresponding Author: Debie Dahlia

Email: debie@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The study aim to explore diabetes patient's experience of living with diabetes and their chronic complications. The study used qualitative description to describe the experience of 20 diabetes patients. This study conducted a semi-structured interview, then transcribed and uploaded it into manual coding for analysis. Respondents were recruited from one of the community health centers in Jakarta, Indonesia. The themes were 1) *“Realizing diabetes for health problems that cannot be resolved alone”*. Paying attention to body signs becomes the beginning of self-consciousness. 2) *“Coping with diabetes requires self-consciousness”*. Having adequate knowledge and growing personally with healthcare provider from early diabetes can prevent chronic complications. Furthermore, it is very late to recognize if the patient has experienced severe symptoms such as leg amputation.

Keywords:

Qualitative, type 2 diabetes mellitus, self-care, health behaviour, Indonesia.

COUNSELING STRATEGIES IN PEOPLE WITH DRUG DEPENDENCE: A SCOPING REVIEW

Nurul Aeni 1,* , Iyus Yosep 2, Suryani 3, Aat Sriati 4

1 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

2 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

3 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

4 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia

** Corresponding Author: nurul22027@mail.unpad.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Background: Dependence on drugs today is one of the urgent and complex problems. so it is necessary to carry out approaches and strategies in carrying out counseling interventions for people with drug addiction. Strategies in counseling provide encouragement and motivation to make changes to individuals in overcoming their dependence on narcotics.

Aims: This study aims to map evidence related to the type of counseling in victims of drug abuse and strategies in conducting counseling. The method used in this study was scoping review using databases, namely Pubmed, CINAHL, and Science Direct.

Method: Article identification is carried out based on the criteria of the publication year (2013-2022), RCT / A Cross Section Study / Cross-Sectional Study, English Language, Fulltext, Age of adolescence to the elderly. Using PRISMA flowchart, data extraction and mapping or scoping with keywords, namely drug addiction OR substance use disorder AND counseling AND disorder OR dependence. The search databases for this study are Pubmed, CINAHL, Science Direct.

Result: The results of the study found that out of 5 articles that met the criteria. The main findings reveal that there are several types of counseling and strategies in conducting counseling and there are variations in methods in conducting counseling, namely by means of drug counseling (drug handling that is controlled and monitored by doctors and nurses as psychoeducational providers) and telephone counseling that can be used in screening and action planning.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that in counseling drug users there are several types, methods, and approaches included in the provision of counseling that are more effective in increasing motivation to recover or drug dependence in patients who are prescribed drugs by doctors compared to those who do not have prescription drugs. It is expected to contribute to the field of nursing as a strategy in counseling victims of drug abuse or people with drug addiction.

Keyword: Drug Addiction, Counseling, Dependence.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO NURSES' WORKPLACE WELL-BEING BASED ON PSYCHOMETRIC STUDIES OF RELATED INSTRUMENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Ns. Achmad Fathi, MNS
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract

Background

Nurses as the frontliners in healthcare industry have essential contributions to people's health and well-being. In order to achieve that goal, nurses' workplace well-being is considered to be the foundation of nurses' best performance quality. Many studies attempted to create instruments which can measure the nurses' workplace well-being.

Aim

This scoping review aimed to explore factors contributing to nurses' workplace well-being based on psychometric studies of related instruments.

Design

This study employed a scoping review design based on Arksey and O'Malley's framework.

Data sources

The search was conducted for literature published from 2000 until March 2023. Four databases were searched: Science Direct, Proquest, EBSCOHost, and Scopus. A descriptive thematic analysis was used for data analysis.

Results

Twenty-seven articles were included for review. Four main themes were identified from the analysis: relationships and supports from the managers, nurses, and other health professionals, perceptions and autonomy of works, satisfaction and happiness feeling, and physical/psychological safety.

Conclusion

Analysis revealed the most contributing factors related to nurses' workplace well-being. These findings are important for hospital administrators in making policy regarding to increase nurses' workplace well-being.

**CORRELATION BETWEEN BURNOUT AND JOB SATISFACTION HEALTH WORKERS IN
RAJAGALUH PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER MAJALENGKA REGENCY DURING COVID-19
PANDEMIC**

Gita Amoria Haelena Wibowo¹, Ati Surya Mediawati²

Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran¹

Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran²

Email: gita18006@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The pandemic of Covid-19 could increase workload that can be the cause of burnout and affect of work satisfaction especially in health workers. The objective of this research is to understand the correlation between burnout and job satisfaction in health workers during Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: This research is descriptive correlative with a quantitative cross-sectional study design involving 50 respondents consisting of health workers that work in Rajagaluh Public Health Center. The data collection process is using *Maslach Burnout Inventory* (MBI) questionnaire and *Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire* (MSQ) applied as physical and online questionnaire. **Results and Discussions:** According to the research results, burnout and job satisfaction levels of respondents are categorized as medium level, correlation test using Pearson's product moment shows that there is a significant relationship between burnout and job satisfaction significance level of $0,0001 < 0,05$, based on the emotional exhaustion dimension, the value obtained is $0,0001 < 0,05$, there is in fact a relationship between emotional exhaustion dimension and job satisfaction. Between the dimensions of depersonalization and low personal accomplishment, it was found that there was no significant relationship between the two dimensions and job satisfaction.

Conclusion: This research can conclude that the higher level of burnout experienced by the health workers will result in job satisfaction. Therefore, health workers need to be perform an effective coping to reduce the burnout.

Keywords: *Burnout, Covid-19, Public Health Center, Health Workers, Job Satisfaction*

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PEER SUPPORT AND STIGMA ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

Wanto Juli Silalahi¹, Sri Yona².

¹The Nursing Science of MasternProgram, NursingbScience Faculty, Universitas Indonesia: Jl. Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan, Depok, Jawa Barat-16424
Email: Sriyona@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background Back: Quality _ life on very HIV/AIDS patients important for noticed Because disease infection This characteristic chronic, impactful wide on all aspect life Good physical, psychological, social and spiritual and Still there is a stigma. Support peer is form general the support provided by individual with the same disease, for minimize stigma and increase quality live among the living _ with HIV/AIDS. Study in aim for know effectiveness connection support peer and stigma against quality life on HIV/AIDS patients.

Method: Research This use cross sectional design with purposive sampling method, total sample research 57 respondents. Instruments used _ that is Peer Group Caring International Scale questionnaire, *12 item Short Version of the HIV Stigma Scale* and *World Health Organization of Life (WHOQOL)-HIV BREF* on April 2023 to May 2023. Respondent average aged mature early 18-40 years. Data analyzed with SPSS 20.0.

Result: study show exists connection between support peer and stigma with quality life on HIV/AIDS patients Outcome study show part big respondent experienced the stigma of 76.1 however Still own quality life good 68.2. On analysis correlation obtained connection support peer and stigma with quality live $p=0.021$. Results test regression logistics is the stigma and support influencing peers _ quality life bad $OR=7.380$, $p =0.021$. Study This recommend importance notice support peer and stigma, develop contributing interventions _ more positive in increase quality life on HIV/AIDS patients.

Conclusion: Support _ peer and influential stigma significant on enhancement quality life on HIV patient. Test try controlled random addition with strict design _ And size more samples _ big needed in Century future

Implications practice: Support program peer Possible beneficial for HIV/AIDS patients and can used as approach complementary for service health traditional during Still in HIV treatment and minimize stigma HIV/AIDS patients.

Keywords: HIV, Peer Support, Quality of Life and Stigma.

THE EFFECT OF VIRTUAL REALITY ON THE ANXIETY OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN TREATED IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA

Enjelita Karujan^{1*}, Dessie Wanda², Efa Apriyanti²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

*Correspondence author: Enjelita Karujan, Teling Atas Lingk.VIII Wanea District Manado City North Sulawesi, 081356767773, enjelita.karujan@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Being treated in the emergency department (ED) is a traumatic experience and can cause anxiety in children. Virtual reality (VR) is a technology-based distraction technique that is suitable for school-age children. This study aimed to identify the effect of VR on the school-age children's anxiety who were admitted to the ED.

Methods: This research was a true experiment with posttest only control group design conducted at a tertiary hospital in North Sulawesi. The study sample was 48 children treated in the ED aged 6-12 years, non urgent or urgent triage, not having disturbances in the head and face area, and able to communicate. Samples were taken by simple random sampling. Among the children, 20 children were in the VR group and 28 children in the control group. Three children were dropped out, one from the control group and two from the intervention group.

Results: There was an effect of VR on the anxiety of school-age children who were treated in the ED (p -value=0.000). The average anxiety score of the intervention group was 17.67 and 22.52 in the control group. There was no relationship between gender (p -value=0.857), child's companion (p -value=0.92) and the previous experience of being treated in the ED (p -value=0.647) with children's anxiety. There was a relationship between caregiver's anxiety and children's anxiety (p -value=0.000 and $r = 0.573$).

Conclusion: The use of VR has an effect on the anxiety of school-age children who are treated in ED therefore it can be an alternative for nurses in providing nursing care to manage children's anxiety.

Keywords: child, anxiety, emergency room, virtual reality

A STUDY DESIGNING NURSING CARE INTEGRATED SYSTEM TO SUPPORT NURSING MENTAL HEALTH DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19

Noviyanti¹, Ati Surya Mediawati², Irman Soemantri³, Ageng Setiawan⁴

¹²³Departemen Magister Keperawatan, Universitas Padjadjaran

⁴Departemen Magister Sistem Informasi, Universitas Komputer Indonesia

Penulis korespondensi: Noviyanti, Jl. Kopo Gg. PA Rasdi Dalam II No. 20 RT. 001 RW. 007 Kel. Situsaaur Kec. Bojongloa Kidul Kab. Kota Bandung Kodepos. 40234, +6281320336744, dan noviyanti19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pandemic Covid-19 memberikan dampak besar khususnya kepada tenaga perawat sebagai garda terdepan tenaga kesehatan yaitu kesehatan mental yang negatif, dimana penanganan dampak kesehatan mental yang dilakukan dengan tatap muka dapat menimbulkan masalah baru yaitu resiko terpapar serta tidak efektif dan pemanfaatan *Self Care Agency* yang tersedia secara publik saat ini dirasa kurang cukup karena tidak adanya umpan balik yang diperlukan oleh perawat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengeksplorasi kebutuhan perawat dan melakukan perancangan sistem asuhan keperawatan yang terintegrasi yang mampu mendukung kesehatan jiwa perawat.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode analisis tematik. Partisipan adalah 20 tenaga perawat yang diambil dengan metode purposive sampling di salah satu Rumah Sakit swasta tipe B di Bandung. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner secara online menggunakan google form dan pertanyaan disusun secara terstruktur. Teori keperawatan Dorothea Orem serta kajian literature dalam pembangunan *Self Care Agency* dilakukan sebagai *Evidence Based Practice* dalam penelitian ini.

Hasil: Penelitian ini menghasilkan rancangan desain sistem yang tepat yaitu *Nursing Care Integrated System* (NCIS) sebagai pendukung kesehatan mental perawat beserta rancangan antar muka dan fitur yang di bangun dari NCIS. Makalah ini juga mengungkapkan sejumlah aspek teknis penting yang muncul dan harus dipertimbangkan dalam prosedur baru.

Kesimpulan: Kesehatan mental perawat dalam penanganan pasien Covid-19 perlu perhatian oleh rumah sakit. Pembangunan *Self Care Agency* untuk perawat memungkinkan pembentukan Self Care Behaviour bagi perawat. Integrasi data keperawatan diperlukan agar kesehatan mental perawat dapat di monitor dengan baik dan mendapatkan penanganan yang tepat.

Kata kunci: Nursing Care, Integrated System, Nursing Health and Mental Health, Covid-19

THE CAUSES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SUNDANESE INDONESIAN FAMILY CAREGIVER

Imas Rafiyah¹, Suryani¹, Laili Rahayuwati², Wandee Suttharangsee³

¹Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

²Department of Community Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

³Education and Innovative Learning Academy, Prince of Songkla University, Hatyai, Thailand

*Corresponding author: Imas Rafiyah, imas.rafiyah@unpad.ac.id, +62 81280050455

ABSTRACT

Background: How Sundanese Indonesian family caregivers perceiving toward causing of schizophrenia will underlie their actions in seeking treatment. Nurses should know it to help them when providing nursing care, but it has been known exactly. Therefore the purpose of this study was to explore perceptions about the causes of schizophrenia in the context of Sundanese family caregivers caring for schizophrenic clients.

Method: The method used a qualitative descriptive approach. The population was family caregivers caring for schizophrenic clients in Bandung Regency. Participants were selected based on a purposive sampling technique with certain inclusion criteria. Obtained 20 participants after data saturation. Semi-interview is used to obtain data from participants. Then the data is analyzed by content analysis.

Results: The results showed that perceptions about the causes of schizophrenia in the context of Sundanese family caregivers caring for schizophrenic clients included: 1) supernatural powers: being possessed, passing through haunted areas, failure to study spiritual knowledge 2) lots of thoughts/problems: work problems, family problems, not yet working, school problems 3) wrong association: drug use, staying up late 4) traumatic events: domestic violence, 5) wrong parenting: totally prohibited, lack of attention 6) drugs are not effective, 7) History of physical illness in infancy: mass seizures baby 8) lack of faith.

Conclusion: The conclusion is that perceptions about the causes of schizophrenia in the context of Sundanese family caregivers who care for schizophrenic clients include physical, psychological, supernatural, socio-cultural and environmental. Nurses need to carry out management not only from drugs but from various aspects.

Keywords: Causes, family caregiver, Sundanese Indonesian, schizophrenia

**COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE AND ANXIETY IN PLWHIV TOWARDS ACCESSING VCT SERVICES
DURING PANDEMIC AND POST PANDEMIC**

**Sitti Shoimatul Azizah¹, Sri Yona^{*2}, Anggri Noorana Zahra³, Risyda Zakiyah
Hanim⁴, Rahmat Kurniawan⁵, Dewi Purnama Sari⁶, M. Luthfi Adillah⁷**

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: sriyona@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The situation during and after the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on PLHIV because individuals with chronic health conditions such as PLHIV can have a stronger stress response. During the COVID-19 pandemic, access to HIV testing services is limited and there is a fear of COVID-19 for PLWHA to come to service facilities. In fact, the health of HIV patients is determined by access to health services to take ARVs. Knowledge and anxiety of PLWHA about access to VCT services greatly affect health, especially for the prevention of opportunistic infections so as to reduce mortality.

Methods: The design of this study was cross sectional to prove the relationship between knowledge and anxiety of PLWHA towards accessing VCT services. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling. The sample size was 140 people at Voluntery Counseling and Testing at RSUD A. Wahab Sjahranie Samarinda and 60 people at Poli Wijaya Kusuma Fatmawati Central General Hospital, Jakarta. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS application.

The results: showed that there was a significant relationship between COVID-19 knowledge and access to VCT services ($p < 0.001$). The relationship between anxiety about COVID-19 and access to VCT services showed significant results ($p < 0.007$).

Discussion: PLWHA who have knowledge, confidence, feel needed, have motivation in maintaining and caring for themselves by implementing a regular and disciplined lifestyle and thinking positively. anxiety about COVID-19 can affect PLWHA in accessing VCT services due to the risk of the disease they have so that it affects the patient's psychology.

Conclusion: there is a significant relationship between COVID-19 knowledge and COVID-19 anxiety with access to VCT services.

Keywords: COVID-19, VCT, Knowledge, Anxiety, Health Facilities.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT, SPIRITUALITY AND STRESS WITH QUALITY
OF LIFE (QOL) OF PLHIV
DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Rahmat Kurniawan¹, Agung Waluyo², Sri Yona²

¹Mahasiswa Magister Ilmu Keperawatan, Keperawatan Medikal Bedah, Fakultas Ilmu
Keperawatan, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

²Departemen Keperawatan Medikal Bedah, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas
Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Email: rahmatkurniawan690@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: The Covid-19 pandemic in 2019 has had a wide impact, including affecting the quality of life of ODHA which has a weak immune system. This study aims to find out the relationship between social support, spirituality and stress with the quality of life of ODHA during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The design of this study is cross sectional analysis with a total of 322 samples using purposive sampling techniques. The results showed a meaningful relationship between social support ($p=0.001$), spirituality level ($p=0.04$), and stress level (0.02) with the quality of life of ODHA during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: The most dominant factor influencing is the level of spirituality, whereby ODHA with a low level of spirituality will be at risk of experiencing a low quality of life 1,867 times greater than ODHA with a high level of spirituality, after controlled variable stress levels, monthly fixed income, a history of behavior at risk of HIV/AIDS, long diagnosed HIV/AIDS, a history of ARV drug breakups during the COVID-19 pandemic and employment status.

Conclusion: The recommendations of this study are to provide interventions in the form of social support or spirituality, such as involving family or nearby environments as well as online discussions with them to maintain the quality of life of ODHA maintained during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, Quality of life, PLWHA

RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF RESTRAIN MEASURES IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Jumriani¹, Rini Rachmawaty^{2*}, Erfina³

^{1,2,3} *Program Studi Magister Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, Indonesia*

*Corresponding Author: Rini Rachmawaty, Alamat: Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. KM.10, Tamalanrea Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia, Phone: 081213916730, rini.rachmawaty@unhas.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Background: In the last 10 years, there have been many studies on restraint risk factors with varying results and none have summarized the results of these studies. This literature review aims to summarize the results of research on risk factors for restraint in hospitalized patients with mental disorders.

Methods: The literature search utilized seven databases (PubMed, EBSCOhost, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, Garuda; Google Scholar; and Wiley) from 2013-2023. Eleven studies were included in the review, where increased risk factors for restraint were divided into three: 1) sociodemographic characteristics (immigrant patients, male, young, married, rural background, and low socioeconomic status); 2) clinical factors (active and aggressive behavior, psychotic/bipolar disorder, cognitive and mood disorders, previous psychiatric disorders, long hospitalization and previous hospitalization, and alcohol/drug dependence); 3) referral factors (involuntary referral from emergency department, from outpatient center/private doctor, and police referral).

Results: This review shows that several factors can increase the risk of restraint in patients with mental disorders which are then grouped into three categories, namely: sociodemographic characteristics factors, patient clinical factors, and referral factors.

Conclusion: Early detection of risk factors can be done to reduce the number of restraints in the hospital

Keywords: Mental disorder patients; hospitalization; restraint; risk factors

RESILIENCE CAREGIVER FOR PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Muh. Hamka. M¹, Ariyanti Saleh², Suni Hariati³

^{1,2,3} *Program Studi Magister Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, Indonesia*

*(Corresponding Author: Ariyanti Saleh, Alamat: Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. KM.10, Tamalanrea Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia, Phone: 081241387181, ariyanti.saleh@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Background: Psychiatric centers in developing countries do not have sufficient resources to address the challenges of caregivers in caring for patients with mental disorders. This review is to map and provide an overview of the barriers and resilience strategies of caregivers of patients with mental disorders who are hospitalized.

Methods: The Scoping review draws on the methodological framework of Arksey and O'Malley (2005) that has been refined by JBI. The article search used five databases between 2012-2022, with criteria: all studies with caregiver samples of hospitalized mental patients with English and Indonesian subtitles. Ten articles met the inclusion criteria.

Results: From the results of the review, three barriers to the resilience of caregivers of patients with mental disorders were personal, family and social factors. While strategies to increase caregiver resilience are personal, family, social background, social support and education factors.

Conclusion: To overcome the barriers found, strategies to increase caregiver resilience, namely personal factors, family, social background, social support and education must be maximized.

Keywords: caregiver, resilience, mental disorder, psychiatric hospital

**PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY: THE NURSE PERCEPTION OF EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING
SPIRITUAL NURSING CARE IN THE CARDIOVASCULAR UNIT**

Elly Nurachmah¹, Safri², Budhi Setianto³, Jahja Umar⁴, Sri Yona⁵

^{1,5} Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia Jakarta

² Faculty of Nursing Universitas Riau Pekanbaru

³ Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia Jakarta

⁴ Faculty of Psychology UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

Corresponding Author: Safri, safri@lecturer.unri.ac.id, 081281836363

Abstract

Introduction: One of the causal factors is lack of spiritual support available for patients to make them stronger in facing their illness trajectory. Based on that situation, nurses who provide nursing care are urgently required to assess the patient's spiritual needs so a correct nursing intervention can be given to the patient. Unfortunately, up to present, few instrument is available to specifically focus on patient's spiritual needs.

Purpose: The purpose of the research was to identify the perception of experience of nurses in providing spiritual nursing care to patients in cardiovascular wards as a foundation to develop a specific spiritual nursing care assessment tool.

Method: A qualitative research using phenomenology approach was utilized to explain the nature of nurses' experience in providing spiritual care to patients. A sample of six nurses participated in the study. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews to nurses used thematic analysis.

Result: The findings identified that there are five themes, namely (1) the meaning of spiritual care to nurses; (2) The current belief of nurses in providing spiritual care; (3) Barriers in conducting spiritual nursing care; (4) Expected solution to eliminate the barriers; (5) The efforts to improve spiritual nursing care;

Conclusion: The experience of nurses demonstrated that no instruments is available to asses spiritual aspects, lack of understanding of nurses, and limited supporting facility are perceived as important barriers for nurses to provide spiritual nursing care to patients. However, the findings also showed that nurses perceptions on awareness of that patients with chronic illness need spiritual support. These perceptions are demonstrated through their positive attitude and high motivation to provide spiritual nursing care to patients.

Keywords: phenomenology study, cardiovascular, spiritual, assessment, nursing

INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE ANXIETY DUE TO BULLYING IN ADOLESCENT GIRL WITH OVERWEIGHT: NARRATIVE REVIEW

Rosalia Firdaus¹, Iceu Amira DA², Adelse Prima Mulya³

¹Bachelor of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia;

²Department of Mental Health, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia;

³Department of Cummunity Nursing, Faaculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Adolescent girls who are overweight are prone to anxiety due to bullying behavior because their physical condition is not ideal. Anxiety in adolescents can cause disrupted social life, low self-esteem, withdrew from the environment, decreased academic achievement, depression, and can even lead to the risk of suicide. Aim to identify what interventions can be done to reduce anxiety due to bullying in overweight adolescent girls.

METHODS: The method used is a narrative review used the PRISMA 2020 guidelines. The search for articles was carried out on 6 Cambridge Core databased, NCBI, PubMed, Springerlink, EBSCO, and Garuda. The studies included in this research are quantitative and qualitative studies discussing non-pharmacological interventions to reduce anxiety in overweight adolescent girls. Studies published in Indonesian and English are published in 2012-2021, accompanied by full-text.

RESULTS: The initial search found 3,826 articles from six databases and 14 articles that matched the inclusion criteria. Based on the findings, several non-pharmacological interventions have been shown to reduce anxiety in overweight adolescent girls due to bullying: social support, increased self-esteem, weight control, and increased coping.

CONCLUSION: Social support is the most comprehensive program with a high degree of ease of implementation.

KEYWORDS: Adolescent girl, Anxiety, Bullying, Overweight.

CULTURE-BASED EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY TREATING POST-STROKE NON-HEMORRHAGIC PATIENTS

Rosina Tarigan ¹, Setyowaty ², Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati ³, Debie Dahlia ⁴

¹ Doctor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

² Department of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

³ Department of Basic Nursing and Basic Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Corresponding Author

Rosina Tarigan

Doctor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Margonda Raya, Pondok Cina, Depok, West Java, Indonesia, zip code: 16424, Phone: +628126409634, Email: kutabasam@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Stroke is the second highest cause of death in the world and the first in Indonesia. The problem of impaired body function after stroke will cause *self-care deficit* in stroke patients. Post-stroke patients care at home has an impact on the family or those who care for them.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to explore deeply the experiences of families while caring for stroke patient members according to their cultural background.

Methods: This study was conducted by using a phenomenological qualitative research method. The population and research subjects were families with Javanese cultural background who care for stroke survivors at home. The determination of the sample was determined by *purposive sampling*; this study involved 6 participants. Data analysis was performed by *thematic content analysis*.

Findings: There were 6 themes found, namely (1) knowledge about disease and stroke management, (2) efforts made to treat stroke patients at home, (3) difficulties encountered in caring for patients and things to do to solve the difficulties encountered, (4) cultural background adopted in caring for patients, (5) support received by participants, and (6) expectations of participants / families.

Conclusion: Health workers need to provide education and involve families in caring for stroke patients from the hospital to going home, taking into account the patient's cultural background; so the families can treat patients at home comprehensively.

Keywords: qualitative; experience; strokes; culture

CUPPING THERAPY AS AN ANTI-INFLAMMATORY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Dian Wahyuni^{1,2}, Legiran³, Irsan Saleh⁴, Eddy Mart Salim⁵

¹Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University

²Students of the Doctoral Program in Biomedical Science, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University

³Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sriwijaya

⁴Doctoral Program in Biomedical Science, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University

⁵Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University

*Corresponding author: Dr.Legiran, Jl. Dr.Muhammad Ali, Sekip Jaya, Kec.Kemuning, Kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30114, phone 08127811705 and Fax (0711) 373438, email

dr.legiran@fk.unsri.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Cupping therapy is one of the traditional treatment methods. Cupping therapy is also recognized as one of the nursing interventions in Indonesia. Although cupping is an ancient method, until now it has been interesting to research. We are interested in the findings of statements from publications about cupping, including controversial statements that cupping has pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory effects.

The method of collecting information using publish or perish 8 software is limited to a period of 2018–2023, with the title "cupping" and the keyword "anti-inflammation."

Results were found at the time of cupping, and after cupping, there was a decrease in interleukin 6 in the blood. Anti-inflammatory lipids, e.g., PGE1, 5,6-EET, 14,15-EET, 10S, 17S-DiHDoHE, 17R-RvD1, RvD5, and 14S-HDoHE, are elevated and exert a protective effect on asthma complications by modulating eosinophil trafficking, Th2-mediated response, and histological changes. The results of all three studies show that cupping can be anti-inflammatory.

Keywords: Eosinophils, interleukin-6, Indonesia, Anti-Inflammatory Agent

TRANSLATION PROCESS OF THE INDONESIA VERSION OF THE SELF-CARE OF HEART FAILURE INDEX V7,2

Istianah¹, Faridah Mohd Said², Nisha Nambiar³, Eny Kusmiran⁴

^{1,4}Statistic Departement, Institut of Health Sciance Rajawali

^{2,3}Lincoln University Colleage Malaysia

Correspondance shoud be addressed to Istianah; istianahbdg@yahoo.co.id

Bacground. Heart failure (HF) is one of cardiovascular disease and mortality rate is high to around the world. Indonesia is leading in Asia. Patient with HF need self-care to maintain their health. Instruments are needed to measure the level of self-care compliance. **Objective.** The aim of the study was to adapt and evaluated validity and reliability of the Indonesian Version of the Self Care of Heart Failure Index version 7,2. **Methods.** With approval of the author original, we conducted the instrument translation process goes through stages traslation, synthesis, back translation, synthesis of back translation, expert committee review, pretesting, and content validity analyze. **Result.** Translated into Indonesian by a Sworn Translator, then the content validity test was carried out by 3 expert judgments. SCHFI is considered to have sufficient content validity because the Aiken's V coefficient value ranges from 0-1. shows the CVI calculated based on Aiken's V formula for the Indonesian SCHFI v7,2. The CVI ranged between 0.67 to 1.00. The lowest CVI was 0.67 for one item, namely number 5, while the highest CVI score was 1.00, belongs to other items number. Overall number of items are 39. Based on this, it is concluded that the instrument used has met the requirements for the content validity test. **Conclution.** Testing of the I-SCHFI v7,2 supported validity and reliability, indicating that the instrument can be use in clinical practice and research to evaluate to the Self-Care of patient with HF in Indonesian.

Keyword: Translation Process, self-care, heart failure

THE EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION EXERCISE AND DIAPHRAMATIC BREATH EXERCISE ON STRESS IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Sukma Wicaturatmashudi¹ Pradana Soewondo² Debie Dahlia³ Sali Rahadi Asih⁴

¹Doctoral Student Faculty Of Nursing, Indonesia University, Depok 16424, Indonesia. Nursing Study Program, Palembang Health Polytechnic, South Sumatra, Indonesia

²Faculty Of Medical, Indonesia University, Depok 16424, Indonesia

³Faculty Of Nursing, Indonesia University, Depok 16424, Indonesia

⁴ Faculty Of Psychology, Indonesia University, Depok 16424, Indonesia

Corresponding's Email author: sukma@poltekkespalembang.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic disease that has a high risk of becoming chronic and has a very broad and systemic impact. This will be exacerbated if the patient does not have adherence to controlling blood sugar levels. The risk of complications and a long treatment period, even a lifetime, is one of the triggers for stress in patients. The growing stress can trigger a variety of other pathological conditions. This study aims to determine of progressive muscle relaxation exercise and diaphragmatic breath exercise on stress in patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The research design was a quasi-experimental pre-post test with a control group. The population in this study were all diabetes mellitus patients undergoing inpatient and outpatient care at Hospital in Palembang. The number of samples in this study were 42 respondents which were divided into 21 respondents in the intervention group and 21 respondents in the control group. The sampling was carried out by non-probability sampling with purposive sampling. The instrument used is the Cohen Perceived stress scale. Data analysis was performed with univariate and bivariate. Bivariate analysis using t test dependent and independent t test. In the univariate analysis, the results showed that the stress score before the intervention was 43 and became 35 after the intervention was given. The results showed that there was a significant difference in the average stress value of the respondents before and after the treatment of progressive muscle relaxation exercises and diaphragmatic breathing exercises (p value 0.001) and there was no significant effect of progressive muscle relaxation exercises and diaphragmatic breathing exercises on the respondent's stress value (p value = 0.48). Based on the research results, it is suggested to implement progressive muscle relaxation exercises and diaphragmatic breathing exercises in DM patients regularly and continuously.

Keywords: progressive muscle relaxation, diaphragmatic breathing, stress.

OXYGENATION STATUS OF ARDS PATIENTS WHO WERE GIVEN AWAKE PRONE POSITIONING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Julianus Yudhistira Tan ^{1,*}, Henny Suzana Mediani ², Cecep Eli Kosasih ³

¹Master of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, West Java; julianus21001@mail.unpad.ac.id

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, West Java; henny.mediani@unpad.ac.id

³Department of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, West Java; cecep.kosasih@unpad.ac.id

*Correspondence: Julianus Yudhistira Tan, Tel. +62 857-0909-6255, julianus21001@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: One of the non-pharmacological interventions for ARDS, prone position is known to be effective in reducing mortality and improving oxygenation. However, for non-intubated patients, its efficacy remains unclear.

Purpose: This systematic review aims to synthesize available evidence on the effectiveness of awake prone position (APP) on oxygenation status in ARDS patients, and identified the mortality rate, adverse events, and protocols used

Methods: The search was performed from November to December 2022. We followed the PRISMA 2020 statement and searched three international databases, i.e., PubMed, Web of Science, and CINAHL, and registered in PROSPERO: CRD42023387773. All studies with cohort and experimental design were included if investigating the oxygenation status of non-intubated ARDS patients aged ≥ 18 years. The study quality was assessed using the JBI critical appraisal tools.

Results: Of the 38 studies included, some experimental studies were of poor quality. Most patients suffered from Covid-19 and used high flow nasal cannula. Although safe and widely reported to be effective in improving PF ratio, APP must be administered for more than three hours/session and unfortunately, the mortality rate remains high.

Conclusions: APP is safe and beneficial for oxygenation status, but the mortality rate remains high and better-quality experimental studies are needed

Keywords: ARDS; awake prone positioning; oxygenation; mortality; adverse event

COMPLEMENTARY NURSING IN CONTROLLING BLOOD SUGAR IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Evidamayanti, S.Kep.Ns
Universitas Hasanuddin

Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is characterized by an increase in blood sugar levels. So we need a complementary treatment effort to control blood sugar in order to improve the quality of life of each sufferer. Therefore, this study aims to determine the types of complementary nursing in controlling blood sugar in DM sufferers. Methods: Systematic Literature Review was conducted to collect evidence regarding complementary nursing in DM sufferers. We accessed the PubMed, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, & EbscoHost databases with the keywords diabetes militus AND complementary AND blood glucose. Results: Types of complementary therapy found were counseling, relaxation techniques, Gastro-Hepatic Pack therapy, acupuncture therapy, herbal therapy, and diet. Conclusion: The results of this study indicate several complementary therapies that can be used to control blood sugar levels in diabetes mellitus patients.

Keywords: Blood Sugar; Complementary; Diabetes mellitus; Nursing

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE SATISFACTION WITH BACK-REFERRAL AMONG TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS OUTPATIENT AT PRIMARY HEALTHCARE IN SOUTH SULAWESI-INDONESIA

Akhmad Ardiansyah¹ Marianti A. Manggau² Sudikno³ Saidah Rauf⁴ Bustanul Arifin^{2,5,6*}

¹Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

²Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

³Research Center for Public Health and Nutrition, National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta 10340, Indonesia

⁴Masohi Nursing Study Program, Poltekkes Kemenkes Maluku, Ambon, Maluku, Indonesia

⁵Department of Health Sciences, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands.

⁶Unit of Pharmacotherapy, Epidemiology and Economics (PTE2), Department of Pharmacy, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands.

*Correspondent Author: Bustanul Arifin, S.Farm, Apt, M.Sc, MPH, Ph.D Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, South Sulawesi, 90245 Indonesia
Phone: +6289636364566

Email: bustanul.arifin.ury@unhas.ac.id; b.arifin@umcg.nl

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study assessed patients' satisfaction with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) participating in the Referral Program (PRB) by National Health Insurance (BPJS). The level of satisfaction is based on their experiences in pharmaceutical services in primary healthcare.

Methods: A cross-sectional quantitative study was conducted in four primary healthcare facilities in Makassar, South Sulawesi. T2DM PRB outpatients 18+ participate. A validated Pharmacy Service Questionnaire (PSQ) collected data. Descriptive statistics, binary logistic and multivariate analysis were used to analyze characteristics, satisfaction levels, and factors affecting satisfaction.

Results: A total of 266 participants (mean age ± 58 years), with the majority being homemakers. Overall, 70% ($p < 0.005$) of the participants were satisfied with the pharmaceutical services. The three lowest scoring items were: (i) explanation of side effects [2.39], (ii) need for privacy during the consultation [2.61], and (iii) expectation for the pharmacist to assist in managing medication [2.62]. Furthermore, factors influencing dissatisfaction were identified: female (OR 3.46), higher education (OR 2.20), active employment (OR 2.98), and inability to identify pharmacy personnel (OR 3.71).

Conclusions: This study shows that T2DM outpatients are satisfied with primary health center pharmaceutical services. However, the pharmacist should explain possible side effects, privacy during conversations, and pharmacist manage medications improvements were still needed. Based on these findings, drug information services for Indonesian T2DM outpatients may be recommended.

Keywords: BPJS; Community Pharmacy Service; Chronic Illness; Indonesia; Referral Program.

CONCEPT ANALYSIS OF ADHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

Authors:

Anggri Noorana Zahra^{1*}, Agung Waluyo¹, Sri Yona¹

¹*Faculty of Nursing; Jalan Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan Depok Jawa Barat 16424, 021-78849120*

*Corresponding author

Author's name : Ns. Anggri Noorana Zahra, SKep., MS
Mailing address : Jl. Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan, Kampus UI Depok Jawa Barat 16424 – Indonesia
Phone number : 081310825124
Email of author : anggri.n@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Adherence to antiretroviral therapy is a key factor in ensuring optimal health and is associated with better survival rates and quality of life in patients with HIV and AIDS. The concept of adherence has been extensively reported in various literatures in the health sector. Although there is no general agreement on the concept's meaning, definition, or methods of measurement. The purpose of this study was to explore the concept of adherence and define the working definition of adherence to antiretroviral therapy in people living with HIV/AIDS.

Methods: Walker and Avant's eight-step concept analysis was used in this study. The terms "adherence", "compliance", "concordance", and "definition" were used in a literature search that was done using the EBSCOhost, Proquest, Science Direct, and Google Scholar databases. The inclusion criteria were full text, written in both English and Indonesian, and open access.

Results: This study identified four attributes that constitute the concept of adherence: the ability to follow recommended treatment recommendations, collaborative/cooperative whether forced or not, obedience/loyalty/discipline, and adaptability and flexibility. The antecedents of adherence to ARV are patient-related factors, disease-related factors, therapy-related factors, health professional-related factors, health care system-related factors, and socio-economic factors. The consequences of adherence are reducing disease symptoms and complications, the complexity of care and treatment, the number of hospital visits and hospitalizations, and the mortality rate.

Conclusion: This finding will be useful to clarify definition of adherence to ARV before developing adherence instruments and interventions. Thus, this might help nurses in better comprehending the adherence process.

Keywords: adherence, antiretroviral therapy, compliance, concept analysis, HIV/AIDS

ACTIVE SOMATOSENSORY REHABILITATION IN STROKE PATIENT: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

Siti Noor Sya'fa¹, Sri Hartati Pratiwi², Nursiswati³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

²Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

³Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

Author of correspondence: Siti Noor Sya'fa, +62813-2064-9026, siti18030@mail.unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Somatosensory deficit is a condition of loss of somatic sensation which is the main complaint of stroke patients. Active somatosensory rehabilitation has been suggested as a method to overcome somatosensory deficits. This narrative review aims to identify types of active somatosensory rehabilitation.

Methods: This study followed the PRISMA guidelines and used the type of content analysis. A thorough search of PubMed, Cinahl, Sage Journals, and Google Scholar obtained 751 articles. After screening based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, 733 articles were excluded. Then, six articles were included because presented more significant and specific results.

Results: The results showed that mirror therapy (MT), the combination of MT with task-based mirror therapy (TBMT), and sensory retraining can improve touch and proprioceptive functions.

Conclusion: Then, a combination of MT with TBMT was also proven to improve temperature function. In conclusion, the three types of rehabilitation can be applied to stroke patients with upper extremity somatosensory deficits.

Keywords: active rehabilitation, mirror therapy, sensory retraining, somatosensory, stroke

**NURSES' EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING FAMILY-CENTERED CARE
DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

Siti Wahyuni¹, Dessie Wanda¹, Happy Hayati¹

¹Department of Nursing, University of Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Siti Wahyuni, Jetis Jogopaten RT 04 RW 31 Pandowo Harjo Sleman

DI Yogyakarta 55512, 0895366665082, sitiw919@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Backgrounds: The new policy regarding patient isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic affected the practice of family-centered care (FCC). The implementation of FCC in the COVID-19 isolation room is under enormous pressure due to the strict patient isolation policy. This is a challenge for nurses to apply to the FCC to provide the best outcomes for quality of care.

Purpose: This study aimed to explore nurses' experiences in implementing FCC during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A qualitative descriptive design was used by conducting semi-structured interviews with 11 nurses. The inclusion criteria include a minimum of five years of experience treating pediatric patients, caring for a child with COVID-19 in the isolation room for at least two months, having experience in treating pediatric patients with COVID-19 for a maximum of one year ago, and having adequate knowledge regarding FCC. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results: Six themes were generated including encouraging family involvement, building collaboration, improving psychological well-being, making arrangements in providing information and action, professional and need support, and developing communication strategies. Nurses were expected to establish communication with children and parents in regard to the implementation of FCC during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: The strategies to establish communication influence nurses' roles in involving, collaborating with, and improving the psychological well-being of children and parents. Institutional support is needed to develop nurses' communication competence in the implementation of FCC in child COVID-19 isolation care settings so that nursing services continue to prioritize FCC aspects for the benefit of patients and families.

Keywords: COVID-19, Family-centered care, Nurse, Pandemic

IMPLEMENTATION OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS TRAINING INTEGRATION MODEL (ILATGANA)- BASED PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING (PHN) IN INCREASING COMMUNITY INDEPENDENCE IN NATURAL DISASTER-PRONE AREAS

Haris Sofyana, Kusman Ibrahim, Erna Herawati, Irvan afriandi

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Medicine, Padjadjaran University, Bandung 45363, Indonesia;
haris20003@mail.unpad.ac.id

² Department of Medical and Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University,
Bandung 45363, Indonesia; k.ibrahim@unpad.ac.id

³ Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Padjadjaran University,
Bandung 45363, Indonesia; e.herawati@unpad.ac.id

⁴ Departement of Health Community, Faculty of Medicine, Padjadjaran University, Bandung
45363, Indonesia; i.afriandi@unpad.ac.id

* Correspondence: haris20003@mail.unpad.ac.id (H.S.); k.ibrahim@unpad.ac.id (K.I.)

ABSTRACT

Background: Community preparedness and independence are crucial components of disaster risk reduction. However, there are no standard guidelines for enhancing community capacity, especially during disasters and emergencies. For this reason, efforts to raise public awareness are ineffective. A nurse's role in disaster risk reduction in the community is expected. In this way, the community can develop a culture of disaster preparedness. This study aimed to implement disaster preparedness training models and guidelines based on Public Health Nursing (PHN) programs.

Method: This is a quantitative study that adopted a one-group pretest-posttest experimental design. The study was conducted in Kendeng Village, Pasir Jambu District, Bandung Regency from January-December 2022. Samples were taken randomly from a total of 80 people. The data collection tools in this study used standardized questionnaires from LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR. Data were analyzed using independent and dependent sample t-tests and simple linear regression.

Results and Discussion: Based on the paired sample t-test results, the training has a significant effect on improving community knowledge and attitudes (KA), family emergency preparedness plans (EP), disaster warning systems (WS), and resource mobilization (RMC) ($p \leq 0.05$). Disaster-Related Community Resilience provides a foundation for nurses to participate in resilience-building activities that can save lives and enable communities to recover more quickly after disasters. This training can be manifested as an implementation of nurses' existence in community empowerment in the field of disaster.

Conclusion: The findings highlighted the importance of a Disaster Risk Reduction Preparedness Model based on Culturally Sensitive Public Health Nursing. Findings from the study may lead to greater community independence in disaster-prone areas. It can also be used to develop disaster nursing in nursing educational institutions through community service, research, and learning processes.

Keywords: Disaster, Training, ILATGANA, Preparedness, PHN

LEVEL OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMPETENCE AND LEARNING NEEDS OF NURSES IN HEALTH COMMUNITY CENTRES IN THE CITY OF BANDA ACEH: A MIXED METHOD SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATION STUDY

^{1,2} Rachmalia, ³Sandra Khalidinna Nadine, ⁴Putri Mayasari, ⁵Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, ⁶Agus Setiawan

1. Student of Nursing Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan Street, Depok, West Java – 16424
2. Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Tengku Tanoh Abee Street, Darussalam, Banda Aceh – 23111
3. Graduate Program of Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh, Aceh Indonesia
4. Lecturer in Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh, Aceh Indonesia
5. Department of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan Street, Depok, West Java – 16424
6. Department of Community Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan Street, Depok, West Java – 16424

Author of correspondence: rachmalia@ui.ac.id, +628126942094

ABSTRACT

Background: The increasing occurrence of unpredictable disasters that significantly impact human life needs to be anticipated by the readiness of community nurses in primary health care. Achievement of community nurse competencies in disaster management must support learning resources. However, existing facilities and infrastructure still limit nurses' opportunities to maintain competency achievements in disaster preparedness.

Method: This study employed an explanatory sequential research methodology to determine disaster preparedness and the learning needs of community health nurses working in public health facilities in disaster-prone areas. In this quantitative study, total sampling was employed to sample the entire population of nurses working in 11 health community centres. Seventy-eight nurses completed the Emergency Preparedness Information Questionnaire, and 5 participants were interviewed. The quantitative data were analysed using descriptive analysis, and the qualitative data were analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: Nurses' overall perception of the level of disaster preparedness competence of the 11 EPIQ domains showed that most were in the less category, namely 41 respondents (52.6%) with a mean value of 3.11 (95% CI = 2.98 - 3.25; SD = 0.60). The results showed that although most respondents (89%) had access to computers and the Internet, the face-to-face method (91%) was still preferred for several reasons relating to sources, settings, tools and techniques. The findings regarding the level of disaster preparedness competency of community nurses provide needed information, especially for the government, where certain aspects still need optimal attention. Resources and technical assistance need more attention to advance disaster-related education for community nurses.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates the importance of nurses having the competence to examine, communicate and manage disasters so that appropriate training can be prepared. Future research to increase the capacity of community nurses through the development of an effective disaster education model is needed.

Keywords: preparedness, learning need, community health nurses, disaster-prone

SOCIAL COHESION AND ANXIETY IN ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION IN PROLANIS GROUP

Estika Palupi Nur Azizah¹, Dwi Harjanto², Ema Madyaningrum^{2*}

¹Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, UGM

²Department of Mental Health and Community Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, UGM

*Corresponding author: Ema Madyaningrum; Department of Mental Health and Community Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, UGM; ema_nursing@ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The increasing number of elderly will increase the risk of anxiety due to the emergence of chronic diseases. One of the factors anxiety is social cohesion. Social cohesion can reflect support providers, norms of reciprocity, participation, and community social bonds. It can improve the mental health of elderly. Social cohesion can be found in the Prolanis group. Prolanis is *Program Pengelolaan Penyakit Kronis*. It is a government program to provide hypertension management in community. This study aims to determine the relationship between social cohesion and anxiety in elderly hypertensives in Prolanis group.

Methods: This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Data were collected by interviews using the questionnaire method in February 2023. Respondents to this study were elderly members of Prolanis at Korpagama Clinic. There were 65 people who had met the inclusion criteria. This study used the Perceived Neighborhood Social Cohesion-Brief Form and Geriatric Anxiety Scale questionnaires. Data analysis techniques using descriptive statistics and Spearman Rank Test.

Results: The mean age was 71.2 years old. The average value of elderly social cohesion is $54.63 \pm$ SD 4.639; min: 43; max: 63. Elderly who did not experience anxiety were (90.8%). The relationship between social cohesion and anxiety gets a correlation coefficient (r) of -0.748. This means that there is a strong relationship between social cohesion and anxiety.

Conclusion: Social cohesion is inversely related to anxiety experienced by elderly. Elderly with high social cohesion tend not to experience anxiety compared to those with low social cohesion.

Keywords: Social Cohesion, Anxiety, Elderly, Hypertension.

SOCIAL COHESION AND DEPRESSION IN ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION IN PROLANIS GROUP

Noerlita Choiru Rochmah¹, Syahirul Alim², Ema Madyaningrum^{3*}

¹Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, UGM

²Department of Basic and Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, UGM

³Department of Mental Health and Community Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, UGM

*Corresponding author: Ema Madyaningrum; Department of Mental Health and Community Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, UGM; ema_nursing@ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Aging process brings various changes to older adults that must be managed to improve their health status. Changes in older adults are related to physiological and mental functions, including hypertension and depression. One of the ways to reduce adverse mental consequences for older adults is social cohesion, which can build a sense of belonging and trust in the community. The *Program Pengelolaan Penyakit Kronis* (Prolanis) is an Indonesian government initiative to improving the prevention and management of chronic diseases. It also provides place to increase social interaction. This study aims to determine the relationship between social cohesion and depression in elderly in the Prolanis group.

Methods: This study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Participants in this study were 65 elderlies with hypertension and involed in Prolanis activity at Korpagama Clinic. Data were collected from January to February 2023. This study used the Geriatric Depression Scale-15 questionnaire and the Perceived Neighborhood Social Cohesion Brief Form. The analysis of this study uses Spearman's rank.

Results: The mean age of respondents was 71.2 years old. The mean of social cohesion is $54.63 \pm$ SD 4.639; min: 43; max: 63. 83.1% of participants had not been depressed. Social activity shows a significant correlation with depression (p-value <0.001). There is a strong relationship between social cohesion and depression (r: -0.6880).

Conclusion: Most of elderly have good social cohesion and not experience depression. Elderly who has high social cohesion show a low level of depression.

Keywords: Depression, elderly, hypertension, social cohesion

THE EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY CARING FOR POST-STROKE PATIENTS: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

¹Sitti Rosdianah, ²Mohammad Syafar Sangkala, ³Andi Masyitha Irwan

¹Postgraduate Student, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

²Medical Surgical and Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

³Gerontological Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

E-mail: sittirosdianah84@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Stroke is one of the main causes of disability in the world. The impact of stroke affects the quality of life of patients and their caring families. Caregivers play an important role in the success of post-stroke rehabilitation. A more in-depth exploration of the experiences of caregivers caring for families with stroke related to the needs, barriers, impacts and strategies of care.

Objective: To find out the experience of families in caring for post-stroke patients at home.

Methods: Literature search using PUBMED, PROQUEST, ScienceDirect, EBSCO, ClinicalKey for Nursing, and WILEY electronic databases published in English from 2011 to 2021. Twenty articles were found and included in the review.

Results: The review found five main themes related to the experiences of families caring for stroke patients, such as role changes, the positive and negative impacts of stroke on caregivers' lives, the support needed, and the coping strategies used.

Discussion: The role of parenting affects the physical and psychological lives of informal caregivers. Support from various parties is needed to achieve the success of post-stroke care and rehabilitation programs in the community.

Conclusion: This study provides an overview of knowledge about the experience of stroke caregivers, it is hoped that health practitioners understand the roles, barriers, and support needed by stroke caregivers for the continuity of the rehabilitation process.

Keywords: experience, family, caregiver, stroke.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VENTILATOR WEANING PROTOCOL COMPARED TO NON-PROTOCOL OR USUAL CARE IN INCREASING BREATHING PATTERN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Denissa Faradita Aryani¹, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati², Elly Nurachmach²

¹ Doctorate Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

² Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: The use of a ventilator has an impact that can reduce respiratory function, increase the risk of infection, and prolong the use of a ventilator, even depend on the ventilator until death. This impact can be minimized by weaning by practicing the patient's spontaneous breathing ability. Weaning procedures are expected to be carried out systematically by using protocols to produce an increased patient healing process outcome.

Objective: Analysis and synthesis of the best and most recent evidence on the effectiveness of weaning protocols compared to usual care for the weaning process of patients using ventilators in the Intensive Care Unit.

Method: Systematic Review. Article search uses electronic databases, namely: ClinicalKey Nursing, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, SAGE, EMBASE, MEDLINE, Scopus, SpringerLink, and PubMed. Inclusion and exclusion criteria: Articles discussing weaning in adult patients who are attached to a ventilator in the ICU, quantitative writing methodology, full text articles, published in 2019-2023, and using English.

Results: Identification of articles from the entire database of 470 articles. The screening process uses EndNote and Rayyan AI for Systematic Review. The results of identification and screening obtained 6 articles that matched the inclusion and purpose of the review. Three types of weaning protocols are known, namely nurse protocols, respiratory therapist protocols, and automatic protocols. The weaning protocol is more effective because it shortens the time on the ventilator, increases extubating success, and shortens the patient's length of stay in the ICU.

Conclusion: There is evidence that the use of the weaning protocol has a positive impact on the outcome of the patient's weaning process, especially the shorter intubation period.

Keywords: Weaning protocol, Systematic Review, ICU, Weaning process, Ventilator

HOSPITAL BASED HOME CARE SERVICE MANAGEMENT: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Deby Zulkarnain Rahadian Syah¹, Krisna Yetti², Enie Novieastari³, Dewi Gayatri⁴

¹Postgraduate Doctoral Nursing Program, Universitas Indonesia

^{2,3,4}Lecturer Nursing Program, Universitas Indonesia

Corresponding author: Deby Zulkarnain Rahadian Syah, email: deby.ayani14@gmail.com,
Kalirandu RT 9 Bangunjiwo Kasihan Bantul Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Background: The current barriers to home care services are communication, prejudice, ethnocentrism, education or training, and lack of support from health services. The impact that occurs is causing the patient to return to the hospital for treatment, which has negative emotional and psychological effects on the patient's family. The government itself has not issued formal regulations for the implementation of home care services. This study aims to explore the management perspective of home care service providers who have been organized by the Hospital.

Method: The study used a phenomenological exploratory design with face-to-face and online in-depth interviews with 6 participants in Yogyakarta and Jakarta. The sample was selected using purposive sampling in November 2022. The researcher has carried out research ethics permits with the number Skep/354a/XI/2022. The data were analyzed thematically and code, which then created a theme. Researchers carried out the validity of the data with the triangulation method.

Results: The results of the research on perceptions of hospital home care management found 7 themes. (1) Home care team; (2) Flow of home care services; (3) Type of home care service; (4) Obstacles to home care services; (5) Legal basis for home care; (6) Qualifications of home care nurses; (7) Home care with a cultural approach.

Conclusion: Seven themes were perceived by the participants regarding the management of home care services provided by the hospital.

Keywords: *Management, Home care, Patient home care, Home care services, cultural approach.*

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF NURSES' SHIFT WORK DISORDER (SWD) IN HOSPITALS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ichsan Rizany^{1,2*}, Cicilia Ika Wulandari¹, Hanny Handiyani³, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati³, Dewi Gayatri³

¹Student at Doctoral Study, Faculty of Nurse, Universitas Indonesia

²Lecturer, Nursing School, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat

³ Lecturer, Faculty of Nurse, Universitas Indonesia

Corresponding author: Ichsan Rizany, Program Studi S3 Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Indonesia, ichsan.rizany21@ui.ac.id/ ichsan.r.psik@ulm.ac.id

Abstract

Shift worker disorder (SWD) is still a problem today. Estimates of the prevalence of shift work disorder (SWD) vary between 5 - 35.2%. There are many impacts caused by SWD on nurses. The purpose is an analysis of SWD management strategies for nurses in hospitals through a systematic review. The design of this study was a systematic review using the PRISMA flowchart. Researchers used PICO and searched for English articles published from 2018 to March 2023. The databases used included ProQuest, MEDLINE, Embase, Scopus, PubMed, ClinicalKey Nursing, Science Direct, and Taylor & Francis. Researchers utilize the Covidence tool for the data selection process up to extraction and use the JBI instrument to evaluate articles. The initial search of results obtained 255 articles. Ten articles have been identified and analyzed. The sample size of the studies reported ranged from 16 to 4275 which were conducted in various geographic regions. There were six interventions that could be done to reduce SWD in the nurses: sleep hygiene, environmental light regulation, cognitive behavioral therapy, social or organizational support, stress management, and nurse scheduling. Nurses can do stress management, apply sleep hygiene, and do cognitive behavioral therapy to reduce SWD. Service schedule management interventions, social support, and environmental light arrangements are points that can be considered at the organizational level by hospital managers. This Conclusion is established a basic understanding of strategies to reduce SWD through sleep hygiene, environmental light regulation, cognitive behavioral therapy, social or organizational support, stress management, and work scheduling management.

Keywords: Hospital, Nurse, Shift Work Disorder,

**DETERMINANTS OF NURSE EDUCATOR LEADERSHIP IN HEALTH SERVICE:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Cicilia Ika Wulandari^{1,2*}, Ichsan Rizany¹, Hanny Handiyani³, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati³

¹Student at Doctoral Study, Faculty of Nurse, Universitas Indonesia

²Lecturer, Nursing Science Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Sint Carolus

³ Lecturer, Faculty of Nurse, Universitas Indonesia

Corresponding author: Cicilia Ika Wulandari, Program Studi S3 Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Indonesia, ciciliaikawulandari@gmail.com

Abstract

The importance of leadership development for nurse educators to support the optimization of clinical learning. Leadership is an important competency in nursing practice, especially as a nurse educator. This study aims to explore the determinants of nurse educator leadership in the Health Service in a systematic review. The design of this study was a systematic review using the PRISMA flowchart. Researchers used PCO and searched for English articles published in the five most recent years from 2019 to March 2023. The databases used included Pubmed, Embase, Scopus, Wiley Online Library. Researchers utilize the Covidence tool for the data selection process up to extraction and use the JBI instrument to evaluate articles. The initial search of results obtained 80 articles. The sample size of the reported studies ranged from 424 conducted across four databases. Six articles were identified and analyzed. The systematic review resulted in three analytical themes: (1) continuous self-development, (2) being a role model for nurses, (3) self-respect as a nurse educator. The importance of developing nurse educator leadership to support patient safety. Besides, continuous self-development needs to be carried out routinely in order to maintain nurse intellectual consistency so that readiness to become a role model will be higher. This conclusion is established to improve the leadership of nurse educators, it is necessary to carry out a systematic study of the factors that influence the leadership of nurse educators. Nurse educator leadership needs to be improved, continuing to develop self-ability and becoming a role model in health services.

Keywords: Leadership, Nurse Educator, Preceptor,

NURSING COMPETENCY MODEL FOR NURSE MANAGER IN HOSPITAL: A SCOPING REVIEW

Inggerid Agnes Manoppo^{1,2}, Enie Noviestari¹, Triani Banna^{1,2}, Maylar Gurning²

¹ Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

² Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Papua

Email: inggridagnes87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: The hospital management structure shows a pattern of change in health care that necessitates development in the leadership competencies of nurse managers. A literature review is needed to see an overview of the competency model map of hospital nurse managers. **Method:** The design used is scoping review by adopting the JBI (The Joanna Briggs Institute) methodology, which includes 15 articles from 2005-2022. Studies included quantitative and qualitative research—most studies involved nurse managers at various levels (top and middle managers).

Results: most models emphasizing changes in nursing service models need to be responded to by the development of leadership competencies of nursing managers that emphasize problem-solving and application of basic skills.

Conclusion: there are 14 nurse manager competency models, and most emphasize the importance of communication competence, leadership skills, and business management accompanied by professionalism and qualified knowledge.

Keywords: Nursing leadership competency; Nursing manager; Primary healthcare

THE NURSE LECTURER'S COMPETENCIES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Dian Novita^{1,2*}, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati³, Masfuri³

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

² Abdul Moeloek Public Hospital, Lampung

³ Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Dian Novita (email: atudian@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing clinical education bridges theory and practice. The monitoring and evaluation of The Nurse Lecturers in academic and clinical settings to maintain quality and improve their competencies. Additionally, Nurse Lecturers must be qualified to teach. Based on quantitative studies and original articles, this research described how nurse lecturers in nursing education were evaluated.

Method: The database was retrieved from Science Direct, Proquest, Wiley, and Scopus. This study was based on a PRISMA-flowchart systematic review. The selected English-language articles, published between 2012 to 2023, and reviewed using PCO(s). The screening process and extraction used Covidence tool. The critical evaluation used the JBI instrument.

Result: This research was discussed that Nurse Lecturers needed knowledge, skills, attitudes and leadership competencies. It provided an overview of tools to assess the competence of Nurse Lecturers.

Conclusion: Competent Nurse Lecturer will improve student quality and nursing education.

Keywords: nurse lecturer, competencies.

THE INHIBITING FACTORS OF TBC CONTROL PROGRAM IN INDONESIA: A CASE STUDY IN NORTH SUMATERA INDONESIA

Imelda Liana Ritonga

Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has set the TBC elimination target to be eliminated in 2010 but unfortunately the target should resetting to 2030. The TBC finding and complete treatment target in North Sumatera has been achieved on 2016-2019, but it was decreased on 2020. On the other hand, other problem also emerged in increasing drug resistance TB cases (TB RO), while the health services for TB RO were still limited in district and cities. In this research, researcher described the inhibiting factors in TBC control especially in North Sumatera and recommended the appropriate solutions.

Research Method

The method in this research was case study with single holistic case study. The participants were 9 (nine) people. The phenomenon being explored was the inhibiting factors in TBC Control Program in North Sumatera and sources that can be used to solve the problems. Data was collected by interview using a modified questions instrument. The questions were developed further according to interviewing process. The inhibiting factors found in this research were discussed using The Learning Organization Theory in order to find appropriate solutions.

Research Result

The study found 5 (five) themes. The five themes found as the inhibiting factors in TBC Control Program in North Sumatera were (1) The using of Information System Program in TBC (SITB) has not been well socialized and used optimalized, (2) Limited people assigned as TBC patient companion to ensure patient loyalty in taking the Anti TBC medication, (3) Limited regulation to encourage the private section involvement, (4) Limited networking regulation to push systematic team work between the TBC Manager Program and other unit in the government, (5) The TBC Molecular Test utilization has not been well socialized and used optimumly.

Conclusion

The primary source of the inhibiting factors in TBC Control Program in North Sumatera found in this research were unoptimalization evaluation process and limited regulation to push systematic networking program between TBC Manager and external stakeholder. The TBC Managers need to build systematic networking by arrange comprehensive program with clear objectives and periodic evaluation

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING A CULTURE OF PATIENT SAFETY REPORTING IN HOSPITALS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Sisilia Somania¹, Suni Hariati^{2*}, Syahrul³

^{1,2,3} *Program Studi Magister Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, Indonesia*

Corresponding Author: Suni Hariati, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan KM 10, Tamalanrea Makassar 90245, Indonesia, Tlp: 081387192990, email: sunihariati@unhas.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Background: There have been many studies on strategies to improve the culture of reporting patient safety in the last 10 years, but the results reported vary and no one has summarized the results of these studies.

Methods: This study aims to summarize the results of previous research regarding strategies to improve patient safety reporting culture in hospitals using the literature review method through a literature search on seven databases (PubMed, EBSCOhost, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, Garuda; and Google Scholar) for the 2013-2023 period.

Results: From ten studies that met the criteria, eleven strategies were obtained to improve patient safety reporting culture in hospitals, namely: providing feedback on reported incidents; improving interprofessional cooperation and communication; non-punitive response to mistakes; establishing clear standards or guidelines on what should be reported and who should report; patient safety training; simplifies the procedure; increase awareness of nurses and dissemination of events that must be reported; application of learning from mistakes; transparency; application of the implementation framework; and expectations and promotion of patient safety by superiors.
Discussion, Conclusion

Conclusions: This review provides evidence regarding strategies to improve patient safety reporting culture in hospitals, where the most reported strategy is feedback; interprofessional cooperation and communication; non-punitive response to mistakes; and clear guidelines regarding reporting.

Keywords: Reporting culture; patient safety culture; hospital; improvement strategy

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLINICAL AUTHORITY DELEGATION FOR NURSES IN HOSPITALS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Sitti Rahmatiah¹, Takdir Tahir^{2*}, Kadek Ayu Erika³

^{1,2,3} *Program Studi Magister Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, Indonesia*

*Corresponding Author: Takdir Tahir, Alamat: Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. KM.10, Tamalanrea Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia, Phone:08164384948, takdirtahir@unhas.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Background: Over the past 10 years, several studies have been conducted on the implementation of clinical authority delegation for nurses, but the reported results vary, and no summary of these studies has been found. This literature review aims to summarize the research findings on the implementation of clinical authority delegation for nurses in hospitals.

Methods: Literature searches were conducted using five databases (PubMed, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, Wiley) from 2013 to 2023.

Results: Ten studies were included in the review, where the effectiveness of nurse delegation implementation can be hindered by three factors: 1) standards of practice and policies (clarity of delegation standards, transparent supervision, team collaboration, empowerment); 2) delegation (recognition of delegation efforts, burdensome delegation tasks, delegator's fear of responsibility, accountability, level of education, expertise, learning opportunities, lack of positive incentives); 3) situational barriers (lack of adequate resources, difficult-to-delegate critical tasks).

Conclusions: From the review results, it is concluded that there are three inhibiting factors to the effectiveness of delegation, namely: standards of practice and policies, delegation, and situational barriers.

Keywords: Implementation, delegation, clinical authority, nurses, hospital

**ANALYSIS OF BARRIERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE SBAR COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN NURSES AND DOCTORS: A SCOPING REVIEW**

Nirta Aprila Paembonan¹, Erfina^{2*}, Ariyanti Saleh³

1,2,3 Program Studi Magister Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar,
Indonesia

*(Corresponding Author: Erfina, Alamat: Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. KM. 10, Tamalanrea
Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Phone: 081355582915

erfina@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Effective communication using the SBAR method (Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation) is a structured method for conveying patient conditions and is one of the goals of patient safety. The aim of this study is to map the research conducted on the implementation of effective SBAR communication between nurses and doctors.

Methods: The Scoping Review research method is used to map the literature. The synthesis method uses PRISMA. Articles were obtained from the Google Scholar search engine, as well as the electronic databases PubMed and ScienceDirect, spanning from 2018 to 2023. The search result 87 relevant articles based on titles and abstracts, and 6 articles that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: The research findings revealed that barriers to the implementation of SBAR communication between nurses and doctors encompassed five themes: lack of confidence, environment, lack of communication, interpersonal relationships, and lack of training.

Conclusion: Effective communication between doctors and nurses is crucial in providing patient care to improve service quality and ensure safe patient care.

Keywords: Doctors; Barriers; SBAR Communication; Nurses

THE RELATIONSHIP OF STIGMA AND COMMUNICATION TO CONDOMS USE BEHAVIOR IN COUPLES PLWHA SEX MALE (MSM)

Edis Mari Eko¹⁾, Sri Yona²⁾

¹⁾Master of Nursing Student, University of Indonesia

²⁾Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

Corresponding author: Edis Mari Eko, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No. 50 Liwa Lampung Barat Lampung, 081272255575, edis.ee1234@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: People Live With HIV AIDS Sex Male (MSM) are the population most susceptible to infection because anal sex can quickly transmit the HIV virus. Consistent use of condoms can provide the most effective protection against infection, while PLWHA male sex partners (MSM) has a low condom use rate of 70%. The high stigma factor and not yet open communication among PLWHA male sex partners (MSM) are still evident in everyday life. **Purpose:** this study was to analyze the relationship between stigma and communication on condom use behavior in PLWHA male sex partners (MSM). **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional study of 144 respondents registered with the Saburai Support Group with inclusion criteria: diagnosed with HIV, age ≥ 18 years, had an insertive, revertive or versatile sex male partner for at least the last 3 months, had sexual intercourse with men for at least once in the last 30 days and confirmed with companion. The exclusion criteria are Transgender, aged <18 years, members who are not sex male. **Results:** There is a significant relationship between stigma and condom use behavior in PLWHA male sex partners (p value 0.001 with $\alpha: 0.05$), after further analysis it was found that respondents who had low stigma had a 14.55 times tendency to consistently use condoms in sex compared to respondents who have high stigma (95% CI: 5.29; 49.1). There is a significant relationship between communication and condom use behavior in PLWHA male sex partners (p value 0.001 with $\alpha: 0.05$), this further analysis shows that respondents who have open communication have a 22.5 tendency to consistently use condoms compared to respondents who have closed communication (95% CI: 9.28; 54.6). **Conclusion:** stigma and communication have a strong influence on the consistency of condom use behavior.

Key words: communication, condom use behaviour, PLWHA sex male, stigma

THE EFFECT OF ANDROID APPLICATION-BASED PRENATAL CLASS ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT DELIVERY PREPARATION IN CIMAHY CITY, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA, IN 2022

Erni Hernawati¹, Ririn Heriawanti²

^{1,2} Faculty of Midwifery, Institute of Health Science Rajawali, Indonesia

Background: The inability of pregnant women to identify and recognize the danger signs of pregnancy indicates low knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of mothers about healthy pregnancies, which has an impact on low practice of preventing high-risk pregnancies. The Pregnant Women's Class Program (KIH) which was held was not optimal because it was constrained by the low attendance of pregnant women for various reasons. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of application-based classes for pregnant women in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about antenatal care in Cimahi City, West Java, Indonesia in 2022. **Method:** The number of questions in this questionnaire is to measure the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women respectively 24 questions each. The research scale uses a Likert scale to measure attitudes and opinions, and an ordinal scale to measure knowledge. There are two classes in this study, namely the experimental class (applied type) and the lecture method (conventional type). Each prenatal class lasts two weeks. The data analysis test in this study used the Wilcoxon and MannWhitney tests. **Results:** The effect of pregnant women's classes by using the Android application as a learning medium can further broaden the knowledge of pregnant women, this is because the Android App Media has many features and can be designed to meet the needs of the teaching material delivered. **Conclusion:** this class for pregnant women is designed to increase knowledge and change the behavior of mothers and their families about the importance of health during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium and to inform efforts to improve health.

THE CULTURE OF CARING FOR LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT INFANTS AT HOME AFTER TREATMENT: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY FROM INDONESIA

Sri Intan Rahayuningsih^{1,2*}, Yeni Rustina³, Yati Afiyanti³

¹ Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

² Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Author of correspondence: Sri Intan Rahayuningsih, +628126916203, sriintan@usk.ac.id,

ABSTRACT

Background: It is challenging for parents to take care of LBW infants, especially after they leave the hospital and need to continue the professional nurses' care. Cultural practice can influence how parents conduct themselves and make decisions to keep their infants healthy. This study examined the cultural practices that influence mothers in Aceh, Indonesia, to care for Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants at home following hospital treatment.

Methods: This study used an ethnographic design and involved ten participants consisting of mothers who had a Low Birth Weight (LBW) infant after treatment at the hospital, a grandmother, a midwife, and health cadres. Data collection of this research using focused group discussion (FGD) and interviews. All interviews and FGDs were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results: The finding revealed three themes associated with cultural practices that influencing mothers to care for Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants at home following treatment. There are (1) Mothers are not the only caregivers, (2) traditions to safeguard family members, and (3) the dilemma between obeying medical advice or their grandmother's commands.

Conclusions: Culture substantially impacts a mother's decision-making, mainly when she and her infant are ill. In order for traditions and health advice to coexist, sufficient support is required.

Keywords: mother, low birth weight infant, cultural practice, home care.

**THE INTERVENTION DURING FOLLOW UP CARE FOR LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANT:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Riri Novayelinda^{1,2}, RR Tutik Hariyati¹, Yeni Rustina¹

¹ Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

² Faculty of Nursing, University of Riau

ABSTRACT

Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants require special attention due to the high risk of mortality and morbidity compared to normal weight infants. Follow-up care is a strategy to monitor the growth and development of LBW infants after hospital discharge. The aim of this systematic review is to identify various interventions that are often performed during follow-up care to help the growth and development of LBW. Searches were conducted in five databases: PubMed, Proquest, EMBASE, Medline (via EBSCOhost) and SAGE. Articles were selected using the PICO's method and restricted from 2018-2023. From the search results, six articles were identified and reviewed. The review identified the most common interventions as: education and interventions related to breastfeeding, education related to infant growth and development and infant growth monitoring. While the type of intervention was mostly carried out through home visits and carried out by nurses. This study suggests that it is necessary to conduct research related to follow-up care carried out by nurses in many countries.

Keywords Follow-up care, Low Birth Weight , nurse

**FAMILY-CENTERED CARE INTERVENTION FOR INCREASING EMPOWERMENT
FAMILIES AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) INFANTS:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Hotnida Erlin Situmorang^{1,2*}, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati³, Yeni Rustina³

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

²University of Cenderawasih, Jayapura Papua

³ Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

*Corresponding author: erlinsitumorrow@gmail.com ph 081292147096

Abstract

Premature and LBW babies cause many parents stress, frustration, and confusion. Sick neonates receive family-centered care (FCC). The effects of FCC interventions on parental empowerment and clinical outcomes in LBW infants are summarized in this systematic review. PRISMA was used to retrieve articles from Scopus, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, and Clinical Key Nursing using boolean operators and keywords like "family-centered care model" and "enhancing family agency" and "low birth weight" and "baby" OR "infants" OR "neonates." 482 articles Full-text, quantitative, open-access, English, family-centered care model interventions, and 2018–2023 articles were screened. Three articles passed screening, and the other three were found by hand searching. The JBI checklist for quasi-experimental studies was used to critically evaluate six articles. FCC interventions improve infant weight gain, breastfeeding, LBW and premature infant length of stay, and nosocomial infections, according to a systematic review. FCC interventions reduce parental anxiety and improve LBW infant care. Create standard outcome sets to test FCC interventions and outcome-defined treatment plans that incorporate patient and family perspectives and unique characteristics.

Keywords: Family centered care; family empowerment; LBW; Systematic Review

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BREASTFEEDING SELF EFFICACY IN ADOLESCENT BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS

Annisa Septianpita Putri¹, Sari Sudarmiati²

^{1,2} Diponegoro University

Coesspondingauthor : sarisudarmiati@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Breastfeeding self-efficacy is a personal factor influencing exclusive breastfeeding for teenage mothers. Adolescent mothers are prone to experiencing psychological disorders, which are a factor in low breastfeeding self-efficacy, so it can affect the behavior of mothers caring for their babies, especially breastfeeding. **Purpose:** This study aims to describe breastfeeding self-efficacy in adolescent breastfeeding mothers. **Method:** a quantitative descriptive study with respondents, namely breastfeeding mothers aged 10-19 years, in the Kedungmundu Health Center Working Area using a total sampling technique, amounting to 37 people. Data were collected using a questionnaire on the characteristics of the respondents and the Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form (BSES-SF) questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis. **Research results:** Obtained an average BSES-SF score of respondents, namely 46.19 with a percentage of 76.98% of the maximum score of 60, which indicates high breastfeeding self-efficacy. **Conclusions and Suggestions:** Adolescent breastfeeding mothers in the Kedungmundu Health Center Work Area have a high level of breastfeeding self-efficacy, although there are still respondents who have a low level of breastfeeding self-efficacy. For this reason, adolescent breastfeeding mothers need to increase their readiness and self-awareness to seek information related to breastfeeding to increase their self-confidence. Likewise, health services can improve health services for teenage mothers by counseling about breastfeeding knowledge, the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, providing supplementary baby food, and emotional encouragement so that mothers can be motivated and provide the best food for their babies.

Keywords: Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy, Breastfeeding Mothers, Adolescent Mothers