

The 1st Andalas International Nursing Conference 2017

Conference
Proceedings

Conference Proceedings

**"Strengthening Research Capacity and
Disseminating New Finding in Nursing and
Public Health"**

Editor:
Yanti Puspita Sari
Esthika Ariany Maisa
Mahathir

25 - 27 September 2017
Padang, West Sumatera

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FACULTY OF NURSING, UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS



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Publisher:
Faculty of Nursing
Universitas Andalas





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ISBN: 978-602-50407-0-2

Publisher:

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Introduction

Welcome to the 1st Andalas International Nursing Conference (AINiC) 2017 held in Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia, 25-27 September 2017. This event bring together nursing experts, nursing researcher, healthcare professional, nursing educator, and students worldwide. AINiC 2017 is a great opportunity and an inspiring occasion for research development learning, especially to disseminating of new findings in nursing and to bridge the networking of nursing professional, nursing researcher and nursing educator. During the conference, the scientific programs consist of keynote speeches, plenary sessions and research presentation. The conference provide stimulating research development, networking and cooperation.

Key Note Speakers



Dr. Muhammad Dimiyati

*“General Directorate of Research and Development-
Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education”*



**Prof. Lisa Mc.Kenna, PhD, MEdSt GDLFAH GradDip
HAdminIS RN RM FACN(Australia)**

*“Preparing Qualified Nurses: The Education Institution’s
Role in Providing Excellence Standard of Nursing
Education, Graduate Transition and Work Readiness.”*



**Jeff Evans, RN, BN, BNurs (Hons), PGCertEd, MSc
(United Kingdom)**

*“Ethical Dispute in Disaster : Response Readiness of
Nurses in Sudden Onset Disaster and Mass Casualty
Incident.”*



**Prof. Dr. Khatijah Binti Abdullah Lim Geok Khim
(Malaysia)**

*“Theoretical Development of Nursing “Where are we now”
; A Recent Update of Theoretical Foundation in Nursing.”*



**Prof. Dr. Rizanda Machmud, MD, FISPH., FISCM.
(Indonesia)**

*“Mental Health Focus is Now Global Public Health
Challenges”*



**Ns. Yufitriana Amir, S.Kep, MSc, PhD., FlsQua
(Indonesia)**

*“Repealing Health Care Inequality to Achieve Health Care Quality Improvements :
Technical and Policy Advice.”*



**Hema Malini, S.Kp, MN, PhD
(Indonesia)**

*“The Challenges of Chronic Disease Management Using
The Culturally Relevant Health Education Program.”*

Table of Content

Day 1 Medical Surgical Nursing/Health Research	1
1. The Effect of Gastrocnemius Muscle Stimulation on The Diabetic Foot Ulcer Healing Process	2
Asrizal	
2. Nurse's Experiences in Conducting Diabetic Foot Risk Assessment in Diabetes Mellitus Patients at H.Adam Malik Hospital Medan	3
Yesi Ariani, Rosina Tarigan, Aron Pase	
3. The Relationship Between Social Support with Dietary and Fluids Restrictions Adherence among Hemodialysis Patients in Indonesia	4
Leni Merdawati, Esi Afriyanti, Melly Solina	
4. Cardiovascular Risk Assessment Based on Laboratory VS Non-Laboratory Test: A Systematic Review	5
Dewi Prabawati, Josephine Lorica	
5. The Effect of Logotherapy on The Anxiety Level of Cervical Cancer Patient	6
Atun Roudatul M, Martyarini Budi S, Ririn Isma Sundari	
6. Relationship Between Length of Time Receiving Intravenous Therapy And Frequency of Replacement Intravenous Cannula	7
Bayhakki	
7. The Dietary Assessment of Nurses in Klang Valley, Malaysia	8
Mohd Ramadan Ab. Hamid, Nur Iffah binti Ahamad, Sidek Norimah Said	
8. Identification And Analysis Feet Sensitivity and Blood Glucose Level of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus	9
Yesi Hasneli, Yufitriana Amir, Darwin Karim	

9. The impact of Spiritual Consultation towards the Dying Anxiety (Thanatophobia) of HIV/AIDS patients at VCT Clinics of General Hospitals	10
Defia Roza, Efitra, Sila Dewi Anggreni	
10. Effects of Progressive Muscle Relaxation Technigues in Pain Reduction Postoperative Abdominal Patients After Ambulation	11
Reni Prima Gusty, Yonrizal Nurdin	
11. Nutrition Managemen in Chronic Wound from Cultural Perspective	12
Nurul Huda, Eka Febriyanti	
12. The Pharmacology Therapy Level and Salt Consumption Correlation In Achieving Blood Pressure Target of Elderly	13
Elvi Oktarina, Mantari Windra Yurike	
Day 1 Research and Practice Maternal Health	14
13. The Integrated Reproductive Health Education Models For Teenagers in West Sumatera	15
Yanti Puspita Sari, Yeltra Armi	
14. Promoting Kangaroo Mother Care Practice at Home Through Educational Video and Motivation Improvement	16
Nova Fajri, Yeni Rustina, Elfi Syahreni	
15. Design of Ergonomic Breastfeeding Chair	17
Prima Fithri, Lusi Susanti, Ikhwan Arief, Difana Meilani, Citra Tri Angelia	
16. Caring Experience of Childbirth Primipara Undergone Emergency Cesarean Section: A Systematic of the literature of Qualitative and Quantitative Study	18
Regina Vidya Trias Novita	
17. Postnatal Mother: Knowledge And Attitude Towards Neonatal Jaundice (NNJ)	19

Norimah Said, Nurul Ashikin H, Mahfuzah MS, SH Zuraidah SA, Norhaini M, Ramadhan M	
18. Husband's Support on Mother-Baby Attachment in Early Married Women	20
Dora Samaria, Elsi Dwi Hapsari, Nuring Pangastuti	
19. The Effectiveness of Intervention Model in Nursing Care through Community Involvement in Increasing the Life Quality of Pregnant Women Who Suffered from HIV-AIDS	21
Siti Saidah Nasution, Erniyati	
20. Minang Kabau Mother's Characteristics and Breastfeeding Self Efficacy in Correlation with Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice in Padang	22
Vetty Priscilla, Yanti Puspita, Randy Refnandes	
21. Health Literacy (HL) in Pregnant Women: Influences, Information and Impact	23
Nurul Fadhilah Gani, Kusrini Kadar, Cahyono Kaelan	
22. Knowledge, Attitude and Mother Action to Use The Maternal and Child Health Book In Tanjung Paku Public Health Center Solok City 2016	24
Sri Dewi, Zulharmaswita, Warsiatun	
Day 1 Nursing Education	25
23. Determinants of Nursing Licensure Examination Performance: A Literature Review	26
Yakobus Siswadi, Anunciacion Talosig	
24. The Relationship of Demographic and Admission Exam Scores with First Semester GPA in First Year Nursing Students in Indonesia	27
Christine L. Sommers, Shin Hye Park	

25. A Systematic Review: Implementation Reflective Learning in Nursing Practice	28
Justina Purwarini	
26. Motivation in Utilizing E-Learning System Among Distance Learning Students	29
Majid N. , Ariffin N. Z. M., Zawawi N. S. A., Foo S. N. F. M., Said N.	
27. Analysis Standard of Clinical Competency in Indonesia	30
Masfuri	
28. A Systematic Review: Tool Development Process of Public Health Nurses' Competencies	31
Indriati Kusumaningsih, Anunciacion Talosig	
29. Descriptive Study of Dental Health Status in Andalas 1st Year Students	32
Nila Kasuma, Fildzah Nurul Fajrin, Haria Fitri	
Day 1 Public Health/Health Promotion	33
30. Stretching Muscles and Relaxation of Progressive, Effectively Reduce Shift Manufacturing Fatigue Workers	34
Henny Permatasari, Tri Widyastuti Handayani, Junaiti Sahar	
31. Public Perception of The Use of Health Service on Inpatient Health Center in Puskesmas Sungai Alang Regency Of Banjar	35
Endang Pertiwiwati, Fitri Ayatul Azlina	
32. The Correlation of Information and Communication (Ict) Use Duration With Overweight Students of SMAIT Nurul Fikri Depok 2015	36
Nourmayansa Vidya Anggraini, Rima Berlian, Mahathir, Sigit Mulyono, Agus Setiawan	
33. The Relationship Between The Human Factor, Environment, Management Work Safety and Health With Diseases And Accident In Nurses Inpatient Rsud Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru	37

Isnaniar

- 34. Health Education About LGBT on The Students of Faculty of Nursing Andalas University** 38
Yonrizal Nurdin, Gusti Sumarsih, Faradina Haniarahmah
- 35. The Effect of Ionized Alkaline Water on Malondialdehida Level on Streptozotocin-Induced Rattus norvegicus Barkenhout, 1769** 39
Yohanes Andy Rias, Ekawati Sutikno, Indra Fauzi Sabban
- 36. Redesign of Ergonomic Spinal Board for Improving Patients Evacuation Process** 40
Hilma Raimona Zadry, Lusi Susanti, Gamma Uswansyaf
- 37. Comparison of Health Promoting Lifestyle of Males And Females Nursing Students** 41
Riama Marlyn Sihombing, Maria Goreti Lisna Ria Sihotang
- Day 1 Research and Practice Mental Health** 42
- 38. Mental Health Focus is Now Global Public Health Challenges** 43
Rizanda Machmud
- 39. The Relation of Characterictic and Copping Strategy with Stress Level of Breast Cancer Patient Who Gone Trough Chemotherapy** 44
Sri Burhani Putri, Achir Yani Syuhaemi Hamid, Vetty Priscilla
- 40. The Adolescents Psychosocial Phenomenology of Online Gaming Addiction in Surau Gadang Sub District Nanggalo of Padang 2015** 45
Nike Puspita Alwi, Mustikasari, Heppi Sasmita
- 41. Quality of Life Cervical Cancer Patients Post Chemotherapy** 46
Emmelia Astika Fitri Damayanti

42. The Influence of Thought Stopping Therapy and Family Psychoeducation toward Ansietas Client who Undergo Hemodialisysin dr. Achmad Mochtar Hospital Bukittinggi 2015	47
Yade Kurnia Sari, Budi Annakeliat , Reni Dayati	
43. The Relations Between Burden and Resourcefulness with Life Quality of Severe Mental Illness Caregiver	48
Debby Sinthania, Zabidah Putit, Dewi Eka Putri	
44. Stigma and Denial of HIV-Positive Women	49
Rizka Ristriyani, Imami Nur Rachmawati, and Yati Afiyanti	
45. Exploring Factors associated with relapse among addicted Patient in Public Mental Hospital, In West Sumatera, Indonesia	50
Ahmad Jais, Titi Purwani, Netrida, Iva Fitri Wahyuni, Agustian	
46. Effect of Token Economy Therapy for Reducing Attachment Behavior among Pre School Children in Kindergarten	51
Ramaita, Purba, J.M, and Putri, D.E	
47. Analysis of Factors Associated with The Quality of Life of Clients with Schizophrenia In Outpatient Ward Prof. Dr. Hb Saanin Padang Hospital	52
Bunga P. Wenny, Achir Yani, Dewi Eka Putri	
48. The Differences of Correlation Factors of Depression Among The Senior Citizens Who Live With Their Family And Those Who Live in Sabai Nan Aluih Nursing Home, Sicincin in 2015	53
Weddy Martin, Achir Yani, Reni Dayati	
49. Relationship Between Disabilities With Desperation on Patients With Stroke in Hospital	54
Angga Arfina, Arlinda Sari Wahyuni, Nunung Febriany Sitepu	
50. The Phsycological Response During HIV Test : A Pnenomenological Study	55
Agus Sri Banowo, Mahathir, Ridhwan	

56

x

Day 2 Research and Practice Pediatric Health

- 51. Factors That Related to Bullying Behavior in Junior High School Students in Padang City West Sumatera** 57
Hermalinda Herman, Deswita Nurshal
- 52. Kaleidoscope Effect on Pain Relief During Venipuncture Procedure in Children** 58
Dwi Novrianda, Rika Fatmadona, Leyla Beno Safira
- 53. Puzzle Play Therapy Effects to Socialization Ability of Children With Mental Retardation** 59
Sutinah, Dasuki
- 54. Family-centered Care Needs in Mucositis Management in Children with Cancer** 60
Ikeu Nurhidayah, Henny Suzana Mediani, Sri Hendrawati
- 55. Analysis of Related Factors With Low Birth Weigh (LBW) in Hospital** 61
Deswita, Dwi Novrianda, Hayati Umar
- 56. Relationship of Self Efficacy with Stress Level Nursing Students Completing Program B 2015 in Thesis at Faculty of Nursing Andalas University 2016** 62
Meri Neherta, Dwi Novrianda, Pidda Raini
- 57. Analysis of Flebitis Occurrence in terms of Characteristics of infusion by nurses in RSI Ibnu Sina Payakumbuh** 63
Lili Fajria, Leni Merdawati, Nelfiza
- 58. On the Determination of the Significant Influence Factors of Nutritional Status of the Children Under Five Years Based on the Ratio Between Weight and Age using QUEST Method** 64
Izzati Rahmi H.G, Hazmira Yozza, Hafifatul Auliya Rahmy
- 59. Related Factors to Quality of Life Children With Chronic Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis** 65
Defi Efendi, Dian Sari

Day 2 Community/Family Health/Gerontology	66
60. Family Spiritual Experience in Taking Care of Family Members That Have Stroke in RSSN Bukittinggi Icu 2016	67
Elfira Husna, Evi Susanti , Fauzi ashra, Yuhendri putra, Suci ariestani	
61. Loneliness Among Elderly Female in Kota Jambi	68
Loriza Sativa Yan, Rasyidah AZ, Rohmatun	
62. Influence of Reminiscence Group Therapy On Screen Depression In Lansia In The Services And Advanced Planning Age (BPPLU) In Bengkulu Province	69
Shinta, Rizanda Machmud, Basmanelly	
63. The effect of Lavender therapeutic scent toward sleep quality for elderly at Tresna Werdha (PSTW) Batu Sangkar in 2016	70
Zuriati, Melti Suriya	
64. Gay Negative Perception Regarding Gay Stigmatization by Health Care Providers	71
Yafi Sabila Rosyad, Wenny Savitri, Sri Purwaningsih	
65. Needs of Family Caregivers of Post-Stroke Patient at Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung	72
Sri Hartati Pratiwi, Eka Afrima Sari	
66. Factors Influencing the Quality of Life of the Minang Elderly Living in Nursing Homes: A Perspective of Minang Culture	73
Rika Sabri, Achir Yani S.Hamid, Junaiti Sahar and Besral	
67. Comparison of Attitude Towards Meditation Healing Exercise (MHE) of Elderly Who Are Living With Chronic Illness in Bangkok And Surabaya	74
Ni Putu Wulan Purnama Sari, Jintana Artsanthia	

- 68. The Exploration of Family Member Characteristics As A Caregive of Elderly With Hypertension: "Gender Analysis" in Melayu Riau Community of Pekanbaru City, Indonesia** 75
Reni Zulfitri
- 69. The Effect of Ginger Hot Pad Therapy In Reducing Rheumatoid Arthritis Pain Among Elderly In Kuranji, Padang** 76
Weni Mailita
- 70. Family Social Support In Correlation with Quality of Life Elderly with Hypertension** 77
Gusti Sumarsih, Dhoni Satria, Dewi Murni
- 71. Difference of Drug Consumption Adherence after Using Drug Consumption Reminder Card and Text Messages on Hypertension Patient in Public Health Care Kendalsari Malang** 78
Tony Suharsono, Ridhoyanti, Uttari, Kadek Esidiana, Elvi Oktarina
- 72. The Relationship Level Of Parent's Knowledge About Growth And Development Stimulation Toward Early Childhood Development In A Work Area Simpang Baru Health Center** 79
Ririn Muthia Zukhra, Suci Amin
- 73. Focus Charting Checklist Model As Effective Documentation Option in Community Health Care Program at the Public Health Center of Sijunjung 2017** 80
Fitra Yeni
- 74. The Relationship Of Parenting Styles to the Child's Learning Achievement of Mild Mental Retardation in the Extraordinary School at Padang Panjang** 81
Shinta Dewi Kasih Bratha, Yonrizal Nurdin , Tut Wuri Handayani
- 75. The Relation of Family Support with Independence Level of Elderly in Accomplishment of Basic Necessities in Work Area of Salido Community Health Centers Sub Province of South Pesisir** 82
Anggie Febs Caryuza, Heppy Sasmita, Dewi Susilaningsih

Day 2 Health Management	83
76. Increase of Completeness of Nursing Documentation Through Implementation of Nursing Initial Assessment Format Mariza Elvira, Almahdy, Emil Huriani	84
77. The Analysis of Nurses' Positive Deviance Behaviours as a Measure in Preventing the Transmission of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs) at M. Djamil Hospital, Padang, West Sumatera, Republic of Indonesia Esthika Ariany Maisa, Yulastri Arif, Wawan Wahyudi	85
78. The Supervision of Chief Nurse in Apply Giving Medicine Operational Standard by Parenteral Reska Handayani, Junaiti Sahar, Basmanelly	86
79. Study of Psychological Factors (Motivation) Connected With Pervestment Performance of Implementers in Nursing Care Documentation in The Input Room General Hospitals of Pariaman Region Dewi Murni	87
80. Analysis of Factors associated with Nurses' Compliance on the Implementation of Hand Hygiene at the Inpatient Installation of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang Yuanita Ananda, Netty Suharti, dan Mira Susanti	88
81. Defence Mechanism of The Nurses Towards Work Stress Situation Dameria Br Ginting, Mazly Astuty	89
82. Nurses' Professional Values Among Indonesian Undergraduate Nursing Students Nelwati, Khatijah Lim Abdullah, Chong Mei Chan	90

83. Development and Validated of Technological Competency ss Caring In Nursing Instrument (TCCNI), Learning From The Outcomes: A Systematic Review	91
Ignata Yuliati, Josephine D. Loricca	
84. The Head Nurse's Supervision Experience in The Hospital	92
Dewi Setya Paramitha	
85. Comparative Study Influence of The Ethical Climate to Nurses's Organizational Commitment in Siti Rahmah Padang Private Hospital and dr. Rasidin Padang Public Hospital in 2016	93
Sidaria, Rahmi Fahmy, Leni Merdawati	
86. Nursing Student's Coping Mechanism In Challenging <i>Bullying</i> during the Practice Of Nursing Profession	94
Zifriyanthi Minanda Putri, Ira Erwina, Yulia Effendi	
87. Increasing Nurses' Job Satisfaction with Nursing Rounds	95
Ernalinda Rosya	
88. Patients, Nurses Collegial and Healthcare Professionals's Comforness and Satisfaction During Interactional Process	96
Yulastri Arif, Esi Afriyanti , Syafrisar Meri Agritubela	
89. Relationship Organizations Climate, Reward System and Competition With Workplace Bullying Among Bengkulu Nurses	97
Nurman Hidayat, Yulastri Arif, Dwi Novrianda	
Day 2 Medical Surgical Nursing/Health Research	98
90. Uncomforness Related to Saliva's Cortisol in Breast Cancer Patient	99
Tuti Nuraini, Andrijono, Jahja Umar, Dewi Irawaty, DewiGayatri	
91. Cardiorespiratory Endurance on College Student Smokers Using Harvard Step Test	100
Rismia Agustina	

- 92. In Andalas Public Health Center What Risk Factors Associated with Hypertension?** 101
Suci Rahmadani, Emil Huriani, Randy Refnandes
- 93. The Experience of HIV and TB Patient Related to Health Worker's Double Stigma** 102
Dally Rahman, Tuti Herawati, Agung Waluyo
- 94. The Community Knowledge on Coronary Heart Disease Based on Their Characteristic of Risk Factor** 103
Eka Afrima Sari, Sri Hartati Pratiwi
- 95. The effect of diaphragmatic breathing exercise on pulmonary ventilation function in patients with asthma on RSUD Dr. Rasyidin Padang** 104
Esi Afriyanti, Bunga Permata Wenny
- 96. The Effect of Deep Breathing Relaxation in Decreasing Blood Pressure of the Post Stroke Patients at Polyklinik of Neurology RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang 2016** 105
Hendri Budi, Replita
- 97. Women's Knowledges and Education on Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Pekanbaru Riau Province** 106
Yulia Irvani Dewi, Fathra Annis Nauli
- 98. The Effects of Structured Education on Knowledge, Attitude and Patient Action in Colostomic Treatment 2016** 107
Rika Fatmadona, Marni Sudiarsih, Hema Malini
- 99. A Retrospective Study of The Assosiation Between Quantity and Varieties Fruit Consumption With Glycemic Status In Patients Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus** 108
Juli Widiyanto, Isnaniar, Trisiwi Kusuma Ningrum
- 100. Onset Analysis of Phlebitis In Patients Receiving Intravenous (IV) Fluid Therapy High Osmolarity In Medical Ward Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar** 109
Sukri, Elly L. Sjattar, Abdul Majid

101. The Relationship Between Family Support with Obedience of Applying Haemodialysis to the Patient of Chronic Kidney Failure at Dr. Mohammad Hoesin General Hospital Palembang	110
M. Adharudin	
Day 2 Mental Health	111
102. Stress on Nursing Students and Coping Strategies They Use to Overcome Them	112
Rika Sarfika, Yuni Aris, Ira Erwina	
103. Mental Health Education for Cadres In Cikatomas Sub-District Tasikmalaya District	113
Taty Hernawaty	
104. The parents experience in caring for children with learning difficulties in children and adolescent Polyclinic at HB Sa'anin Psychiatry Hospital Padang Year 2015	114
Windy Freska, Zabidah Putit, Reni Dayati	
105. The Relationship of Work Stress With Coping Mechanisms on Nurses in Psychiatric Hospital RSJ Prof. Dr. HB. Sa'anin Padang Year 2015	115
Dwi Happy Anggia Sari, Mustikasari, Ira Erwina	
106. Relationship Between Coping Mechanism And Stress Level Among Parents With Mentally Retarded Children In SLB Wacana Asih Padang	116
Ira Erwina, Dwi Novrianda, Welly Risa	
107. Caregivers' Experience of Caring for Clients with Schizophrenia	117
Gita Kirana Dewi, Hema Malini, Dewi Eka Putri	
108. Relationship Between Coping Mechanism and Stress Level In Preparing Thesis Among Nursing Students	118
Feri Fernandes, Wilda Dahlia, Basmanelly	

109. The Relation Between Responden Characteristic and Depression With Life Quality of People With HIV/AIDS In Yayasan Lantera Minangkabau Padang Year 2015	119
Welly, Zabidah Putit, Feri Fernandes	
110. The Effect Of Anterior Teeth Appearance On Adolescent Psychosocial	120
Susi , Rima Semiarty, Murniwati, Hazni Viyanti	
111. Relationship Stress Level AndThe Coping Strategies of Parents In Dealing With TemperTantrum In Children Autism	121
Dewi EkaPutri, Tika Mahelsa Princess, Heppi Sasmita	
112. Analysis of Factors Related to the Quality of Life of Clients with Breast Cancer in DR M Djamil Hospital Padang	122
Susilawati	
113. Social and Spiritual Support As Correlated Determinants of Elderly Happiness in Tresna Werdha Sabai Nan Aluih Nursing Home Sicincin	123
Randy Refnandes, Achir Yani S Hamid, Heppy Sasmita	
114. Initial Study of Linguistic; Verbal And Nonverbal Sign of Attempted Suicide Among Adolescents	124
Suherman, Hema Malini, Renidayati	
115. Effectivity Of Thought Stopping (TS) To Reduce Nursing Student Anxiety In Clinical Practice at The Hospital	125
Eka Malfasari, Fitry Erlin	
Poster Session	126
1. Nutritional Status in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Undergoing Chemoterapy in Bandung	127
Ikeu Nurhidayah, Henny Suzana Mediani, Sri Hendrawati, Eka Puspita	

2. **Managing Perianal Diabetic Ulcer Using Moisture Balance Method** 128
Asrizal
3. **Study on Factors Influencing Nutritional Status of the Children Below 5 Years Based on Length-for-Age in Padang West Sumatra using CART Method** 129
HazmiraYozza, Izzati Rahmi H.G, Hafifatul Auliya Rahmy
4. **Professional Self-Concept of Nurses in Malaysia** 130
Lim, S. G., Khatijah, L.A., Wong. L.P. & Tam, C. L.



Day 1

Medical Surgical Nursing/Health Research

The Effect of Gastrocnemius Muscle Stimulation on The Diabetic Foot Ulcer Healing Process

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Abstract

Muscle stimulation in the wound healing process is done by increasing capillary density, perfusion, and oxygenation to the wound in order to stimulate granulation and fibroblast activity. The objective of the research was to assess the influence of gastrocnemius muscle stimulation in the diabetic foot ulcer healing process. The research used quasi experiment of control-group pre and post test. The healing process in the research was based on the vein circulation, measured by using Ankle Brachial Index (ABI), and the regeneration of wound tissue was measured by using Bates Jenses Wound Assessment Tool. There were 33 research subjects for intervention group and 29 research subjects for the control group. The result of the research showed that there was significant disparity in the diabetic foot ulcer healing process, based on vein circulation before and after gastrocnemius muscle stimulation was done in the intervention group at $t = -13.12$ and $p = 0.000$; in the control group at $t = 24.32$ and $p = 0.000$. Based on the regeneration of wound tissue in the intervention group, $t = 38.25$ and $p = 0.000$ and in the control group, $t = -12.12$. It was also found that there was significant disparity in the diabetic foot ulcer healing process, based on vein circulation between the intervention group and the control group at $t = -3.49$ and $p = 0.000$. On the other hand, there was no significant disparity in the diabetic foot ulcer healing process, based on the regeneration of wound tissue between the intervention group and the control group at $t = 1.85$ and $p = 0.89$. Based on the result of the research, it could be concluded that gastrocnemius muscle stimulation could increase vein circulation to the wound tissue so that it could accelerate wound healing process.

Keywords: muscle stimulation, wound healing, diabetic foot ulcer

Nurse's Experiences in Conducting Diabetic Foot Risk Assessment in Diabetes Mellitus Patients at H.Adam Malik Hospital Medan

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Abstract

Early prevention of diabetic foot requires a systematically management and adequate monitoring. Diabetic foot management in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) can be a foot examination of the risk of injury, foot care, blood glucose control, education and wound care. Nurses have an important role in preventing the occurrence of diabetic foot injuries by doing diabetic foot screening. Diabetic foot screening is the first step in the nursing process by assessing the risk of diabetic foot. This study aims to explore the experience of nurses in assessing diabetic foot risk in DM patients in H. Adam Malik Hospital Medan. This research uses qualitative design with phenomenology approach, with the aim to get more accurate data or experience from nurses about diabetic foot diabetic risk assessment that they have done. The researchers conducted an indepth interview on the nurses in inpatient room in H.Adam Malik hospital Medan until saturation data was reached on 10 nurses. The data was recorded using tape recorder, then the result of research was made in transcript form and analyzed to get the research theme. The results of the study found four themes of nurse experience in assessing diabetic foot (1) only doing wound assessment, (2) not assessing legs at risk of injury, (3) lack of knowledge about diabetic foot screening, (4) training on diabetic foot. The nurse said that until now only reviewed wounds according to the format available in the hospital, the absence of diabetic foot screening format and lack of knowledge about diabetic foot screening assessment and many non-nursing duties. This causes the nurse not to do diabetic foot screening. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the knowledge and skill of nurse in doing diabetic foot screening through training, workshop and simulation directly on patient in reviewing diabetic foot so that patient assessment becomes more perfect, complete the existing wound assessment and nursing care in DM patient become more comprehensive and right.

Keywords: nurse's experience, assessment, foot diabetic risk

The Relationship Between Social Support with Dietary and Fluids Restrictions Adherence among Hemodialysis Patients in Indonesia

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Abstract

Patients adherence on dietary and fluids restriction can prevent to uremia, a build-up of toxic fluids and metabolic end product in the blood stream which may increasing complication, morbidity and death among dialysis patients. Reported more than 50% of patients undergoing hemodialysis are not adherent to dietary and fluids restrictions. Many study shows that social support plays important role in management of patients and will improve patient adherence to dietary and fluids restrictions. The aim of the study is to investigate relationship between the social support with dietary and fluids restriction adherence among hemodialysis patients. The descriptive cross-sectional study design was used. A random sampling method was used to select the sample. In this study upon 72 hemodialysis patients, the data was collected by questionnaire and the instruments were developed to measure social support (MSPSS), adherence to dietary and fluids restriction (ESRD-AQ). Data was analyzed using statistical by SPSS ver.11.5 . The Result of this study shown about 55,6% patients with low social support, 69,4% patients non-adherence to dietary and 75% patients non-adherence to fluids restriction. There was a significant relationship between social support with patients adherence to dietary and fluids restriction ($p<005$). This study those patients who more supported by their family had more adherences of diet and fluids restrictions. Nurses have the main role to empowering the families, providing many methods to encourage the families to support undergoing hemodialysis patients.

Keywords: social support, dietary and fluids, restriction, adherence

Cardiovascular Risk Assessment Based on Laboratory VS Non-Laboratory Test: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Cardiovascular (CVD) risk assessment is applied to identify individuals who are more likely to develop CVD and the primary prevention is needed in order to accurately determine and intervene early disease occurrence. The purpose of this review was to summarize the current literature on CVD risk to determine the CVD risk assessment tools developed for adult patient with laboratory and non-laboratory based test. A systematic review of literature was conducted. The databases searched were Proquest, EBSCO, science direct and PubMed with a search period of 2011-2016. Key words for the search were “cardiovascular disease”, “risk,” “tool” and “assessment”. Fifteen randomized controlled trial studies (n=15) met criteria in this review and revealed significant results on CVD risk assessment in adult patient for laboratory and non-laboratory based test. There were many CVD risk tools for laboratory-based, where the Framingham Risk Score (FRS) is often considered the reference standard and several other risk estimations have been introduced when offered advantages and disadvantages. However, using laboratory-based CVD risk assessment for screening purposes will be far too costly in most developing country settings with limited resources and consequently are unlikely to be adopted as policy in these settings. Some studies discovered that non-laboratory based CVD risk score, when compared to laboratory based similarly ranked individuals and characterized CVD risk. The outcome of this review provides a significant information that may be considered for the CVD risk assessment that is cheaper and easier to applied in a large population of research. Thus, a non-laboratory based test could be an alternative for developing countries.

Keywords: cardiovascular risk; assessment; laboratory based test, non-laboratory based test

The Effect of Logotherapy on The Anxiety Level of Cervical Cancer Patient

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Abstract

Being a cervical cancer patient has many psychological impacts on the patient. Anxious about their health condition could effect on the reluctance of patients to make the maximum effort in the examination and further treatment. This anxiety that should be managed by health personnel, one of them with Logo therapy. This study examined the effect of Logo therapy on anxiety scores in Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) of cervical cancer patients. It was a quasy experimental pre-post test with control group design in which 42 patients were pertisipated The experimental group is experienced with 3 sessions Logo therapy, where each session takes 2 weeks. Paired T test was used to analyzed the difference between two groups. The results describes the average anxiety of expererimental group was changed from 41.00 to 34.19 while the control group was changed from 42.65 to 40.43. At alpha 0.05 the difference of anxiety in treated group was significant (p value <0.05). The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant difference in anxiety scores in the group receiving Logo Therapy with the control group.

Keywords: logo therapy, anxiety, cervical cancer

Relationship Between Length of Time Receiving Intravenous Therapy And Frequency of Replacement Intravenous Cannula

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Abstract

Most of hospitalized patients receive intravenous therapy. Many factors may influence frequency of replacement of intravenous cannula in patients with infusion. This study aimed to investigate relationship between length of time receiving intravenous therapy and frequency of replacement of intravenous cannula. The study was a correlational study with cross sectional approach. 48 patients hospitalized in a hospital who met inclusion criteria were recruited. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analysed using Spearman test. Results showed that mean of age of the patients was 44.21 years old and mean of length of receiving intravenous therapy and frequency of replacement of intravenous cannula were 3.9 days and 1.19 times respectively. There was a significant relationship between length of time receiving intravenous therapy and frequency of replacement intravenous cannula ($p=0,000$) with Spearman Correlation coefficient was 0.592 which indicated longer time receiving the therapy, more often replacing intravenous cannula. Nurses are expected to control carefully length of time patients used intravenous catheter to prevent problems such as phlebitis and pain due to repeated replacing intravenous cannula.

Keywords: hospitalized, prevention, phlebitis

The Dietary Assessment of Nurses in Klang Valley, Malaysia

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the dietary intake of nurses at the local hospital in comparison with the Recommended Nutrient Intake for Malaysian. A total of 55 volunteer nurses participated in this study. Demographic profiles were taken and a three-day self-administered dietary record forms were given. The mean daily energy intake (kcal) based on age group was, 19-29 years old (1156 ± 319 kcal, $p < 0.001$) and 30-50 years old (1267 ± 422 kcal, $p < 0.001$). While in group of 19-29 years old, the distribution for daily carbohydrate, protein, fat and fiber intake was 126 ± 48 g, 46 ± 28 g, 51 ± 19 g, and 1.8 ± 1.3 g, while for 30-50 years old, 166 ± 60 g, 47 ± 16 g, 51 ± 22 g and 2.2 ± 1.4 g respectively. From the result, it showed that dietary intake among the nurses was not met the Malaysian RNI. Therefore, to improve the intake, nutritional education emphasizing the importance of healthy and balance diet should be given to the nurses.

Keywords: dietary intake, nurses

Identification And Analysis Feet Sensitivity and Blood Glucose Level of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic hyperglycemic state accompanied by various metabolic abnormalities due to hormonal disorder that cause micro vascular and macro vascular complications such as retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy and blood vessel disorders. One of diabetic complication is a neuropathy that can cause feet ulcers (gangrene) and amputation. Loss of feet sensation is one of the major risk factors for ulcers. To identify and analyze the feet sensitivity and blood glucose levels of DM patients by using monofilament for measuring respondent feet sensitivity and glucometer for determining the approximate concentration of blood glucose. Descriptive design was applied to identify and analysis the feet sensitivity and blood glucose levels. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The design is done by selecting 34 respondents in Puskesmas Rejosari Pekanbaru. The results revealed that median of the feet sensitivity of diabetic patients only 7 with minimum and maximum level are 3 and 9 points (normal: 10 point) and median of fasting blood glucose level was 311,5 mg/dL with minimum and maximum level are 195 mg/dL and 600 mg/dL (normal: 110 mg/dL). The potential complications of DM patients is very high, especially feet complication (gangrene). It can be seen from low feet sensitivity which median was 7 (<10 points) and fasting blood glucose levels was high with median 311, 5 mg/dL (> 110 mg/dL). Therefore, DM patients should have early prevention of feet complication by doing diet management, exercise and stress management.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, feet sensitivity

The impact of Spiritual Consultation towards the Dying Anxiety (Thanatophobia) of HIV/AIDS patients at VCT Clinics of General Hospitals

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Abstract

People with HIV/AIDS experienced some mental health issues such as stress, anxiety, depression, loneliness, sleep disturbance, lack of concentration, and the suicide attempts and dying anxiety (thanatophobia). Data from Ditjen PP and PL Ministry of Health of Indonesia from April 1987 to December 2002 showed there was increasing number of HIV/AIDS prevalence around 98,340 people with HIV, 45,499 with AIDS, and 8,235 people death due to the disease. This study aimed to investigate the impact of spiritual consultation toward the death anxiety (Thanatophobia) among people with HIV/AIDS at VCT Clinic of General Hospitals. Using the Quasi Experiment design, one group pre and post test, this study provided spiritual consultation twice a week for 4 weeks to people with HIV/AIDS. The purposive sampling was used and there were 20 respondents for this study where data collected through questionnaire and interview. Data were analysed using distribution frequency and T-Test. The results showed around 60% people with HIV/AIDS experienced Thanatophobia before spiritual consultation, and after the intervention it reduced to 30% of respondents. There was significant difference before and after the intervention ($p=0.045$) and there was significant correlation between anxiety and consultation ($p=0.37$). It is recommended that nurse as the important part in VCT can provide spiritual in the nursing care for people with HIV/AIDS. It is believed that the spiritual consultation would have impact of spiritual aspects of people with HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: spiritual; stress; dying anxiety; HIV/AIDS

Effects of Progressive Muscle Relaxation Techniques in Pain Reduction Postoperative Abdominal Patients After Ambulation

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Abstract

Pain is a major problem that occurs in abdominal postoperative patient's and most dominantly felt after the ambulation. Specifically pain control is common obstacle limiting ambulation. Hence progressive muscle relaxation can be used as an intervention to improve patient's compliance during the ambulation and Accelerate pain relief. Main of the study was to see the effect of progressive muscle relaxation was to decrease the postoperative abdominal patient's pain score after ambulation. The research used quasi experimental design prepost control group design. Place of study in the hospital surgery room Dr. M Djamil Padang. 10 subjects with abdominal postoperative patients were randomly assigned to two groups. The GroupA as the control group & GroupB as the intervention group. Group A continued with conventional treatment & the GroupB were given progressive muscle relaxation along with the conventional treatment. Instruments use *Verbal Descriptor Scale (VDS)*. The result have decreased pain score in groupA with p-value:0.003 and groupB (p-value:0.004) for group B by using wilcoxon test. The mean decreased in pain score group B 5.6 point greater than the group A with mean pain score 1.1 point. Mann whitney test which was statistically significant (p-value:0.000). Recommendations for the hospital to make progressive muscle relaxation a standard operating procedure in nursing intervention, provide training to surgical nurses, facilitate the provision of booklets or leaflets for health education.

Keywords: progressive muscle relaxation, pain, abdominal postoperative

Nutrition Managemen in Chronic Wound from Cultural Perspective

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Abstract

Nutrition is the one of important factors which effect wound healing in chronic wounds. Providing adequate nutrition can accelarate wound healing. Unfortunately, most of the people are still influenced by their own belief while providing nutrition for the patient with chronic wound. Phenomenological approach of qualitative study was conducted to get illustration regarding experience in managing nutrition of chronic wound from the cultural perspective. Data was collected by semi structured interviewed. Study gathered from 7 participants who meet criteria. The current study showed detail information about experience of patients with chronic wound in managing nutrition within four main themes, namely: 1) lack of knowledge in managing nutrition, 2) taboo food in providing nutrition 3) inappropriate nursing intervention conducted by nurse, 4) in need of health education. These things are considered lacked by the patients. Therefore, health care professional especially nurses are expected to give more attention about managing nutrition both of in clinical and home setting. Providing information will help patient and family to give adequate nutrition in order to accelerate wound healing for the chronic wound patients.

Keywords: Nutrion, Management, Chronic Wound, Cutural

The Pharmacology Therapy Level and Salt Consumption Correlation In Achieving Blood Pressure Target of Elderly

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Abstract

Non Communicable Disease (NCD) is one of the of diseases with high burden in public health focus. NCD becomes prevalent, worldwide spreading, cause significant of death, and hard to control. Globally about 17 million deaths occurred every year. Incidence prevalence of hypertension in elderly as much as 19,49%. 22 public health centers in Padang obtained the highest prevalence among hypertension was in Lubuk Buaya as many as 1917 people. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between pharmacological therapy and salt consumption in achieving blood pressure target in elderly patients with hypertension in Lubuk Buaya Public Health Center in 2016. The research used descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. This research has been done on February 22 - March 5, 2016. The sample in this study was conducted to 56 elderly with by using accidental sampling method. Data were collected by using questionnaires, and were analyzed using pearson chi-square test. The result showed 60,7% blood pressure target was not reached, 41,1% moderate salt intake, 37,5% medium pharmacology therapy, there was correlation of pharmacology therapy with blood pressure target (P value 0,003) and there was correlation of salt consumption with blood pressure target (P value 0,000) in elderly patients in Lubuk Buaya Public Health Center in 2016. The results of the study suggested the head and health professionals to increase health promotion activities, provide counseling and brochures and leaflets.

Keywords: pharmacology therapy, consumption of salt, blood pressure target



Day 1

Research and Practice Maternal Health

The Integrated Reproductive Health Education Models For Teenagers in West Sumatera

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Abstract

The aims of this study are to explore the problems of reproductive health education among teenagers in West Sumatera, and to create a reproductive health education models that integrated with social value, religion and culture in the community. This research used mixed method design with sequential explanatory approach, consist of four phases. The first phase is about theory and problem constructions. In this phase, data is collected using FGD, study of documentation and a semistructured interviews. Participans are consist of 19 teacher from Senior High School and 30 students from 3 Senior High Schools in Bukittinggi, West Sumatera. Data was analyzed at this phase used model of Miles and Huberman. All teachers agreed that adolescents are in need of reproductive health education, especially about the dangers of dating and pregnancy in adolescents. The negative influence of the social environment, the internet pornographic contents and poor attention to the family make the adolescents at risk of promiscuity as a form of diversion. A large part of teachers feel "taboo" to discuss about sexual contents explicitly to students. Reproductive health education is needed to teach by adolescents. This model needs to be tested for effectiveness in improving the knowledge, attitude and self efficacy of adolescents to reproductive health problems.

Keywords: sexuality problems, adolescents, health behaviors, health promotions, health preventions

Promoting Kangaroo Mother Care Practice at Home Through Educational Video and Motivation Improvement

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Abstract

Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants are prone to hypothermia. Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is a prudent, low-cost and effective method to counter the problem, yet mothers rarely apply the technique. This study aims to identify the effect of KMC education on LBW mothers in relation to their motivation and implementation of the technique at home. The study employed the quasi-experimental design with consecutive sampling technique. It involved 16 mothers in the intervention group attended KMC education (educational video, discussion, and practice) for about 2-4 days before leaving the hospital and 16 mothers in the control group attended hospital-standard KMC education upon leaving the hospital (without media and practice). The motivation of the two groups was calculated when the infants were leaving the hospital while the implementation of KMC at home was measured after about 3 to 4 days at home. Chi-square analysis showed that no difference is observed in motivation between the two groups ($p=1.00$) but an apparent difference is discerned in the KMC implementation between the two groups ($p=0.0001$). It can be concluded that KMC education influences the implementation of KMC at home. It is suggested that hospitals introduce mothers to KMC through education, discussion, and real-life practice in order to improve the health of infants with low birth weight.

Keywords: education, kangaroo mother care, motivation

Design of Ergonomic Breastfeeding Chair

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Abstract

Breast milk has complete nutrients, it plays an important role for babies' brain development, and would prevent babies from diseases. Indonesian government regulates that every woman delivered their babies to breastfeed. Lack of proper facilities for breastfeeding, such as breastfeeding chair prevent the regulation to be implemented as expected. Only basic needs are provided, such as a pillow and footrest stool in breastfeeding rooms. Stiffness and pain in the back, neck, legs, and arms of mothers breastfeeding their babies are commonly found due to inergonomically designed chairs being used. Designing an ergonomic chair for breastfeeding mothers is started by collecting anthropometric data to determine chair dimensions. Next stage is to gather information on breastfeeding mothers' needs, and then apply the QFD (Quality Function Deployment) method to achieve priority features that should be put into the design. The designed chairs have features of adjustable arm rests, foot slider rest, baby support cushion, headrest and adjustable backrest. The design agreed to Ovako Working Analysis System (OWAS) on biomechanics analysis method that it would not cause problems in musculoskeletal system.

Keywords: biomechanical, ergonomic, breastfeeding chair, OWAS, quality function deployment (QFD)

Caring Experience of Childbirth Primipara Undergone Emergency Cesarean Section: A Systematic of the literature of Qualitative and Quantitative Study

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Abstract

Childbirth is natural phenomenon. The statement 'fear of death' and 'losing the child' is manifest childbirth among the primipara. Childbirth among the primipara manifest by 'fear of death' and 'losing the child'. Even the mother was happy met her baby, but negative feelings, such as fear, guilt, or anger could lead their memories of the birth. The problems during childbirth process can be affected both of the mother's health and baby in the future. Even birth by EmCS, women could be helped to have more positive childbirth experiences. To conduct a systemetic review of the literatur to explore caring experience of primipara childbirth with emergency cesarean section, to understand the factors internal contributing of caring and the factors hindering or enhancing by health care professional. A systematic review was performed to explore experience primipara and identify the strategies which measure health care professional delivered care before, during and after emergency emegergency cesarean section (EmCS). The search strategy included database ProQuest and grey literature using Google scholar. Caring experience of childbirth among the primipara were evaluate with explore their experience, expactation and contributing factors which influence physical and psychological the primiparaous mothers who get EmCS. Seven qualitative and four quantitative studies were found. This systemtic shows same experiences primiparous mother EmCS in qualitative studies, the dominant feeling is "fear". The other expereinces are pain in high intensity, have negative expereince, losing the child, lose of control, disappointed, feelings of failure and alienation for their infant, and difficulties to breastfeed esspecialy in holding and childcare the baby when already at home. The results from quantitative studies showed mother with EmCS significant fear of delivery and have more negative experience of childbirth ($P < 0.001$) and 80% more higher negative experience. This systematic review identified the primiparous mothers' experience EmCS. "Fear" is the dominant felling for mothers' EmCS, mothers needed social support and caring very approprietly in this situation esspecialy in maternity ward. Caring for mothers as nurses being fully present in this moment, avoid lack of the communication and give a control to get comfortable and feeling treated with respect and as an individual, mothers' experience more positively.

Keywords: fear, childbirth, EmCs

Postnatal Mother: Knowledge And Attitude Towards Neonatal Jaundice (NNJ)

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Abstract

Neonatal jaundice (NNJ) which is a pathological situation where there is imbalance between bilirubin production and excretion that happens due to multitude of factor. Objective of the study is to identify the number of postnatal mother who had been receiving knowledge on neonatal jaundice and their attitude towards neonatal jaundice. Methodology of this study is cross-sectional design, carried out among 131 post natal mother who were attending the antenatal clinic. Administered questionnaire were given to respondents. A part from this 88.5% of mothers has been received health education related to neonatal jaundice during antenatal visits. Results show there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding neonatal jaundice among postnatal mother. Attitude postnatal mothers show that 50% of mothers have neutral attitude, 27.5% have positive attitude and 8.4% have negative attitude towards neonatal jaundice. The outcome of this study showed that most of mothers have a good knowledge. However, they might fear towards invasive procedure such as blood taking for their baby. This is reason they are preferred the traditional treatment. The futures finding need to determine the attitude of postnatal mother on the neonatal jaundice especially on the traditional treatments.

Keywords: maternal, attitude, knowledge, postnatal mother

Husband's Support on Mother-Baby Attachment in Early Married Women

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Abstract

Early married women are women who get married at the age below 18 years old. Psychologically, early married women do not mature enough to take responsibilities, such as performing the roles as a wife, mother and sex partner. Those roles might lead to a stressful condition of the women and affect the mother-baby attachment. To compare mother-baby attachment in early married women based on the husband's support. This study was a part of a thesis which has been received ethical approval from Ethics Committee Faculty of Medicine UniversitasGadjahMada. This study used two variables from the thesis including husband's support and mother-baby attachment. The respondents were 60 women aged 24 years and below, married at 18 years old and below, and having baby only aged 0-12 months in Bantul. The respondents were recruited by consecutive sampling technique. The instrument was a mother-baby attachment questionnaire. Data were tested by Independent T Test. There was a significant difference of mother-baby attachment score in early married women based on husband's support ($p = .024$). Husband's support is manifested through his involvement in the family process. Husband involvement is a critical aspect of the family with implication for mother-baby attachment, couple relationship, and stability in the young family. Comparison of mother-baby attachment score in early married women based on husband's support was identified. Nurses need to involve husband in providing nursing care to maintain mother-baby attachment in early married women.

Keywords: early married women, mother-baby attachment, husband's support

The Effectiveness of Intervention Model in Nursing Care through Community Involvement in Increasing the Life Quality of Pregnant Women Who Suffered from HIV-AIDS

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Abstract

Pregnant women who suffer from HIV-AIDS is one of the high-risks in productive health. The social life of HIV-AIDS patients is generally disturbed by the existence of stigmatization, discrimination, and isolation from the community. This condition will have psychological influence on them which can ultimately influences their pregnancy. The objective of the research was to analyze the influence of intervention on the increase in health status of pregnant women who suffered from HIV-AIDS. The research used quasi-experimental design. Intervention was done by applying nursing care model and discussion with the local people and health care providers. The samples were 17 pregnant women who suffered from HIV-AIDS in Medan and its vicinity. The data were gathered by conducting interviews and questionnaires on demography and pregnant women's behavior that consisted of their knowledge, attitude, and life quality and analyzed by using linear regression analysis. The result of the research showed that, in general, intervention could increase pregnant women's life quality, test result of significance $p < 0.05$, detecting high risk, ANC, choosing childbirth aides, and health service location. The conclusion was that intervention had the effect on the increase in pregnant women's knowledge, attitude, and life quality. Public involvement in nursing care for pregnant women who suffered from HV-AIDS is very important.

Keywords: pregnant women, HIV-AIDS, nursing care model

Minang Kabau Mother's Characteristics and Breastfeeding Self Efficacy in Correlation with Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice in Padang

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Abstract

Breastfeeding self efficacy and mother's characteristic affected breastfeeding activities and breastfeeding accomplishment. This Study aimed to determine the correlation of mother's characteristic and self efficacy with breastfeeding. This study used quantitative study by using descriptive analytic method and cross sectional design. This study was conducted in Padang in 2016 with 388 respondents. There are significant correlation between the characteristic of occupation, education, knowledge, mother's attitude and self efficacy have significant correlation with breastfeeding accomplishment. Maternal characteristics and breastfeeding self-efficacy is modifiable determinants that health professional need to take notice to improve breastfeeding outcomes.

Keywords: minangkabau mother, breastfeeding, breastfeeding efficacy

Health Literacy (HL) in Pregnant Women: Influences, Information and Impact

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Exploring the health literacy (HL) levels of patients provides a better understanding of the patient's potential barriers to self-management of disease and health-promoting behaviours. Limited HL may lead to poor health outcomes and inappropriate healthcare use including for pregnant women. Research on the HL levels of pregnant women has demonstrated the impact it can have on the health of their babies. However, health literacy assessment among the pregnant women is still ignored by health professional in Indonesia, especially those who reside in Eastern part of Indonesia. A descriptive correlational study has been conducted to 40 women in 4 health centre in Makassar city, Indonesia to find out the level of health literacy and self care management and correlation between the two variables and the influence factors related to the health literacy. The result reveals that among three item of health literacy, although the differences is not significantly different between three scales, communicative literacy and critical literacy was found lower than functional literacy in pregnant women in Makassar city. Moreover, this study shows no relation between functional literacy to self care management, however there is significant correlation between communicative and critical literacy to self care management for pregnant women ($p=0.000$). In conclusion from the result show that when providing health service for maternal group, the health professional need to assess their health literacy level and pay attention to communication and critical ability of the group. Understanding the ability of the target group will improve the educational programs and can improve ability of the pregnant women to manage their self-care during pregnancy and afterward.

Keywords: health literacy, pregnancy, antenatal care (ANC), self-care management

Knowledge, Attitude and Mother Action to Use The Maternal and Child Health Book In Tanjung Paku Public Health Center Solok City 2016

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Abstract

Maternal and child health (MCH) book is a tool for early detection of the disorder or maternal and child health problem, communication tool and counseling with important information for mothers, families and communities regarding maternal and child health services. The purpose of this study to describe the knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers towards the utilization of MCH handbook in Public Health Center (PHC) Tanjung Paku Solok at 2016. Data were collected using questionnaires, and observations. This study was conducted on June 2016 in PHC Tanjung Paku. The sample 50 mothers with accidental sampling technique. The results obtained by the majority (70.0%) of respondents knowledgeable about MCH Handbook is high, more than the majority (64.0%) of respondents have a positive attitude about the utilization of MCH Handbook, more than the majority (54.0%) of respondents bring the MCH Handbook when health service. Suggested to health workers in PHC Tanjung Paku to provide counseling on the use of MCH Handbook and for further research to be able to be referenced in the learning activities for support in future studies.

Keywords: MCH books, knowledge, attitude, action



Day 1

Nursing Education

Determinants of Nursing Licensure Examination Performance: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Implementation of the Indonesian Nursing National Competency Test is in the early stage and it is facing several challenges such as: low passing grade and also low passing rate. These issues have been a significant concern for every nursing school, because it has reflected on how well the school has done in preparing and educating nursing students. The purpose of this study was to systematically review the existing literature to identify determinants or contributing factors in the Nursing Licensure Examination (NLE) performance. A multiple database search was used and out of 1735 articles, 19 articles were reviewed which met both inclusion and exclusion criteria from 2006 to March 2017. The systematic review yielded two emerging themes in determining contributing factors of NLE performance namely: academic factors and non-academic factors. The findings of this study give deeper insights, contribute to the repository of knowledge of determinant or risk factors as bases for program development for the success in the NLE performance.

Keywords: determinant, National Licensure Examination (NLE), nursing, performance

The Relationship of Demographic and Admission Exam Scores with First Semester GPA in First Year Nursing Students in Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine what experience factors (region of origin and attendance at a pre-nursing course), attribute factors (gender), and academic metric factors (admission exam scores and type of high school) are associated with the first semester grade point average (GPA) of first year nursing students enrolled in a baccalaureate nursing program in Indonesia, using an adapted holistic admission model. A descriptive correlation design was used to examine data from students admitted to the program in August 2016. Data from 506 students were included for analysis. Multivariate linear regression was used to determine the relationship between factors and first semester GPA. A significant relationship ($p < .05$) was found between experience factors, attribute factors, and academic metric factors and first semester GPA. Based on these findings, students potentially at high-risk for lower first semester GPAs would be male students, students from the islands of Java and Bali, and students that attended a social science vocational or high school program. However, the study variables only accounted for 28% of the variance in GPA. Additional research is needed to identify other factors, guided by the adapted holistic admission model, that may also have a relationship with GPA.

Keywords: holistic admission model, GPA, nursing education

A Systematic Review: Implementation Reflective Learning in Nursing Practice

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Abstract

Reflective is a practice that facilitates the exploration, examination, and understanding of what we are feeling, thinking and learning. It is a thoughtful consideration of academic material, personal experiences, and interpersonal relationships. Reflective is a form of internal inquiry that extends the relevance of theory and deepens our understanding of the practice of our everyday life and work. The purpose of this study is to identify the use and effectiveness of reflective learning in nursing practice. Relevant article were identified by a systematic search of the literature. Proquest, Cengage and EBSCO were searched for studies with a qualitative method. Participants involved in 11 studies consist of 24 RN students, 315 nursing students, and 11 tutors in nursing. Variables used for study design reflective learning, including reflective thinking, reflective writing, reflective to study the case, reflective interview, reflective action and reflective experiences. Retrieved three major themes: The advantage of using reflective learning, barriers to reflection and improvement on the use of reflection in nursing education and nursing practice. The use of reflective learning in education and nursing practice is very effective to improve the quality of nursing students. It is recommended that reflective learning should be comprised as a teaching and learning strategy method to enhance theory – practice integration in nursing.

Keywords: reflective, learning, nursing, education, practice

Motivation in Utilizing E-Learning System Among Distance Learning Students

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Abstract

The development of technology in higher education is vital in improving students' knowledge, ways of learning and information gathering. In Malaysia, e-learning systems are also known as learning management system (LMS) has been used in higher learning institutions to support the students, lecturers, and staffs. Motivation factors among distance learning students contribute to learner success in e-learning. The aim of this study was to examine the factors that motivate distance learning students in utilizing e-learning system. Specifically, the purposes were: (a) to identify the motivating factors that affect distance learning students in utilizing e-learning system (b) to determine the relationship between semester and motivation factors in utilizing e-learning system (c) to identify the relationship between demographic data with motivation factors among distance learning students in utilizing e-learning system. A descriptive survey research was used to attain research objectives. Questionnaires were distributed to assess the undergraduate distance learning students' motivation factors in utilizing e-learning system. A total of 217 respondents completed the questionnaire. The study result revealed the factors which contribute to distance learning students' motivation in utilizing e-learning system were self-related factor 56.7% (n=123) and lecturer related factor 57.6% (n=125). Meanwhile for technology and system related factor contribute moderate level 56.7 (n=123).

Keywords: motivation factors, distance learning, e-learning

Analysis Standard of Clinical Competency in Indonesia

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Abstract

Essential role of nurses should be reflected in the standard of competency. National standard of clinical competency is one part of competency standard. However, many existing documents regarding the clinical competency and the standard of competency in Indonesia seems lack of synchronization. This research purpose was to analysis the gap of national standard of competence and the blueprint of national examination and hospitals standard of clinical competency of nurses. Study document was used based on the online document and off line document available in Indonesia. There were 2 national standard of competence, curriculum for vocational and professional nurse, blueprint of national examination for Diploma III and Bachelor of Nursing and Hospitals Standard of competency analyzed. The results indicated a surprising gap of the use of writing format of competence standard. The standard of competence developed by the hospitals, the method of document writing also using different method that cannot easily be integrated with the national standard. The hospitals mostly develop the document using Regional Model of Competency Standard (RMCS) format inconsistently while the national standard using behavioral and generic mixed method of writing. In conclusion, practical analysis and guideline how to use the national standard in the hospital setting based on demand is very important to minimized the potential gaps among standard of competency and its uses.

Keywords: nurse, standard of competency

A Systematic Review: Tool Development Process of Public Health Nurses' Competencies

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Abstract

The availability of self-reporting tools with acceptable psychometric properties may contribute to help researchers understand the tool's development. The purpose of this study was to review the existing literature systematically to identify the sustaining indices of successful Development and Validate Tool of Public Health Nurses' Competencies. An integrative review of literature was conducted using keyword searches in ProQuest. From 50 articles found, seven articles were reviewed and met both inclusion and exclusion criteria from 2013 to 2017. Each tool specifies a unique set of dimensions of public health nurse competencies, steps to develop tool, and has its validity and reliability result. Two themes come up was namely as the process of developing tool and the public health nurses' competencies. The findings of this study will guide and facilitate to gain deeper insights, contribute to the repository of knowledge and propose a process to develop tool on public health nurses' competencies.

Keywords: tool development, public health nursing competencies

Descriptive Study of Dental Health Status in Andalas 1st Year Students

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Abstract

College students are generally have higher educational level and motivated to maintain good oral health. Therefore the goal of this study is as evaluation of young adults caries status which will provide an opportunity to acknowledge their oral health status. This descriptive study was conducted on June 2017 in Medika Andalas Clinic ,Andalas University . The study population consisted of 300 males and 300 females undergraduate students of Andalas University with age range of 16-21 years. . DMFT was obtained by calculating the number of decayed (D), missing (M) and filled (F) teeth (T). The software used included MS Office Excel 2010 and IBM SPSS Statistics 17. The result of this study is mean of DMFT in male group is 1.76 ± 1.954 , . In female group , DMFT mean is 2.87 ± 2.55 . We conclude that Mean of DMFT on males Andalas University student was higher than females DMFT , also whole DMFT of Andalas University students was lower than whole West Sumatera and Indonesia DMFT as well. By doing this study we hope on the young adult group the growing knowledge and professional habits students get enough motivation to have their own teeth treated.

Keywords: DMFT, caries, young adult

Day 1

Public Health/Health Promotion

Stretching Muscles and Relaxation of Progressive, Effectively Reduce Shift Manufacturing Fatigue Workers

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Abstract

Workers are one of the risky facing health problems especially in the form of fatigue. Fatigue have a negative impact to workers and workplace/companies. Their effort to prevent fatigue on workers is an exercise stretching muscles and relaxation of progressive. This study aims to know the influence of exercise stretching muscles and relaxation of progressive. This research using quasi experiment design with pre-post test, done in one of the manufacture company in Depok City. Sample divided into 2, the first groups, was given intervention of exercise stretch over 6 sessions, followed by intervention relaxation of progressive for 6 times during the next sessions. The second group was given exercise intervention of stretching over 6 sessions, then they did not given relaxation of progressive. Results of the study found meaningful fatigue score changes before and after stretching muscles training for 6 times in the control group and intervention (p value = 0,000). While on the control group and intervention group, there are no meaningful score difference between score of fatigue in the intervening and control group (p value = 0,417). The study recommended companies to run the preventive and promoted efforts in order to prevent and address fatigue with exercises stretching to increase the health and productive workers.

Keywords: workers, fatigue, stretching muscle, progressive muscle relaxation

Public Perception of The Use of Health Service on Inpatient Health Center in Puskesmas Sungai Alang Regency Of Banjar

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Abstract

Public Health Center is one of the health care facilities that have an important role in improving the health status. Inpatient health centers are the primary health centers, strategically located and easily accessible from the nearby health center and serves as a referral of patients or repatriated back home. The public perception is needed to assess the implementation of inpatient health centers in certain areas as health service users. This study aims to identify community perceptions of inpatient health center in Puskesmas Sungai Alang, regency of Banjar. This research is a descriptive study sample as many as 92 samples. The sampling technique is simple random sampling with data collection using the questionnaire. The results of this study states the public perception of health service users in inpatient health centers at Sungai Alang by 71.7% to a category simply by factors that affect the level of income, age, and education level.

Keywords: inpatient health centers, public perception

The Correlation of Information and Communication (Ict) Use Duration With Overweight Students of SMAIT Nurul Fikri Depok 2015

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Abstract

The modern life style is driven by the development of information and communication technology (ICT). This study was conducted to determine the correlation between the duration of ICT use with overweight in SMAIT Nurul Fikri Depok. This research uses cross sectional method with 217 respondents. The results showed that there was a correlation between the duration of use of social media access, typing and chatting to overweight on adolescents with p value <0.05. There was no most affecting variable of duration of ICT use to overweight. This means there were other factors that affect the overweight.

Keywords: information and communication technology, duration of time, overweight, adolescents

The Relationship Between The Human Factor, Environment, Management Work Safety and Health With Diseases And Accident In Nurses Inpatient Rsud Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru

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Abstract

Hospitals included in the criteria of the working environment with a variety of hazards that may cause health effects, against the direct perpetrators who works as a nurse. This study aims to investigate the relationship between Human Factors, Environmental Factors and Management Factors Occupational Health and Safety against Accidents and Occupational Diseases in nurses at Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru. This study uses a quantitative research design noneksperimen with cross-sectional approach. Subject of the study (n = 51) were nurses inpatient room. Univariate Data Analysis using frequency distribution and bivariate data analysis with chi-square test. Results of the study 35 (68.6%) of nurses had a history of occupational disease, and 26 (51%) had a history of workplace accidents, 26 (51%) are in the category of Human Factors unsafe behavior, 27 (52.9%) Environmental Factors the neighborhood is in the category of unsafe and 26 (51%) factor Occupational Health and Safety Management are in the unfavorable category. Chi-square test on Environmental Factors in History Occupational diseases showed a significant correlation with the value of $p = 0.036$ OR 0.269, then also showed a significant correlation with the history Accidents with $p = 0,017$ OR value of 0.250. Human factors showed a significant relationship with the history Accidents $p = 0.036$ OR 0.298. While management factors showed no significant association with the history of workplace accidents and occupational disease history. It is expected that the hospital management stakeholders, especially nursing attention to environmental factors and human factors as a basis for improvement of Occupational Safety and Health nurses and the effort for the prevention of occupational diseases and to prevent accidents.

Keywords: human factor (unsafe action), environmental factor (unsafe condition), management work safety and health, disease caused by work, a work accident

Health Education About LGBT on The Students of Faculty of Nursing Andalas University

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Abstract

Nursing students are prospective professional nurses who will perform nursing care in health services. One way to improve knowledge and attitude about LGBT is obtained from communication, information and education. The type and design of this study is quasi experiment with one group pretest-posttest approach with control group design. The number of samples in this study was 119 people with 59 experiments and 60 controls with propotional stratified random sampling. Data collection time was conducted on 17 - 26 May 2017. Data collection using questionnaires was processed and analyzed univariate and bivariate with paired sample t-test. The result of the research shows that the average of nursing faculty knowledge of Program A student before education is 8,61 and after education is 11,34. The average attitudes of nursing faculty of Program A students before education is 48.69 and after education is 52.88. There is an effect of educational toward knowledge and attitude of the students from A program of Nursing Faculty of Andalas University ($p = 0,000$). Based on this research, it is expected to increase the comprehension of nursing students about LGBT especially in nursing study program in the provision of medical care, psychological, and certain health problems by not discriminating clients in giving nursing care.

Keywords: students, nursing, education, LGBT

The Effect of Ionized Alkaline Water on Malondialdehida Level on Streptozotocin-Induced *Rattus norvegicus* Barkenhout, 1769

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Abstract

Diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) suffered tissue damage resulting in toxic compounds caused impaired balance antioxidant levels, free radicals and malondialdehida (MDA) enhancement. MDA enhancement will require antioxidant such as Ionized alkaline water (IAW) effected to accelerate wound healing. This research to determine the effect of MDA levels on *Rattus norvegicus* barkenhout, 1979 induced streptozotocin (STZ). The research method was true experimental method with post test on control group design using *Rattus norvegicus* barkenhout, 1979 was 125 divided into 5 randomized treatment, 1st treatment of negative control, positive control II treatment (induction STZ 45 mg / kg) and biopsy wound 0.5 ml), treatment III (STZ induction and 0.5 ml biopsy wound), with oral administration of 1.8 ml / 200 gr BB, IV treatment (STZ induction and 0.5 ml biopsy wound), by oral tropical administration of IAW, V treatment (Induction STZ and 0.5 ml biopsy wound), with oral administration of 1.8 ml / 200 gr BB and tropical. Each treatment was measured MDA level using TBARS method, and the result , the highest MDA level in treatment II (8.55 ± 0.15 nmo / ml), whereas the lowest MDA content was treated to V (6.73 ± 0.15 nmo / ml) with $P = 0.000$. The result giving IAW for 7 days at *Rattus norvegicus* barkenhout, 1979 can decrease MDA level induced STZ.

Keywords: Ionized alkaline water, Streptozotocin, Diabetic foot ulcer, Malondialdehida, Type 2 diabetes

Redesign of Ergonomic Spinal Board for Improving Patients Evacuation Process

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Abstract

Spinal Board is an evacuation tool for patients with an injured spinal cord. The use is to stabilize the injured spinal cord and control the patients' mobility. Many complaints are still found when using this product. Previous studies still have not fulfilled the important aspects should be applied in the product design. This study attempts to design an alternatives ergonomic spinal board accordance with user needs (medical staff, volunteers, and the patients) in Indonesia. The study used the Function Analysis and Trimming method as the systematic approaches to product concept design based on the problem-oriented concept. It results in an alternative design of ergonomics spinal board with some innovations which provides better performance in reducing injury and increase the comfort and safety as well as fulfill the users' needs.

Keywords: function analysis; trimming; ppinal board; design, ergonomics

Comparison of Health Promoting Lifestyle of Males And Females Nursing Students

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Abstract

Gender plays a role in health-promoting lifestyle among nursing students. Many studies have reported the relationship between gender and health-promoting lifestyle. Female students are more engaged in healthy behavior and nutrition. Male students, on the other hand, showed higher levels of physical activity than females. **Purpose:** To compare health-promoting lifestyle of male and female nursing students. This study applied a descriptive quantitative design with cross sectional approach. The sample included 472 nursing students. Data were collected using the Health-Promoting Lifestyle Profile II (HPLP-II) which was translated to Indonesian language. The research instrument consisted of 22-item Likert scale. Descriptive statistics and Mann-Whitney U-test was used for data analysis. The total HPLP-II mean score of the nursing students was 2.51 (SD \pm 0.385). Mean scores for males and females are (2.62 \pm 0.41) (2.47 \pm 0.37) respectively. Males students practiced better spiritual growth and physical activity than females while females students practiced better health responsibility than males. A significant difference was found between HPLP-II and gender ($p = 0.003$). This study demonstrated that males have higher score of overall HPLP than females nursing students. Base on the results of this study, it is recommended faculty members develop interventions to assist students in improving their health lifestyle based on gender.

Keywords: health promoting lifestyle profile, females, males, nursing students.



Day 1

Research and Practice Mental Health

Mental Health Focus is Now Global Public Health Challenges

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Abstract

The Movement for Global Mental Health is a network of individuals and organizations that aim to improve services for people living with mental health problems and psychosocial disabilities worldwide, especially in low- and middle income countries where effective services are often scarce. National mental health policies still not yet cover for wide sector approach. It should not be solely concerned with mental disorders, but should also recognize and address the broader issues which promote mental health. These include mainstreaming mental health promotion into policies and programs in governmental and non-governmental sectors. Two principles are fundamental to the Movement: scientific evidence and human rights. The objective of this paper is to address global perspective of mental health into public health responsibilities, cultural and contextual challenges mental health concern in public health, and policy development mental health as public health focus.

Keywords: global mental health, mental health promotion, mental health programming, mental well-being

The Relation of Characteristic and Coping Strategy with Stress Level of Breast Cancer Patient Who Gone Through Chemotherapy

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Abstract

Breast cancer is one of the most common illness that killed woman. One of the therapy to cure breast cancer is chemotherapy. Chemotherapy has side effect either physical and psychology, that caused people who's in chemo therapy, prone to stress. Stress effected by many factors, such as characteristic and chopping strategy that patient has been using. The aim of this research is to get a perspective about the relation of characteristic and chopping strategy with breast cancer patient stress, whose in chemo therapy. This research using cross sectional study and taking sample by using accidental sampling method. The data analyzed by using bivariate and multivariate with variable result shows that breast cancer patient stress who has chemo therapy related to age characteristic (p value = 0.00) the time since they diagnosed with cancer (pvalue = 0.03), how long they have chemo therapy (pvalue = 0.00) and chopping strategy by looking social support (pvalue = 0.00) looking for spiritual (pvalue = 0.00) with dominant variable which related to stress is chopping strategy to looking spiritual support (coefficients B = -1.139).

Keywords: Breast cancer, chemotherapy, stress

The Adolescents Psychosocial Phenomenology of Online Gaming Addiction in Surau Gadang Sub District Nanggalo of Padang 2015

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Abstract

Online gaming addiction nowadays is a global problem. The most vulnerable age group to online game addiction are the adolescents. Many studies has shown that online gaming addiction gave negative impacted on adolescent psychosocial gamers. This research design was a qualitative method with phenomenology approach that to explore adolescent psychosocial experience with online gaming addiction. There are 6 participants gamer was selected by purposive sampling technique. There were seven themes that retrieved from this study: reason for playing; thought while playing; feeling towards online games; characteristic of online gaming addiction; psychosocial impassing; effort to escape from addict playing; gamers wishes about their addict playing. Conclusion of this study is reason for playing, thought while playing and feeling towards online games give contribution to online gaming addiction in adolescents and the psychosocial impassing has main issue that could be seen by parent too. It's recommended to Indonesian psychiatric nurse to do sreenning of this addiction then collaborate with school in order to control online gaming addicton through UKJS (School Psychiatric Health Labour) and give CBT to treatment the addict gamer.

Keywords: game, online, psychosocial, addiction, adolescents

Quality of Life Cervical Cancer Patients Post Chemotherapy

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Abstract

Increasing the number of cervical cancer's survivor giving special attention to the impact of the disease and its treatment on patients's quality of life. Several treatment options for cervical cancer treatment, namely chemotherapy has side effects that can cause changes in the quality of life of patients. This study conducted to determine the quality of life in patients with cervical cancer post chemotherapy. The population in this study were all cervical cancer patients post chemotherapy at the RSUP Dr. Sardjito and RSUP Dr. Kariadi in July 2015-January 2016. This study used consecutive sampling with 60 respondents of cervical cancer patients post chemotherapy. This study used EORTC QLQ-C30 in Indonesian version. The patient's quality of life was measured within 1 week after completing the first cycle of chemotherapy. Patients's quality of life with cervical cancer post chemotherapy has a level of function and health status are quite high with the mean value scale functional >50 and the mean scale public health 59,98 ±15,116, as well as the level of symptoms fairly low with mean symptom scale <50 except for fatigue, nausea and vomiting, and loss of appetite for post chemotherapy. One of the manifestations of chemotherapeutic agents is a problem in the digestive tract. The most common side effects of chemotherapy are nausea and vomiting. Symptoms of nausea and vomiting can cause physiological and psychological discomfort affecting the patient's quality of life in patients receiving chemotherapy. Therefore, management of treatment side effects is the most important thing to improve tolerance to therapy and overall quality of life. Patient's quality of life with cervical cancer post chemotherapy has a level of symptoms quite high in fatigue symptom, nausea and vomiting symptom, and loss of appetite symptom. Assessment for symptom used quality of life instrument could be used on planning nursing care for increasing patient's quality of life with cervical cancer post chemotherapy.

Keywords: quality of life, cervical cancer, post chemotherapy

The Influence of Thought Stopping Therapy and Family Psychoeducation toward Anxietas Client who Undergo Hemodialysis in dr. Achmad Mochtar Hospital Bukittinggi 2015

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Abstract

Clients hemodialysis who were hospitalized around 43.1% experienced anxiety conditions. This is caused by the Client renal failure undergoing hemodialysis, takes 12-15 hours of dialysis every week, or at least 3-4 hours therapies. This activity will take place continuously throughout their life. This research is aimed to determine the effect of Therapy Thought Stopping and Family Psychoeducation Toward anxiety clients who undergo hemodialysis in RSAM Bukittinggi. The research design is Quasi Experimental Pre and Post test with a total sample of 64 peoples. Who received Therapy Thought Stopping and Family Psychoeducation as many as 32 peoples, and Therapy Thought Stopping just as much as 32 peoples. The using HARS scale to determine the client's level of anxiety. The results showed a significant decrease in anxiety condition in the intervention group who received Therapy Thought Stopping and family psychoeducation, compared with group who only get of therapy thought stopping (P value <0.05). Therapy Thought Stopping and Family Psychoeducation hemodialysis is recommended to clients who experience anxiety in RSAM Bukittinggi.

Keywords: anxiety, therapy thought stopping, family psychoeducation

The Relations Between Burden and Resourcefulness with Life Quality of Severe Mental Illness Caregiver

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Abstract

The patient of severe mental illness can not running their daily life independently, they have limitation in activity, having disorder behavior and needs help in almost every activity of their life, so they need caregiver. Caregiver needs to balancing between work, family and nursing the patient, till they abandon themselves and having stress, anxiety and also pressure which affected to their life by reducing their life quality. The reducing of life quality of the caregiver is affected by several factor like burden and resourcefulness. The aim of this research is to see the relation between burden and resourcefulness with life quality of the caregiver. This research is correlative analytic with 184 caregiver as respondent. Using Accidental Sampling Technique. This research was conducted on March to October 2015. The data collecting was taken by using questioner. The result of this research shows that there is a meaningful relation between burden and resourcefulness with life quality of severe mental illness caregiver ($p < 0.05$), and the most dominant factor that affected their life quality is their education level. This research is expected to be an input for the caregiver and the institution on behalf to maintain the life quality of the caregiver and also give the caregiver education about health in a form of psychoeducation, conseling, improving group support, family support, and spiritual support for improving the life quality of caregiver.

Keywords: burden, resourcefulness, life quality caregiver, severe mental illness

Stigma and Denial of HIV-Positive Women

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Abstract

The research aims to discover denials of women who are diagnosed as HIV-positive and to identify factors related to the denial. Cross-sectional research design was used with consecutive sampling as the sampling method. The size of the sample is 235 HIV-positive women who are also patients of Puskesmas (government-mandated community health clinics) in Jakarta, Indonesia. The research discovered a medium level of denial at 2,25 (SD 0,75) ranged from 2,18-2,38 with level of trust on 95%. The characteristic of respondent shows that half of them (50%) was infected with HIV from their spouse and most of the respondent (70%) already infected for more than one year. The research also showing a correlation between stigma and the denial of HIV-Positive women ($p < 0,05$). In General, denial is the first phase of grieving when an individual finds out that he/she was diagnosed as HIV-positive. Based on the result of the research, it was found that stigma towards HIV has a positive correlation to denial of HIV-positive women. Women perceive stigma towards HIV as something directly linked to norm and gender which positioned them in a rather difficult position when they were questioned about HIV-AIDS. Based on these findings, it is then concluded that everyone—including health workers, government, CSO—need to provide the society proper education regarding how to prevent HIV-AIDS, how is it transmitted, and how should the treatment is done. The nurse also has its own role in accompanying the patients and providing access to counseling to minimize internal stigma and to facilitate them so that they have more adaptive grieving phase.

Keywords: HIV diagnosed women, denial, stigma

Exploring Factors associated with relapse among addicted Patient in Public Mental Hospital, In West Sumatera, Indonesia

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Abstract

Many countries including Indonesia are facing a serious drug dependence problem. Anti-drug work effectiveness was affected by the high relapse rate all over the world. Addiction is a “chronic, relapsing brain disease”, which has implications not only as an individual health problem, but also as a public health problem. It impacts the drug abuser and the community on a physical, mental, psychological and social level. A social problem and a public health problem in that it not only adds to the economic burden of society and the family, but also causes serious damage to physical and mental health, resulting in loss of labor, broken families, participation in criminal activities, destruction of social harmony and the spread of AIDS. From the treatment perspective, relapse and recovery are key issues. The high rate of relapse is an especially frustrating problem, and the notion of a "cure" remains elusive. This study aims to explore factors associated with relapse among addicted patient. Descriptive phenomenology design was used with the purposive technic sampling. Participants in this study are 5 addicted patients, the data was collected by indepth interview. Data analyze by Collaizi technic. The result of this study shown participant experience on drug addiction relapse include; partipant perception about relapse and recovery, self efficacy, the purposes of re-use of drug, coping mechanism, social support of individuals from family, friends, and significant others, and dominant causes of relapse. The health worker have importand role to prevent relapse among addicted patient throught family engagement in patient management.

Keywords: relapse, addiction

Effect of Token Economy Therapy for Reducing Attachment Behavior among Pre School Children in Kindergarten

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Abstract

Attachment behaviors are behaviors experienced by children when they would leave their homes and families to join his friends at school he regarded as strangers. This behavior can interfere with the functioning life of the child so that the child can not be independent, and parents should be involved more in the activities of children. The study aimed to determine the effect of economic token therapy for reducing the attachment behavior among Kindergarten Students. The design of this study was quasi experimental with pre and post with control group. The population in this study were all kindergaten students who experienced attachment behavior. By using purposive sampling technique 68 respondents in the intervention group (n = 34) and control group (n = 34). The results showed that there were significant differences of attachment behavior before and after entering the token economy intervention in the intervention group compared with those in the control group (p = 0.000). Token economy therapy has positive effect to reduce attachment behavior of kindergaten student at the beginning of learning process in the kindergaten school. The application of economic token is recommended to overcome the adherence behavior of existing preschool children in schools and in the general public health services.

Keywords: Attachment behavior, Token economy, Kindergaten students

Analysis of Factors Associated with The Quality of Life of Clients with Schizophrenia In Outpatient Ward Prof. Dr. Hb Saanin Padang Hospital

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Abstract

The life quality of schizophrenic clients is influenced by individual factors (age, sex, educational status, employment status, marital status), disease factors (ever treated, history of substance abuse, suicide history, history of violent behavior) and family factors (living with offenders, family support and family burden). The purpose of this study is to analyze factors related to quality of life of skizofrenia clients in outpatient installation Prof. Dr. HB Saanin Psychiatric Hospital Padang. The type of this research is descriptive correlative with cross sectional approach with the number of respondents 152 people. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between employment status, marital status, previous care, living with care giver, family support, and family burden on the life quality of schizophrenic patients ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant association between age, sex, educational status, history of substance abuse, suicide history, history of violent behavior with life quality. The most dominant factor in this study was to stay with care giver ((coefficients B = -5.577).

Keywords: Individual factors, disease factors, family factors, quality of life, schizophrenia

The Differences of Correlation Factors of Depression Among The Senior Citizens Who Live With Their Family And Those Who Live in Sabai Nan Aluih Nursing Home, Sicincin in 2015

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Abstract

The number of senior citizen in Indonesia, wheter the ones who live with their family or in a nursing home, is increasing. The changes they face in their elderly life lead to depression. Depression is a common mental health problems found in the elderly. This study aims to analyze the differences of correlation factors of depression among the senior citizens who live with their family and those who live in Sabai Nan Aluih Nursing Home, Sicincin. The design of the study is descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. The subject of the study were 74 senior citizens who live with their family and also 74 senior citizen who live in nursing home. The sample was taken by using total sampling technique. The statistical test showed that there was a correlation of depression factors between the depression on the senior citizens who live with their family and those who live in a nursing home. There also were differences of depression factors between depression on senior citizens who live with their family and those who live in a nursing home. Based on the study, Sabai Nan Aluih Nursing Home is suggested to improve its service quality on elderly care. For families with senior citizens, it is suggested to give more attention and care to the elderly with depression and to prevent depression for the elderly with no depression.

Keywords: depression factor, depression, family with senior citizens, senior citizens in nursing home, the elderly

Relationship Between Disabilities With Desperation on Patients With Stroke in Hospital

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Abstract

Stroke is one of the causes of disability such as physical and cognitive disabilities. Post-stroke attacks can cause emotional change one of them is despair. This study aims to determine the relationship of disability with despair in stroke patients in hospital. The design of this research is analytic correlation with cross sectional approach. The sample was stroke patients totaling 100 people using consecutive sampling technique. Data were collected using a WHO Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 questionnaire and a desperate questionnaire. The data were analyzed statistically descriptive, Pearson correlation. The univariate analysis of more than half of respondents (64.0%) experienced a disability weighing 63.7 and standard deviation of 7.4 and more than half of respondents (61.0%) experienced mild desperation with mean of 9.4 and standard deviation of 2.4. The result of bivariate analysis shows that there is a significant relationship between disability and despair ($r = 0.454$ $p = 0,000$). The results of this study can be used as input for nurses in performing nursing care and implementing interventions such as education to reduce disability so as to prevent the occurrence of despair in stroke patients.

Keywords: disability, despair, stroke

The Phsycological Response During HIV Test : A Pnenomenological Study

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Abstract

Comprehensive healthcare services are right for people living with HIV/AIDS. It is important to know and dig deeply the experience in engaging healthcare services among people living with HIV/AIDS as vulnerable group. Exploration of healthcare provider services received by people living with HIV can provide a thick description related to the process of care and treatment. In-depth interviews conducted in nine people living with HIV who utilized healthcare services. In this phenomenological qualitative study researcher have used the data analysis stage according to stevick-Colaizzi. Result This study identifies the themes of psychological responses during test among people living with HIV the themes are afraid of positive result, wish for negative result, readiness, and shock It expected to healthcare services and ARV also government assure the longlife people living with HIV. The findings recommend healthcare providers further optimized and government monitoring evaluation of HIV program, in order to give real impact in the prevention of HIV pandemic.

Keywords: phsycological respon, people living with HIV



Day 2

Research and Practice Pediatric Health

Factors That Related to Bullying Behavior in Junior High School Students in Padang City West Sumatera

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Abstract

Bullying is a common phenomena and universal problem of the school age children. Bullying can cause serious or negative effects to mental health and child welfare. There is a significant relationship between the school environment including teachers and groups' support and emotional health with the bullying behavior. This research aims to analyze the factors that related to bullying behavior in Junior High School students in Padang city West Sumatera. The results of this research are expected to be used as data and information to do the prevention for bullying behavior impacts on children and youth. The research design is descriptive analytic with cross sectional study approach. The samples are Junior High School Students of SMP Negeri 31 Padang, SMP 28 Padang, SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Padang and SMP Kartika 1-7 Padang with a total of 340 students; sample is taken with the technique of simple random sampling. Data gathering tool was a questionnaire which consists of questions about the students' general data, environmental factors (school environmental, families and groups' factor), mental health factors and psychosomatic issue along with the bullying behavior questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using Mann Whitney test, Kruskall Wallis and Spearmen Correlation Test. The results showed that there is difference in bullying behaviour based on gender, economic status and parentyng style. School environmental factors such as: the atmosphere of the school, the support of groups and teachers has a weak relationship against bullying behavior. The pressure of the school did not have a relationship with bullying behaviour. It is hoped the presence of advanced research for preventing bullying behavior in teenagers, one of them by involving groups, teachers as well as parents.

Keywords: bullying behaviors, school factors and parenting style

Kaleidoscope Effect on Pain Relief During Venipuncture Procedure in Children

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Abstract

Various nursing actions and treatment procedures in hospital often cause pain in sick children. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of distraction with kaleidoscope to pain and vital signs. A quasi-experimental was developed in Emergency Department of Dr. M. Djamil Hospital Padang, West Sumatera Province, Indonesia. Sampling techniques was consecutive as many as 20 children. The children were randomly divided into two groups. Mean pain scale in experimental group was 0.80 and in control group was 3.40 using Wong Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale (WBF-PRS). Mann-whitney U indicated that there was differences between group with kaleidoscope during procedure and group with no intervention significantly ($p=0,038$). Kaleidoscope therapy could decrease on diastole blood pressure ($p=0,018$) and respiratory rate ($p=0,024$). Kaleidoscope is very effective distraction during blood drawing to minimize pain and physiological response. Suggesting that the nurse can apply distraction therapy as a routine care especially when apply medical procedure.

Keywords: invasive procedural, pain, distraction, kaleidoscope, vital signs

Puzzle Play Therapy Effects to Socialization Ability of Children With Mental Retardation

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Abstract

Children with mental retardation who have a limitation of intelligence and inadequacies in social interaction that they have a limitation to cognitive abilities, verbal, motor, and socialization. The lack of flexibility and a delayed development of cortical cells, causes the child has a problem in socializing with their surroundings. Currently, there are a wide range of therapy that can be used to improve the ability of children with retardation mental including play therapy, cooperative play with puzzles construction, is a tool of educational play that have the benefit in improving social skills. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of puzzle play therapy towards socialization skills of children with mental retardation. This research is a quantitative pre-experiment with one group pretest-posttest design. The population in this study is all children with mental retardation as many as 121 people, the number of samples 38 samples in this study were taken by simple random sampling. The research instrument used observation sheet. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate paired T-test. This study showed that there is an effect after given with puzzle play therapy to social skills. The average value of socialization skills before puzzle play therapy is 4,50 and after puzzle play therapy is 7:36 with a p-value of 0.000. Play therapy can be an alternative therapy that can be used for children with mental retardation in enhancing social skills.

Keywords: mental retardation, socialization, play therapy

Family-centered Care Needs in Mucositis Management in Children with Cancer

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Abstract

Mucositis or oral mucosal ulceration is a side effect of chemotherapy that occurs in children with cancer. Mucositis can lead to deterioration of the quality of life in children with cancer. There are orofunctional disorder, orofacial pain, inadequate nutrition intake, sleep disturbances and mood disorders. Previous research conducted by Ropi, Mediani, Mardhiyah, and Nurhidayah (2015) showed 53 cancer children (88.3%) had mucositis, and 32 cancer children (53,3%) had poor quality of life. Mucositis experienced by cancer children can lead to decreases of the quality of life ($p=0.003$). Participation of parents in *family centered care* (FCC) is an important point in the management of mucositis in children with cancer. However, in Indonesia has not found a study that examines the needs of FCC in mucositis management in children with cancer. Thus, the aimed of this study was to analyze the needs of family-centered care in the management of chemotherapy induced-mucositis in children with cancer. Designed of this study was qualitative conducted in hospital in Bandung. There are 30 families with cancer children were participated in this study. Data were collected through structured interviews and focus group discussions. Data were analyzed by using theme analysis. The result of this study showed there were 5 themes needs by parents: information and education needs; emotional needs; psychosocial needs; cooperation and collaboration needs; and physical needs. This study recommended to nurses and other health care provider to meet parental need in chemotherapy induced-mucositis care particularly in information and emotional needs that were most needed by parents.

Keywords: cancer, chemotherapy-induced mucositis, children, family-centered care, parent-needs

Analysis of Related Factors With Low Birth Weigh (LBW) in Hospital

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Abstract

The incidence of Infant mortality has increased from year to year. One of the causes of infant mortality is low birth weight. The greatest cause of low birth weight (LBW) is the mother factor. The purpose of this study was to describe factors that related to incidence of low birth weight in general hospital Dr. M. Djamil Padang. The research design was descriptive. The sample was taken by purposive sampling technique. The samples of this study were 81 babies who were born with low birth weight recorded medical record in the General Hospital Dr. M. Djamil Padang from January to December 2016. The instrument used the observation sheet. Data processing is done by computerization which is displayed in the form of frequency distribution and percentage. The results showed that almost all (90.1%) had low birth weight (LBW). Most of the mothers were at risk (<20 and> 35 years old (51.9%), most had low parity (≥ 1) (51, 9%), most of the gestation months (74.1%), almost half of the respondents had illness (67.9%), most (75.6%) had ANC at risk ≥ 4 times. Hoped that health workers to improve the quality of nursing care of infants with low birth weight by providing information to pregnant women checked their pregnancy by doing antenatal care at least 4 times during pregnancy to recognize early existence of abnormalities or complications that may occur during pregnancy to be able to prevent factors Low birth weight.

Keywords: LBW, newborn, risk factors

Relationship of Self Efficacy with Stress Level Nursing Students Completing Program B 2015 in Thesis at Faculty of Nursing Andalus University 2016

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Abstract

Self-efficacy have a great impact on the level of stress. At the initial observation encountered several students who have symptoms of stress in completing the thesis. Most students feel pressured into completing the thesis on time. This study aims to determine the relationship of self-efficacy with stress levels Program B 2015 nursing students in completing the thesis. This research is a correlation using correlation test. The total sample of 66 people with the sampling technique total sampling. Data collection is done at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Andalus Padang from the date of December 13 to 15, 2016. The results showed the average self-efficacy in students was 92.64 and the average level of stress in students was 15.56. There is a significant relationship between self efficacy with stress levels with the power connection was ($r = -0.597$) and a negative direction. Expected to lecturers who are difficult to find and procrastinate guidance to always direct, motivate and give time to students for guidance.

Keywords: self-efficacy, stress level, thesis

Analysis of Flebitis Occurrence in terms of Characteristics of infusion by nurses in RSI Ibnu Sina Payakumbuh

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Abstract

Incidence of phlebitis is indicator of hospital minimum service quality. Standard incidence of $\leq 1.5\%$ according to the Ministry of Health. The incidence of phlebitis in RSI Ibnu Sina Payakumbuh still above the standard that has been determined by the Ministry of health. Nurses are health workers who deal directly with the action of infusion. The purpose of this study to determine the level of compliance of nurses in running aseptic techniques installation of infusion and its relationship with the incidence of phlebitis in RSI Ibnu Sina Payakumbuh. This research use descriptive analytic method with cross sectional approach. Proportional stratified random sampling technique. Instrument observation sheet aseptic technique of infusion installation and phlebitis occurrence. This research was conducted in IGD room, interne, surgery and VIP RSI Ibnu Sina Payakumbuh from 20 November to 20 December 2016 to 43 nurses and 43 patients. The result showed that phlebitis incidence was 25,6%, while as many as (55,8%) nurses in non compliance category. Bivariate test results obtained p value $0.012 < 0.05$, it means there is a relationship between compliance nurses in running aseptic techniques installation of infusion with the incidence of phlebitis in RSI Ibnu Sina Payakumbuh. So the advice on the nurse to keep attention to aseptic techniques if installing infusion in patients so that the incidence of phlebitis can be reduced.

Keywords: Incidence of phlebitis, infusion

On the Determination of the Significant Influence Factors of Nutritional Status of the Children Under Five Years Based on the Ratio Between Weight and Age using QUEST Method

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the factors that affect the nutritional status of children under five years in Padang city, with the classification techniques using QUEST method. The data were obtained from survey result by using purposive sampling technique, the respondents are mothers who have under five years children in Padang City. The explanatory variables used in this study consist of the sex of toddler, toddler's age, birth weight, the number of children, mother's education level, mother's employment status, family income, mother's knowledge of nutrition and exclusive breastfeeding status. The nutritional status of the toddler is based on the ratio between weight and age. Using the QUEST method, it is obtained that the variables that significantly affect the nutritional status of toddlers in Padang are their ages, their sex, and their exclusive breastfeeding. It is also obtained that the malnutrition and undernutrition cases are common in children under three years old. Additionally, based on the sex of toddler, malnutrition and less nutrition cases are common in girls. On the other hand, the prevalence of overnutritional case is common in boys. Furthermore, from the analysis of girls under three years old, it can be seen that overnutritional cases found in children who did not receive the exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: QUEST method, classifications, Metode QUEST

Related Factors to Quality of Life Children With Chronic Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis

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Abstract

Chronic renal failure is a renal defect that usually occurs progressively and irreversibly in several months even until several years. Chronic renal failure in children constitutes global health issue, whose occurrence and prevalence keep increasing, having critical prognosis, and high treatment cost. Chronic renal failure has five phases. Children who suffer chronic renal failure entering phase 5 need hemodialysis as a therapy. In undergoing the process of hemodialysis, the children experience various physical and psychosocial problems that can reduce quality of life. This study to identify and explain factors related to the quality of life of children with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis. The study used descriptive analytic design with cross-sectional approach. The sample size of 33 samples was taken by total sampling and used Pediatric Quality of Life (PedsQL) questioner to measure quality of life. The results showed that age, sex, status, duration of hemodialysis, and parental income are not related to the quality of life in children ($p > 0.05$). In depth study is needed to find out more factors related to the quality of life of children undergoing hemodialysis.

Keywords: children, chronic renal failure, hemodialysis, quality of life



Day 2

Community/Family Health/Gerontology

Family Spiritual Experience in Taking Care of Family Members That Have Stroke in RSSN Bukittinggi Icu 2016

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Abstract

Florence Nightingale'said, Spirituality is an impulse that provide the energy needed to promote a healthy hospital environment and serve the spiritual needs are as important as serving the needs of the physic. The family has a strategic role in meeting the spiritual needs, because the family has a strong emotional bond and always interact in daily life - today. family plays a role in meeting the needs spiritualitas in patients stroke admitted to the ICU. The purpose of this study to explore the spiritual experience of the family in caring of a family member has a stroke in the ICU. The research method uses qualitative research with descriptive phenomenology approach, With a communicative approach to the respondent then the researcher has conducted in-depth interview to get the themes of transkip patient interview. Data analysis used to get theme in this research using technique collaizi with 7 step. the respondents in this study as many as ten people. The results of this study resulted in four themes: 1) The trust someone with the God 2) Religion schedule of daily living 3) The relationship between family 4) Need a facility of spiritual service. The themes that emerged in this study are new themes in qualitative research, Suggestions for hospitals as study materials level of spiritual care needs of patients, as well as consideration for the provision of facilities and infrastructure spiritual service and improving the quality of nursing services comprehensively covering -psiko bio-socio-spiritual.

Keywords: spiritual, stroke, family experience

Loneliness Among Elderly Female in Kota Jambi

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Abstract

Loneliness among the elderly can affect the quality of wellbeing and psychological health status. It has been linked to depressive symptoms. The aim of study was to explore a phenomenon of loneliness in elderly female on their daily activities in Kota Jambi. Qualitative method was chosen as research method for this research. In-depth interview was applied to collect participants data. This research was conducted in Payo Lebar area at Simpang Kawat Public Health Center. Three elderly female with single parent status participated in this study. Participants were collected by purposive sampling. The study results found that there was four themes consist of loneliness value, loneliness effects on daily activities, coping strategies, and activities of interest on loneliness period. Loneliness among elderly female considered as one's condition of living alone or one's preference of being alone. All participants would be able to survive in loneliness condition, most of them described their loneliness feeling because of their husbands death and living separately with their family members and also missing their children. The findings suggested that focusing coping strategies on their activities hobbies, such as physical exercise and spiritual activity, as well as providing family support and social needs were beneficial.

Keywords: elderly female, Loneliness

Influence of Reminiscence Group Therapy On Screen Depression In Lansia In The Services And Advanced Planning Age (BPPLU) In Bengkulu Province

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Abstract

Depression in the elderly is a feeling of sadness, helplessness, and pessimism associated with suffering. This can be done with a Reminiscence therapy group. Group approach can give more influence to each group member because of the award given. Reminiscence therapy is a psychological stru triment specifically designed for the elderly in order to improve the health status of public health. Reminiscence therapy The desired process for reassembling old person's memories of the past This study aims to determine the effect of Reminiscence group therapy on deperesi scores at BPPLU in Bengkulu Province. The research design used quasi experiment pre test and post test of desaign with group control. The sample was 64 people, consisting of 32 intervention groups and 30 control groups. Reminiscence group therapy was given 6 sessions. The results showed that the depression condition given by Reminiscence group decreased significantly was found niali p value = 0,000 while the elderly who did not get decreased slightly but not significant p value = 0,0184. The result of this research is expected to prioritize elderly psychosocial services especially depression in elderly.

Keywords: elderly depression, reminiscence group therapy

The effect of Lavender therapeutic scent toward sleep quality for elderly at Tresna Werdha (PSTW) Batu Sangkar in 2016

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Abstract

Poor sleep quality in elderly can brings fatigue, poor concentration, and frequently sleep in the afternoon. At PTW Kasih Sayang Ibu Batu Sangkar, there are 26 elderly that experiencing poor sleep quality. This condition can be countered by non-pharmacology which is using lavender therapeutic scent. The purpose of this study is to find out the effect of lavender therapeutic scent toward sleep quality of elderly at PTW Kasih Sayang Ibu Batu Sangkar. The type of this study was quantitative with quasi-experimental and two group pretest-posttest design, and T-test dependent as testing instrument. Sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling which was 26 respondents that divided into 13 respondents in intervention group and 13 respondents in control group. The study was conducted on January to July 2016. Data collection was conducted on 18th to 31st May at PTW Kasih Sayang Ibu Batu Sangkar. Study finding was average score of elderly sleep quality before lavender therapeutic scent application was 15.23 and after application of lavender therapeutic scent was 5.54. Statistical testing result found $p = 0.000$ where it showed that there was an effect of lavender therapeutic scent toward improvement of elderly sleep quality. It was suggested to PTW Kasih Sayang Ibu Batu Sangkar to apply lavender therapeutic scent twice a week before sleep time in order to improve sleep quality of elderly.

Keywords: sleep quality, elderly, lavender therapeutic scent

Gay Negative Perception Regarding Gay Stigmatization by Health Care Providers

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Abstract

The presence of homosexuals in the community still make heterosexual as normal sex orientation. There are unfairness perception of heterosexual group that developed into real behaviors which very detrimental for homosexuals group in the form of stigmatization against homosexuals. Stigmatization for gay in society also come from health professionals when they think homosexual conduct violation to the rule of law, social and religious value. Therefore gays tend to visit certain health care provider who are familiar with them or the hidden the identity that they are homosexuals. Determine the negative perception of gay regarding gay stigmatization of health care providers. This study used a qualitative research design, data was collect used The Conceptual Content Cognitive Map (3CM) methods and followed by interview and descriptive presentation of data. Sampling techniqued used snowball sampling with the total of participants in this study were 10 participants. Negative perceptions of gay regarding gay stigmatization gay by care providers known as: Gay is (1) divergence and contagious, (2) looks flamboyant and hedonist personality, (3) exclusive and bad personality, have diseases, (4) at high risk of sexually transmitted diseases, lack of self-control, and diseases. Four themes negative perceptions regarding stigmatization on gays by health care providers as perceived by gay describe the need transformation of health care providers to increases the quality of health of minor population like gays.

Keywords: homosexual, perception, stigma, gay, and The Conceptual Content Cognitive Map (3CM)

Needs of Family Caregivers of Post-Stroke Patient at Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung

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Abstract

Family has an important role in caring post stroke patients at home. Good home care can prevent complications in post-stroke patients. Family caregivers need knowledge and skill in caring post-stroke patients. This study aimed to identify the needs of family caregivers in performing post-stroke patient care. This research was a descriptive study conducted to the family caregivers in post-stroke patients at the neurological polyclinic of Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling with sample size of 50 people. The data were collected using a modified questionnaire from family caregivers of stroke patients' needs questionnaire kleutzer and marwitz. The data were analyzed by using the frequency distribution. The results of this study showed that family caregivers require health information (20 – 100%), instrumental support (30 – 100%), support from the environment and community (40 – 100%), support from professional health workers (96 – 100%) and emotional support (78 – 100%). Family caregivers of post-stroke patients need support in all aspects, such as health information, instrumental support, emotional support, support from the environment, community and professional health workers. Meeting the needs of family caregivers of post-stroke patient can improve the success of treatment in stroke patients. Nurses are expected to provide education and counseling to patients and family caregivers.

Keywords: needs, family, caregivers, stroke

Factors Influencing the Quality of Life of the Minang Elderly Living in Nursing Homes: A Perspective of Minang Culture

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Abstract

The increasing number of elderly people who live in Nursing Homes (*Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha/PSTW*) in West Sumatera indicates that there is a paradigm shift of the elderly protection in Minangkabau. However, it seems that the cares and services provided by the nursing homes do not meet the needs of the elderly. It can be seen from the number of physical or psychological pains that is still high. This condition will have an impact on the life quality of the elderly, which is the main aim of PSTW. This ethnographic qualitative research aims to explore factors that affect the life quality of the Minang elderly in PSTW, West Sumatra from the perspective of minang culture. It involved 13 respondents who were purposefully recruited from a government-owned PSTW in West Sumatera. Research data were collected through observations and interviews. Five factors were identified from the data: family supports, supports from friends of the same age, elderly life hope, self-regards, and caregivers' attitude. The support of PSTW management is needed for facilitating the elderly to hold regular meetings with their family and get health checks conducted by competent parties, identifying what they want to do in their spare time, and giving some simple training to new caregivers to serve the elderly that are judged by cultural values.

Keywords: minang elderly, nursing homes/PSTW, minang cultural, quality of life

Comparison of Attitude Towards Meditation Healing Exercise (MHE) of Elderly Who Are Living With Chronic Illness in Bangkok And Surabaya

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Abstract

Attitude is the way of people thinking or mindset. Attitude towards MHE depends on life experiences and beliefs. SKT is a popular technique of MHE in Thailand. MHE and SKT are relatively new and unpopular in Surabaya, Indonesia. In order to assure its effects on blood pressure (BP) and blood sugar (BS) level in hypertensive and diabetic elderly, their attitudes toward MHE should be first analyzed. This is a comparative study involving 96 and 100 elderly with NCD in communities of Surabaya and Bangkok respectively. Sample was chosen by criteria then totally included in the study. Sample size was 196. Instrument used were valid and reliable questionnaires (IOC=.574; **Cronbach's Alpha**=.880). Descriptive statistic, Levene test, and independent sample T test were used for data analysis. Majority shows positive attitude towards MHE; higher Mean and lower SD was found in Bangkok (19.43 and 2.41). There were 87.5% and 96% elderly who had good attitude towards MHE in Surabaya and Bangkok respectively. There was significant attitude difference in the aspect of prefer to practice MHE between Bangkok and Surabaya ($p=.004$). Overall, there was no significant attitude difference between Bangkok and Surabaya ($p=.17$). Attitude was formed through cognitive, affective, and behavioral processes. It is influenced by beliefs, values, social norms, personal needs, and behavior's consequences. There are some intervening factors influencing attitude – behavior relationship. Elderly attitude towards MHE was mostly positive and good. There was no significant attitude difference of elderly who are living with chronic illness between Bangkok and Surabaya. Implementation of MHE in elderly community has a high possibility to be accepted personally. Its effects toward BP and BS level in elderly with NCD possibly exist.

Keywords: elderly, attitude, meditation healing exercise

The Exploration of Family Member Characteristics As A Caregiver of Elderly With Hypertension: "Gender Analysis" in Melayu Riau Community of Pekanbaru City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Hypertension is a silent killer with a high prevalence in the elderly that must be routinely controlled by family members especially in terms of lifestyle modification. The family is the primary support system for elderly with chronic disease. However, long-term care by the family, tends to cause gender issues "caregiver burden" especially on women, including Melayu Riau women. **Objectives:** To explore the family members characteristics as a caregiver of elderly with hypertension: gender analysis in the Melayu Riau community of Pekanbaru City **Method:** Mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative methods) with descriptive survey design and phenomenology studies. The research location is in Melayu Riau Community (Rumbai Pesisir, Senapelan, and Lima Puluh). The sample size is 110 families or 220 people (family members of male and female sex) using purposive sampling technique. **Result:** The results of research on gender analysis factors (access factors, controls and opportunity times) indicated that the majority of male family members were more likely to care for elderly at home, but the results of research on participation or role factors in hypertensive care in the elderly showed that the majority of female family members participated positively treatment of hypertension in elderly at home (56,4%) than male family member (20%). **Conclusion:** The female family members as caregivers of the Melayu Riau experienced gender issues of "caregiver burden". This affects the quality of controlling the condition of elderly hypertension which affects the incidence of advanced complications of hypertension.

Keywords: family member of caregiver, elderly, hypertension, gender

The Effect of Ginger Hot Pad Therapy In Reducing Rheumatoid Arthritis Pain Among Elderly In Kuranji, Padang

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Abstract

Rheumatoid arthritis pain experienced by elderly could impact daily activities. Some complementary therapies have been known could reduce the chronic and acute pain. One of therapies is ginger hot pad. This research aimed to investigate the effect of ginger hot pad therapy in reducing the rheumatoid arthritis pain among elderly. Using *quasi-experiment* design with *non-equivalent control*. With *Purposive sampling*, this study has two groups consisted of 10 people as control groups and 10 people in intervention group. The data were collected for one month, using *verbal descriptor scale* in assessing the pain before and after the therapy. Data were analyzed using *Paired- t-test* and *Mann Whitney* test. The result showed there was a decreasing in *verbal descriptor scale* after the therapy in Intervention group (3.2) and control group (1.5). The statistical result of the intervention group showed the *p-value*= 0,000 ($p < 0,05$). It can be concluded that there is a significant effect of ginger hot pad therapy in decreasing the pain scale among elderly with rheumatoid arthritis. Thus, it is recommended that this therapy can become one of alternative in complementary therapy for people with arthritis.

Keywords: ginger therapy; complementary; reducing pain

Family Social Support In Correlation with Quality of Life Elderly with Hypertension

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Abstract

Hypertension is a disease that often occurs in elderly, lower family social support can affect the quality of life of the elderly with hypertension. This study aims to determine the correlation of social support to the quality of life of elderly with hypertension in Andalas Public Health Centre Padang 2016. The research design used cross sectional by using accidental sampling technique. This research was conducted in May 2016 until January 2017 by the number of sample 123 elderly with hypertension. Data collection techniques used ISEL and WHOQOL-BREF questionnaires. Data analysis used in this research by using chi square test technique. The results of this study indicate there is correlation between family social support with quality of life of elderly patients with hypertension (pvalue = 0,000). Elderly with hypertension who has high family social support also has a good quality of life. It needs to suggest the nurses to deliver counseling through the family in order to be more active to provide motivation and full attention to the elderly with hypertension so, the expected outcome of good quality of life could be achieved.

Keywords: family social Support, elderly, hypertention

Difference of Drug Consumption Adherence after Using Drug Consumption Reminder Card and Text Messages on Hypertension Patient in Public Health Care Kendalsari Malang

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Abstract

Hypertension patient's drug consumption adherence is very important because hypertension is a condition that cannot be cured, but can be controlled, one of the factor behind patient's undisciplined anti-hypertension drug consumption is because patients forget to take their medicine. The purpose of this study is to know the difference in drug consumption adherence using drug consumption reminder card and text messages on hypertension patients in Kendalsari public health care. Research design was used Quasi experimental with pretest – posttest design with control group. Sample of this research were 53 hypertensive people using purposive sampling technique. The number of sample then divided into 2 groups, 27 respondents are given the remainder card and 26 respondents are *given* text messages. Instrument of research used MMAS-8 questionnaire and pill count to measure respondents' discipline. Adherence level difference between the groups are analyzed using Mann Whitney test resulted in 0.321 p-value for MMAS-8 score and 0.534 for pill count, which means there are no difference in drug consumption adherence between reminder card group and text messages group in Kendalsari public health care Malang. Based on this research it is suggested to provide intervention reminder card and text messages which can be provided at once on hypertension patients that are uncontrolled in drug consumption.

Keywords: drug consumption adherence, hypertension, text messages, reminder cards

The Relationship Level Of Parent's Knowledge About Growth And Development Stimulation Toward Early Childhood Development In A Work Area Simpang Baru Health Center

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Abstract

Stimulation of early childhood growth and development are very important things given by parents. When stimulation is inadequate then the growth and development of early childhood will be experiencing disorders. The objectives of this study was determine relationship the level of parent's knowledge about growth and development stimulation toward early childhood development. Design of this study was analytic descriptive with cross sectional approach with sample of 101 respondents who had selected by purposive technique sampling at a work area Simpang Baru Health Center in Pekanbaru. Data collection by questionnaire with chi square analysis. Result of this study showed that were relationship between level of parent's knowledge about growth and development stimulation toward early childhood development with p value $< 0,05$ ($p = 0,006$). Researchers recommend that parents get the information about how to stimulate development of early childhood appropriately in order to achieve optimal early childhood development and needed socialization of growth and development screening for cadre in health center.

Keywords: parent's knowledge, early childhood development

Focus Charting Checklist Model As Effective Documentation Option in Community Health Care Program at the Public Health Center of Sijunjung 2017

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Abstract

Community health nursing process documentation define poor. It affected to nursing service delivery patients which is not compatible with the expected outcome. In spite of there are various documentations was not fit to the standards. Meanwhile, a professional services provided by healthcare professionals is expected by the community. Family nursing healthcare services is one of the indicator public health centre achievement. This research, was conducted on March to November 2016, aimed to find the effectiveness of focus charting checklist recording model that focus in family nursing care delivery. It was conducted of one-group pretest-posttest design of quasi-experiment research. The samples used are Nurse's worke at Sijunjung public health center. By using a purposive sampling method with 120 nurses, the instruments used are the format of the documentation of nursing care with checklist model. Result of the research showed the checklist model is more effective to increase the documentation of nursing care than the narrative model (p value = 0.001; α of 0.05). The rates of documentation is higher than the mean 39,81 from 18,21. This model were recommended to use by the nurses of public health center of Sijunjung.

Keywords: community health care program, focus charting checklist model, nursing documentation

The Relationship Of Parenting Styles to the Child's Learning Achievement of Mild Mental Retardation in the Extraordinary School at Padang Panjang

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Abstract

Child is a unique individuals because of the congenital factors and different environments. Then the growth and achievement of development was different abilities including to children with special needs such as mild mental retardation. Children with mild mental retardation can achievement in the academic field if trained continiously. Parenting styles have a significant for children with mental retardation. The aims to determine the relationship of parenting styles to child's learning achievement of mild mental retardation in the ordinary school at Padang Panjang. This research is descriptive correlation with cross sectional design, sampling technique with total sampling with 25 respondents. Methods of data were collection by quitionnaire and docummentary report. Data analysis in this study use a statistical test somers'd. From the results, 56 % applied democratic to their child, 28 % mix parenting style, 12 % permissive and 4 % applied authoritarian. While the child's learning achievement with mild mental retardation was obtained 56 % with sufficient academic achievement (7 – 84%), 40 % satisfactory (85-100) and 4% less (55-64). This research there is significat relationship between parenting style with child's learning achievement. The results of this research was different from theories. In this research , parents who use democratic parenting style on child mild mental retardation have child who achievement in the academic field. Meanwhile, according the best theory of parenting style of mild mental retardation is authoritarian. And this different because it's influenced by internal and external factors. Researcher suggestions for next researcher based on factors that affect the Child's learning achievement of mild mental retardation.

Keywords: parenting styles, learning achievement, mild mental retardation

The Relation of Family Support with Independence Level of Elderly in Accomplishment of Basic Necessities in Work Area of Salido Community Health Centers Sub Province of South Pesisir

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Abstract

Knowing the relation of Family Support with Independence Level of Elderly in Accomplishment of Basic Necessities in Work Area of Salido community helath centers Sub Province of South Pesisir. The type of research used is analytic with cross sectional study design that is to know the relationship of family support with the independence of elderly in the fulfillment of daily needs in the working area. The study population is the entire subject of the study or subject studied (Notoatmojo, 2010). The population is all aged 60-74 years old who are active in the Working Area of Salido sub province. South Coast of 119 people. The number of samples in this study were as many as 53 people using systematic random sampling. Research on the relationship of family support with the independence of elderly in the fulfillment of daily needs in the Working Area has been carried out on 53 elderly people. most (71,7%) of respondents are not independent in the fulfillment of daily needs in the Work Area. More than half (62,3%) of respondents get less support from family in fulfillment of daily requirement in working area. Elderly people who are not independent are more common in elderly people who lack family support (87,9%) compared to elderly who get family support (45%). Statistically with Chi-Square test show value p value = 0,002 ($p < 0.05$) which means there is significant relation between family support with level of independence.

Keywords: family support and independence level of elderly



Day 2

Health Management

Increase of Completeness of Nursing Documentation Through Implementation of Nursing Initial Assessment Format

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Abstract

Nurse had limited time to perform nursing documentation due to dense work load and limited number of nurse as well as the narrative format of documentation. Therefore, nursing assessment documentation was frequently incomplete. The study aim was to determine the effect of initial nursing assessment format on the completeness of nursing assessment documentation in the internal ward of Padang Panjang District Hospital in year 2016. The study design was action research. Bivariate analysis was done by Wilcoxon's test and multivariate analysis was done by Friedman's test. Result showed that the implementation of nursing initial assessment checklist format increase the completeness of the nursing initial assessment documentation ($p = <0.05$). Nursing initial assessment checklist format could be applied to improve the completeness of nursing assessment documentation. It is recommended to hospital management to set the nursing initial assessment checklist format as the standard format used and provide supervision and evaluation of this program.

Keywords: checklist, ininitial assessment, documentation

The Analysis of Nurses' Positive Deviance Behaviours as a Measure in Preventing the Transmission of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) at M. Djamil Hospital, Padang, West Sumatera, Republic of Indonesia

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Abstract

Purpose: To explore the nurses' positive deviance behaviors as an effort to provide solutions in preventing and controlling infections in the hospital. This is a qualitative research using grounded theory approach. Thirteen nurses from Dr.M.Djamil hospital were selected based on theoretical sampling in order to develop theory as it appears. Nurses were interviewed from June to September 2014. Interviews were thematically analyzed using techniques of grounded theory to then generate a theory from themes formed. The modes of positive deviance behavior identified were practicing hand hygiene beyond the standards (bringing handsanitizer from home), applying nursing art in wound care practice, placing patients with MRSA infections at the corner side, giving a red mark on a MRSA patient's bed for easy identification by nurses, changing clothes and shoes in hospital, reducing hooks on the wall, and cleaning the ward on scheduled days. The study shows that nurses have a number of positive deviance behaviors to prevent infection transmission in the wards. It is suggested that the hospital management and nursing managers adopt some of the uncommon solution highlighted by the nurses to solve the HAIs problems in the hospital.

Keywords: Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs), positive deviance behavior, nurse

The Supervision of Chief Nurse in Apply Giving Medicine Operational Standard by Parenteral

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Abstract

Supervision on drugs giving of chief nurses is crucial for patient's safety. Parenteral medicine application risks the patients for skin damage, ache, or slip puncture. The mistake in giving medicine be the first rank (24,8%) from big 10 other incidents. This research aims at discovering the relationship between nursing care supervision done by chief nurse and the implementation of standard operational procedure of parenteral drug giving at RSUD Solok. This is correlative descriptive research with cross sectional design. It was done on July-August 2014 by using questionnaire and observation to 96 nurses in change the sample were taken by using proportional sampling from each inpatient room. The data were analyzed by using chi square and logistic regression analysis. The result shows that there was a correlation between head of nurses supervision which include planning with p value 0,004, implementation with p value 0,001, evaluation, feed back and documentation with p value 0,012 and the complementation with p value 0,037 of standard operational procedure of parenteral drug giving. The domain variable of standard procedure operational of parenteral drug giving is supervision implementation with p value 0,001 and OR 4,14. It is suggested for chief nurse scheduled guidance, evaluate, and provide feedback from the supervision, and also document the result of supervision in order to improve the quality of nursing service.

Keywords: supervision, chief nurses, parenteral drug

Study of Psychological Factors (Motivation) Connected With Pervestment Performance of Implementers in Nursing Care Documentation in The Input Room General Hospitals of Pariaman Region

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Abstract

Documentation of Nursing give everything that is written or printed which relied on as evidence for the authorities. Effective documentation ensures continuity of service, save time, and minimize the risk of errors. Of the data documenting the implementation of nursing care is still low (49.5%), while 80% specified. Hospital Pariaman use 65% standard of nursing care. Performance in implementing nursing care nurse is influenced by, psikologi factors. The purpose of this study to look at the factors associated with the performance of nurses in the implementation of nursing care in hospitals Pariaman. This study uses cross-sectional design. Population and samples in this study were nurses in hospitals Pariaman with a sample of 89 people, with a sampling Simple random sampling. Instrument used questionnaires. Test results of the bivariate chi-square statistic indicates that there is can't significant motivation between leadership ($p = 0.095$), Results of this study recommend to the manager of Hospital Pariaman to support mativation, reword the nurses.

Keywords: motivation performance, documentation nursing care, in hospitals Pariaman

Analysis of Factors associated with Nurses' Compliance on the Implementation of Hand Hygiene at the Inpatient Installation of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang

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Abstract

Nosocomial infections are a major problem facing in the hospitals and can be spread by hand contact. Hand hygiene is one of the easier and more effective ways to prevent the nosocomial infection. This study aims to determine kind of factors associated with nurses' compliance in implementing hand hygiene at the inpatient installation of Dr.M.Djamil Padang hospital. It was an analytical descriptive study which collected the data through cross sectional design. The sample was 73 nurses taken by using proportional random sampling. The result of the study showed that the nurses perceives high motivation (60,3%), high social support (56,2%), high knowledge (93,2%), complete facility (54,8%), good supervision (54,8% %), and nurse compliance (76.7%). There is no significant relationship between social supports, knowledge, facilities, and supervision factors with nurse compliance of hand hygiene implementation. However, there is a relationship between motivation factor and nurse compliance in implementing the hand hygiene. Therefore, it is recommended for the hospital to give rewards to the nurses who implement the hand hygiene properly and provide appropriate punishment for those who do not implement the hand hygiene properly.

Keywords: compliance, hand hygiene, nurses

Defence Mechanism of The Nurses Towards Work Stress Situation

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Abstract

Defense mechanism which also called self-defense mechanism is a human way to cope with stress and anxiety by self-deception. The forms of defense mechanism itself are reffression, regression, rationalization, fantasy, diversion, undoing, reaction formation, compensation, sublimation denial, projection. Work stress is the inability of the individual to meet the demands of his job so that he feels uncomfortable and unhappy. Work stress is divided into 3, categorized by mild stress, moderate stress, severe stress. This study aimed to determine the kind of defense mechanism that nurses used to solve stress problem of inpatient hospital youth surgery RSUD Aceh Tamiang. The type of this study used descriptive study by using 30 samples. Sampling used purposive sampling in Tamiang Hospital. The result of the research on defense mechanism of respondents is more than 1 respondent showed defence mechanism, 2 even more did not show defence mechanism. Based on the result, there were 8 (26,7%) respondents used sublimation defense mechanism and denial in moderate work stress level. This study recommends that need further research on nurse defense mechanism to work stress situation.

Keywords: nurse, defense mechanism, stress level

Nurses' Professional Values Among Indonesian Undergraduate Nursing Students

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to describe and compare nurses' professional values between two different types of Indonesian undergraduate nursing students: regular and post diploma bachelor students. This was a comparative descriptive study using convenience sampling to recruit participants. The 26 items of Nurses Professional Values Scale Revision (NPVS-R) with five dimensions was used to collect data from 391 Indonesian undergraduate nursing students. The descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyze and interpret data. There was no significant difference in NPVS-R score of both the student groups ($p=0.230$), however, they identified the most important and the least important dimensions were caring ($M=3.93$ vs $M=3.99$) and justice ($M=3.37$ vs $M=3.43$) respectively. There were no significant differences in five dimensions of NPVS-R ($p=.358$; $p=.151$; $p=.849$; $p=.546$ and $p=.199$) between the two groups. The NPVS-R scores had a significant relationship with length of clinical professional practice of the students ($p=0.036$), but no significant relationship identified between other demographic variables including gender, age, grade point average and working experience and the NPVS-R total score ($p>0.05$). It is suggested that nursing educational institutions need to prepare effective learning methods to cultivate professional values so that the students realize the importance of professional values for their practice.

Keywords: professional values, caring, undergraduate nursing students

Development and Validated of Technological Competency ss Caring In Nursing Instrument (TCCNI), Learning From The Outcomes: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Caring in nursing practice is the essence of the human health experience (Newman, 1991). Caring is embedded in the human relationship between the carer and the cared for. In today's human development, the cared for often have caring experiences through the use of technology. However, there is a wide gap between the technology and human caring experiences. The use of technology often weakens the human sense taking proper care for the cared for. One who is technologically proficient may often be perceived incapable of expressing caring. While, machine technologies and caring in nursing can be harmonious aspects in nursing field. Objectives: to systematically review the existing literature to identify the supporting guides of the development and validated of an instrument: Technological Competency as Caring in Nursing Instrument (TCCNI). A multiple database search was used and 12 articles were reviewed and met both inclusion and exclusion criteria from 2011–2017. The systematic review yielded three emerging themes, namely: Technology and caring, Development of an Instrument and Learning from the Outcomes. The competency to use technology in nursing and the awareness of nurses that technology is part of caring in nursing need to be assessed. The findings of this study will facilitate to gain deeper insights, contribute to the repository of knowledge and propose additional activity to do the “translation, adaptation and validation of instruments or scales for use in cross-cultural of Indonesian nurses”.

Keywords: caring in nursing, technology, instrument development

The Head Nurse's Supervision Experience in The Hospital

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Abstract

Supervision performed by the head nurse is an activity that provides direction and guidance to the nurse to improve the nursing care quality in the hospital. But until now in Indonesia, it is still little information that reveals in depth how the head nurse does supervision. So this study aims to explore various experiences of the head nurse in running their supervision. This study used qualitative method with phenomenological approach at Ratu Zalecha Hospital. The data was collected by in-depth interviews with six participants who were taken by purposive sampling technique. The participants were the head nurses whose experienced as the head of nurse. The data were analyzed by analyzing the specific statements of the head nurses into the themes. There are four themes identified, namely the perception of self-performance as a head nurse, the process of supervision, obstacles faced in implementing the supervision and desired expectations of supervision activities. Based on the findings this study can be interpreted that the head nurses were aware about the capabilities required in supervision. It is important to increasing head nurses' knowledge about supervision and there is control and sustained support from director of nursing to apply effective supervision.

Keywords: experience, head nurse, supervision

Comparative Study Influence of The Ethical Climate to Nurses's Organizational Commitment in Siti Rahmah Padang Private Hospital and dr. Rasidin Padang Public Hospital in 2016

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Abstract

Organizational commitment of nurses is still a problem. Nurses are committed to low impact on turnover, poor quality of work, and lack of loyalty. This study aims to identify and analyze the comparative study of the influence of the ethical climate of the nurse's organizational commitment in Siti Rahmah Padang Hospital and dr. Rasidin Padang Public Hospital in 2016. This type of research is quantitative. Samples were taken by proportional random sampling with a sample of 76 nurses remain in Siti Rahmah Hospital, 69 nurses civil servants in dr. Rasidin Padang Hospital. Data were analyzed using SPSS and SmartPLS. The results showed a significant effect of the ethical climate of the nurses's organizational commitment in Siti Rahmah Padang Hospital with R Square 0.519 and in dr. Rasidin Padang hospital with R Square 0.434. There are differences continuance commitment, normative commitment, rules climate, and instrumental climate in Siti Rahmah Padang and dr. Rasidin Padang Hospital. Hospitals can increase the nurse's commitment to develop a climate of caring, the independent, law and code, rules and prevent the instrumental climate.

Keywords: organizational commitment, ethical climate, public hospital, private hospital

Nursing Student's Coping Mechanism In Challenging *Bullying* during the Practice Of Nursing Profession

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Abstract

Coping mechanisms determined a person's response concerning a *stressor*, either short-term or long-term *stressor*. Some of the *stressors* that were often experienced by the students while doing their clinical practice such as the lack of knowledge and clinical experience, the problems in managing good relationships with clinical counselors or those who were involved with the students during handling the clinical practice. Bullying toward nursing students during implementing a nursing practice in both the health service and education could occur in various forms of action. This study intended to determine the correlation between bullying with the coping mechanism of nursing profession students. This research used a correlation analytic design with the cross sectional approach. The results determined that there was a correlation between bullying and the coping mechanism of nursing practice ($p = 0,000$). It was expected that the students were able to make efforts in preventing the bullying incident through increasing the knowledge and skills while practicing as well as improving the socialization and effective communication skills in dealing with others.

Keywords: bullying, nursing students, coping mechanism

Increasing Nurses' Job Satisfaction with Nursing Rounds

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Abstract

The nursing staff as one of a member of the healthcare providers team that determine the quality and the image of the hospital should improve their healthcare services quality. Low job satisfaction can affect the condition of an organization that manifested in the form of labour strikes, absence and job turnover. Nursing round was activity that expected to increase the job satisfaction of nurses. Job satisfaction of nurses will have an effect on patient satisfaction and the quality of hospital healthcare services. This study aims to identify the effect of nursing rounds on nurses' job satisfaction. Pre-experimental research using the existing design without a comparison group, the sample size was 20 people. This study used a one group pre-test and post-test design without control. The instrument in this study was questionnaire and observation sheet. The results showed a significant effect on the level of nursing rounds on job satisfaction of hospitalization nurses. The optimize job satisfaction nurses and nursing rounds with assembles relevant policies

Keywords: nursing rounds, job satisfaction, nurses

Patients, Nurses Collegial and Healthcare Professionals's Comfortness and Satisfaction During Interactional Process

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Abstract

The nurse's communication performance are remain low, it directly impact on lower satisfaction and comfortness of the patient's experience. The study aimed to describe and analyze the comfortness and satisfaction of patients, nurses collegial and healthcare professional interpersonal communication. The type of this research used analytic description used 123 samples of patients, 41 nurses and 41 other healthcare professional in Petala Bumi Hospital May 2016 by using cross sectional method. The comfortness level was measured using the Kolcaba instrument, while the level of satisfaction and interpersonal communication skills were measured by using self-developed instruments validity of 0.89 and reliability of 0.94 and 0.90. The results showed that half of the patients were in the comfort category (52.03%) and more than half of the patients were in the satisfaction category (72.36%) and the interpersonal communication skills of the nurses was only 31.7% in the good category with the largest good value 68.3%, other health workers 61% and nurse colleagues rate both lower only 56%. comfort, patient satisfaction were low. Interpersonal communication skills of nurses were also low, especially communication interpersonal nurses perceived by nurses colleagues It is expected that hospital management can optimize the nurse's communication skills through seminars and training activities related to effective communication interpersonal so, it would improve patient comfort and satisfaction

Keywords: patients, nurses collegial, heathcare professional, interaction

Relationship Organizations Climate, Reward System and Competition With Workplace Bullying Among Bengkulu Nurses

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Abstract

Bullying among nurses an international problem, bullying incidents are more common in organizations that do not have a bully prevention policy in the workplace. This study aims to find out the relationship between organizational climate, reward system and competition with workplace bullying among nurses in the Bengkulu City . There were 235 nurses involved as participants taken with proportional random sampling technique. We assess bullying in nurses on the city of Bengkulu by using a Negative Action Questionnaire – Revised (NAQR) instrument. The result showed that 235 nurses there (37.4%) of nurses who experienced bullying on the workplace. Three bullying actions most frequently reported were experienced by nurses every week / day is getting excessive workload, given work tasks that are not in accordance with the competence and given the task by the target deadline is not possible. A total of (44.3%) of nurses said working in an environment with poor organizational climate, as many (48.9) nurses working in an environment with a system of reward and unfavorable competition. There is a relationship with the organizational climate of bullying to nurses in the workplace with a value of $p = 0.000$. There is a relationship between the system of reward and competition with bullying in nurses in the workplace with a value of $p = 0.000$. Results of multivariate analysis showed that nurses who work in environments with poor organizational climate had a chance to experience bullying in the workplace for 3,162 times higher than the nurse working with a good organizational climate. Recommendation It is hoped that these results will encourage hospitals to improve unsafe organizational climate and create policies that can deter such workplace bullying.

Keywords: organizational climate, reward system and competition, workplace bullying



Day 2

Medical Surgical Nursing/Health Research

Uncomfortness Related to Saliva's Cortisol in Breast Cancer Patient

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Abstract

Breast cancer patients generally feel uncomfot, both physically and psychologically. However, uncomfot variable is a latent variable which hard to measure. Thus, another instruments are needed to support its criterion validity. *The Comfort Assesment Breast Cancer Instrument (CABCI)* is arranged to be an instrument that can be used to measure comfortness in breast cancer patients in Indonesia. Its validity of physical uncomfot can be compared to the examination result of saliva's cortisol level. Uncomfortness causes stress through the activation of alostasis mechanism by activate axis of hypothalamus-hypophisis-adrenal (HPA axis) and syntesize cotisol hormon. This study aims to examine the validity of comfort assessment instrument (*CABCI*) in breast cancer patient compared to saliva's cortisol. The method is used cross sectional study with 33 individuals as sample. The result shows there is a correlation between uncomfotness with saliva's cortisol level ($r=0,416$; $p=0,016$). This study found that CABCI is valid as an assessment instrument which can be used to measure comfortness in breast cancer patient.

Keywords: CABCI, comfort assessment, criterion validity, cortisol, HADS

Cardiorespiratory Endurance on College Student Smokers Using Harvard Step Test

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Abstract

Preliminary study showed that 7 out of 10 male college students in Banjarbaru ever tried smoking. Smoking affects both respiratory and cardiovascular system, and thus affects cardiorespiratory endurance as well. One simple test which can be used to indicate cardiorespiratory endurance is *Harvard Step Test*. The aim of this research was to identify the score of Harvard Step Test as indicator of cardiorespiratory endurance on college student smokers. This was a descriptive cross-sectional study. 40 samples who met inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected using purposive sampling. The instruments of this study were questionnaire, metronome, stop watch, and 19 inches bench. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The result showed that 47,5% of subjects had poor level, 42,5% had average level, and 10% had good level of Harvard step test. 65% of subjects were light smokers, 87,5% were filtered cigarette smokers, and 65% had been smoking for 2-5 years. It can be concluded nearly half of college student smokers had poor Harvard step test score as indicator of cardiorespiratory endurance.

Keywords: harvard step test, cardiorespiratory endurance, college student smokers

In Andalas Public Health Center What Risk Factors Associated with Hypertension?

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Abstract

Hypertension is one of the main causes of premature death worldwide. In 2020 is estimated at about 1.56 billion adults will be living with hypertension. The prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia according Riskesdas 2013 was 26.5%, while in West Sumatera was 22.6%. This study aimed to examine the relationship between family history of hypertension, obesity, exercise habits, smoking duration, emotional and mental disorders with hypertension in Puskesmas Andalas Padang. Research type used is analytic with cross sectional approach. Samples in this study of 270 people. This study is a cross-sectional were analyzed using the chi-square test and regression logistic. The results showed that 33.7% of respondents had hypertension, 25.6% had a family history of hypertension, 38.1% of respondents were obese, 77.4% of respondents had un-ideal exercise habits, 39.6% of respondents smoked ≥ 20 years, 2.6% of respondents experiencing mental emotional disorder. The results of the study there was significant relationship between family history ($p = 0.01$), obesity ($p = 0.00$), exercise habits ($p = 0.00$), duration of smoking ($p = 0.24$) and mental disorders emotional ($p = 1.00$) and the incidence of hypertension. Multivariate analysis showed that factors most associated with increased blood pressure obesity (OR = 4.101) family history of hypertension (OR = 1.978) and exercise habits (OR = 0.259). This study shows lifestyle modifications can help prevent hypertension. Extension to target audiences in the adult group in order to improve the promotion of healthy lifestyles in order to increase awareness of the dangers caused by hypertension performed by nurses at the health center Andalas.

Keywords: factors, family history, hypertension, obesity

The Experience of HIV and TB Patient Related to Health Worker's Double Stigma

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Abstract

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Tuberculosis (TB) related stigma has made patient hide their status. Health worker related stigma is evaluated as main hindrance of patient to not adherence of treatment program. The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of HIV and TB patient related to health worker's double stigma. Using phenomenology as the design of the study, in-depth interview was conducted to 9 HIV positive and lung TB patients. Data were analyzed by Colaizzi's techniques. This study identified five health worker's discrimination attitude to HIV and TB patient included fear of contagious response, angry action response, change of health services and ineffective communication. It is recommended that health professionals involved in providing services to HIV and TB patients have to apply optimal services and free discrimination on working communication.

Keywords: TB and HIV, double stigma

The Community Knowledge on Coronary Heart Disease Based on Their Characteristic of Risk Factor

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Abstract

One of the main causes of mortality rate in the world is Coronary Heart Disease. The disease is affected by several risk factors. Individual who has high or moderate risk factors for Coronary Heart Disease should have good preventive behavior, but this also requires a good level of knowledge as well so that the expected behavior can be performed. This study aims to determine the level of community knowledge on coronary heart disease based on their risk factors characteristic. This research is a descriptive quantitative. Participants were consisting of 70 people in Desa Limus Gede Kecamatan Cimerak Kabupaten Pangandaran West Java Indonesia acquired through a non-probability technique of purposive sampling. Knowledge was measured using the questioner while risk factor data were determined by age, body mass index, blood pressure, smoking behavior, diabetes and activity level which were referenced by Jakarta Cardiovascular Scores. Data were analyzed using the frequency distribution. The result showed most of the respondents (61,5%) had inadequate knowledge on coronary heart disease and more than a half respondents (47,2%) had moderate and high risk factors for cardiovascular disease. However, almost half the respondents who had inadequate knowledge also had moderate and high risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Inadequate knowledge in people with high or moderate risk factors for cardiovascular disease should become a concern of health professionals. Ignorance of the disease combined with the high risk factors that individuals have may predispose to the high morbidity and mortality rate of coronary heart disease in Indonesia. Health education activities especially in people who have high risk factors and periodic monitoring can be beneficial efforts to control of coronary heart disease.

Keywords: coronary heart disease, knowledge, risk factors

The effect of diaphragmatic breathing exercise on pulmonary ventilation function in patients with asthma on RSUD Dr. Rasyidin Padang

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Abstract

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract caused by the sensitivity of the trachea and its branching (bronchial hyperreactivity) to an excitatory. This study aims to identify the effect of diaphragmatic breathing exercise on pulmonary ventilation function with parameters of peak expiratory flow (PEF) in patients with asthma RSUD Dr. Rasyidin Padang. This research uses quasi experimental research method with pretest-posttest design with control group design. The selected sample was 20 subjects of the study using random sampling, and consisted of 10 treatment groups and 10 control subjects with the subjects of asthma studies with mild and moderate degree with peak expiratory flow (PEF) between 60% -80%, aged 18-65 years, not in exacerbate with PEF <60%, both received medical therapy that is bronchodilator ventolin and drip aminofillin 10cc 8jam / kolf. Diaphragmatic breathing exercise is done at least 4x / day within a week. Data analysis using Paired sample t test with degree of confidence 95% or significance level $p < 0,05$. The results showed that the pre test PEF was 63.2% and increased in the post test to 90.8% in the treatment group. While for the control group the peak expiratory flow (PEF) also increase, where PEF pre test is 63.3% and increased at the time of post test to 86.5%. Independent sample t test results in this study find difference between both group. Diaphragmatic breathing exercises gives a significant effect on increase of peak expiratory flow (PEF) in asthma patients. It is suggested to RSUD Dr. Rasyidin in order to apply diaphragmatic breathing exercises by first training the nurses to increase the peak expiratory flow (PEF) in asthma patients.

Keywords: diaphragmatic breathing exercise, peak expiratory flow (PEF), asthma

The Effect of Deep Breathing Relaxation in Decreasing Blood Pressure of the Post Stroke Patients at Polyklinik of Neurology RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang 2016

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Abstract

Recurrent stroke is something that is worrying because it make the patient will be worsen, increasing the cost of treatment and increase the risk of death. The objective of this research is to determine the effect of deep breathing relaxation in decreasing blood pressure in patients with post-stroke at Poli of Neurology RSUP Dr M. Djamil Padang as well as to produce the module of application deep breathing relaxation to decrease blood pressure of the post stroke patient as an effort to control hypertension in preventing recurrent stroke. *The type of this research is quasi-ekspreriment with two group pretest-posttest with control group design. Research conducted at Poli of Neurologi RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. The study was done Maret till November 2016. Intervention was deep breathing relaxation for 15 minutes and was done 2 times while the control group was given no treatment. The population in this study is the all of patients post stroke at Poli of neurologi of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil of Padang. Sample are 20 peoples and divided 10 people to eksperiment group and 10 people to control group. Sample that met the inclusion criteria were taken by purposive sampling. The collection of data by measuring the systolic and diastolic blood pressure post-stroke patients. Data is processed in a computerized and analyzed by means of descriptive statistics and bivariate analysis using parametric Wilcoxon test and test Paired t-test. The results of the study in patients with post-stroke control group that there are a difference systolic blood pressure ($p=0.017$) and diastolic ($p = 0.034$) between before and after, there are a difference systolic blood pressure ($p = 0.004$) and diastolic ($p = 0.002$) between before and after in patients with post-stroke intervention group, and there are differences in systolic ($p = 0.020$) and diastolic ($p = 0.035$) blood pressure after deep breathing relaxation between patients in the control group and the intervention group at. The conclusion of this study that deep breathing relaxation can decrease blood pressure in patients with post-stroke. It was suggested to head of Poli of Neurologi RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang, to socialize and teach patients about the application module deep breathing relaxation for decreasing blood pressure in patients with post-stroke as an effort to preventing recurrent stroke by controlling hypertension, and make deep breathing relaxation as a standard of nursing care to patients post-stroke to control the risk factors for hypertension.*

Keywords: stroke, deep breathing relaxation, hypertension

Women's Knowledges and Education on Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Pekanbaru Riau Province

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Abstract

HIV/AIDS prevalence and incidence are increasing rapidly in Indonesia as well as in Riau province. This became a burden for women as a wife or mother. The Health Indonesian Ministry reported that HIV among women are 9.096 cases which is considered in the third place. More than 39% of Indonesian housewives are living with HIV and unfortunately they do not know that they are infected. This study aimed to identify the correlation between women's knowledges and education on prevention of HIV/AIDS. A cross-sectional survey was conducted amongst 100 women in Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru, Riau Province from April to July 2017. A questionnaire that it tested for validity and reliability has been applied. A Chi-square statistics was applied to analyse data to know correlation between women's knowledge, education and HIV/AIDS prevention. Knowledge and education are correlated to HIV/AIDS prevention (P 0.023) and (P 0.004). The health education on HIV/AIDS counseling and testing are key interventions for reducing number of HIV/AIDS cases.

Keywords: AIDS, education, HIV, knowledge, prevention, women

The Effects of Structured Education on Knowledge, Attitude and Patient Action in Colostomic Treatment 2016

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Abstract

Colostomy formation cause a lot of problems in patients with physical, social, mental, emotional and economic. The problems most often experienced by patients colostomy (ostomate) is a skin irritation around the colostomy (77%) due to skin contact with feces. This problem can be prevented by providing education about colostomy care is structured to increase the knowledge, attitudes and practice for caring and manage their colostomy. The purpose of this study were to determine the influence of structured education on knowledge, attitude and practice of colostomy care among patient in Padang General Hospital. Collecting data of research underway in October-November 2016. This study type was Quasi experiment and the study design one group pre test-post test. A sampel of 10 people were chosen by purposive sampling using the paired t test, p value<0,05. The results showed the influence of a structured education on knowledge, attitude and practice in colostomy care. Expected granting a structured education of colostomy care be perioperative nursing intervention to increase the independence and quality of nursing care.

Keywords: colostomi care, knowledge, attitude and practice

A Retrospective Study of The Assosiation Between Quantity and Varieties Fruit Consumption With Glycemic Status In Patients Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

The Purpose of this study was to analyze the association between the quantity and varieties fruit consumption with glycemic status in patients type-2 diabetes mellitus in distric area of Puskesmas Sidomulyo and Harapan Raya Pekanbaru. Materials used in this study is a tool of blood sugar easy Touch brand checks and instruments in the form of questionnaires that have been tested the validity and variability. This Research is an observational research, the design research methods with case control study with measuring quantity and vierieties fruit consumption and than cheking the blood sugar level (glycemic status), and then analyze by chi square test with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 17.0 version. The result of study prove that quantity of fruit consumption is associated by the glycemic status, which is proved by p-Value > 0,05 (0,030) and varieties fruit compsumtion association with glycemic status was evidenced by p-value < 0,05 (0,018). There is a significant association between quantity of fruit consumption and fruit varieties consumpSION with glycemic status in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: glycemic status, varieties and quantity fruite, diabetic

Onset Analysis of Phlebitis In Patients Receiving Intravenous (IV) Fluid Therapy High Osmolarity In Medical Ward Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar

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Abstract

Phlebitis is still a major problem of the failure of intravenous therapy. There are about 60% of patients that admitted to the hospital to get intravenous therapy and about 96% of that number have phlebitis as a major complication. The concentration of the fluid is a contributing factor to this complication. The aim of this study is to determine the onset of phlebitis in patients who received IV fluid therapy with high osmolarity in medical ward Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital in Makassar. The study design using non-experimental methods using a prospective study. Observation was conducted every 6 hours until the onset of early symptoms of phlebitis shown. There were 24 patients involved in this study as sample taken using accidental sampling method. The result of the study shows two categories of phlebitis onset which were rapid and slow onset. There were more patients experience rapid onset of phlebitis that occurred less than 72 hours (73.9%) than slow category or phlebitis occurred more than 72 hours (26.1%). The concentration of the intravenous fluid shows that IV fluid with high osmolarity causes more in high risk category (56.5%) compared to in risk category (43.5%). Average rate of phlebitis onset on patients who received high osmolarity IV fluid in this study was 61.04 hours (SD=18.956). This study shows that the concentration of IV fluid is become major factors in phlebitis onset on patient. Although the onset of phlebitis is affected also by some factors such as vein location, the size of the IV set, high osmolarity IV fluid can make the phlebitis occur faster. Thus, the nurse should give more attention with patient who received this kind of IV fluid to prevent the phlebitis onset occur.

Keywords: onset of phlebitis, phlebitis, intravenous fluid therapy, high osmolarity IV fluid

The Relationship Between Family Support with Obedience of Applying Haemodialysis to the Patient of Chronic Kidney Failure at Dr. Mohammad Hoesin General Hospital Palembang

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Abstract

Chronic Kidney Failure is a failure of kidney function to protect the metabolism and the balance of liquid and electrolyte that caused the destruction of progressive kidney structure with manifestation the pile of metabolite (uremic toxic) in the blood, haemodialysis is one alternative way that can be applied. The obedience and family support are needed in order to apply the haemodialysis, it is impossible to be applied as scheduled without those two factors. The purpose of this study was to know the relationship between family support with obedience of applying haemodialysis to the patient of chronic Kidney Failure at Dr. Mohammad Hoesin General Hospital Palembang. The method of this study is analytical survey through Cross Sectional approach. The sample of the study is 45 respondents apply haemodialysis twice a week, the accidental sampling method was used to select the sample. The family support 60%, and good obedience in applying haemodialysis 71.1%. Based on Chi-square statistic, it is gained that P value = 0.011. It means that P value < α (0.05%). It could be concluded that there was a relationship between family support with Obedience of Applying Haemodialysis to the Patient of Chronic Kidney Failure. Finally, it is hoped that nurses could apply their part as an educator in daily practice, especially to the patient of chronic kidney failure who apply haemodialysis.

Keywords: family support, obedience of the patient, chronic kidney failure, haemodialysis



Day 2 Mental Health

Stress on Nursing Students and Coping Strategies They Use to Overcome Them

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Abstract

Students in the first year of college are vulnerable subjects experiencing stress. Inadequate stress response that occurs over a long period of time can lead to depression and may even lead to suicide. Positive coping will lead to good adaptation. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between stress and coping strategies. This research is analytical descriptive with cross-sectional design. The sample in this research is nursing student of Faculty of Nursing Unand first and second level of International Language Class (KBI) and regular program (Program A). Data were collected using guided interview techniques using the Perceived Stress Scale-14 (PSS-14) questionnaire and the Adolescent Coping Orientation for Problem Experiences (ACOPE) questionnaire. The results showed that 63.7% of students who experience moderate stress using coping strategies that focus on emotions, while as many as 36.3% of them using coping strategies focus on the problem. The chi-square test shows that there is a significant relationship between stress and coping strategy ($P_v = 0,011$). It is recommended that students be able to adapt to stressors by substituting them into a positive challenge so that students can remain productive without having to get stuck with the stress experienced.

Keywords: stress, coping strategies, problem, emotion, nursing students

Mental Health Education for Cadres In Cikatomas Sub-District Tasikmalaya District

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Abstract

Patients with mental disorders are common in both rural and urban areas and generally live with families. The presence of health cadres in the community is very important because it helps the government in mobilizing the community to be active in various mental health programs proclaimed by the government. Therefore, cadres need to have knowledge about mental health. Mental health education is an effort that can directly improve cadre knowledge. The cadres in Cikatomas sub-district have never received special mental health education so that the cadres need to get mental health education so that their knowledge about mental health will increase. This study aims to identify mental health education provided for cadres in Kecamatan Cikatomas Tasikmalaya. This research uses quantitative descriptive approach with quasi experimental pre-post test design. The population in this study is all health cadres located in District Cikatomas Tasikmalaya Regency as many as 32 cadres. The sample in this research use saturation sampling method which divided into 2 groups, namely treatment group and control group. Place of research conducted in District Cikatomas Tasikmalaya Regency. Data were collected using instrument containing closed questionnaires and have tested validity-reliability. The data collected were analyzed using frequency distribution. The results showed that the knowledge of cadres increased, before given mental health education showed the average value of 29.34 and after being given mental health education to 35.20 with difference of 5.86. The final result of this research is expected to provide information for the Puskesmas to develop the materials and methods given to the cadres in order to optimize the mental health program.

Keywords : mental disorder, community, knowledge, health education

The parents experience in caring for children with learning difficulties in children and adolescent Polyclinic at HB Sa'anin Psychiatry Hospital Padang Year 2015

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Abstract

This exploratory, qualitative study was conducted to explore parents experience for parenting a child with learning difficulties . We recruited a purposive sample of 6 mother who were caring for a child with learning difficulties at home From children and adolescent Polyclinic at HB Sa'anin Psychiatry Hospital, semi-structured interviews between April and June 2015. Each interview lasted for about an hour. We analyzed the interview data using qualitative content analysis. Data was analyzed by applying Collaizi technique. The research identified themes: Provide an emotional response and physical response in parenting, Participants face challenges in accepting and adapting to their child's learning difficulties in the form of emotional responses as well as physical responses Our findings indicate a few important educational needs of parents in caring for a child with learning difficulties To facilitate effective parenting, holistic and individualized needs assessment, Families especially mothers will face challenges in accepting and adapting to their children such as stress, changes in the lifestyle of the mother and her family, In addition to adapting to the condition of the child, the mother also struggles to be able to face the pressure in treatment and confusion in the future for her child

Keywords: parents, caring children, children with learning difficulties

The Relationship of Work Stress With Coping Mechanisms on Nurses in Psychiatric Hospital RSJ Prof. Dr. HB. Sa'anin Padang Year 2015

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Abstract

This study aims to identify and explain the relationship of work stress with coping mechanisms on mental health or psychiatric nurses. The research type used is quantitative research with cross sectional study design. The sample is 92 people using total sampling method. Researchers use Psychiatric Nursing Occupational Stress Scale (PNOSS) instrument and the PsychNurse Methods of Coping Questionnaire (PNMCQ) instrument. Researchers also use Independent-T Test for Bivariate analysis and multiple linear regression test for multivariate analysis. The result of the research shows that 81,5% nurses are female, having diploma degree or D3 (71,7%), are married (65,2%), experiencing moderate work stress (89,1%), average age is 31,08 years, the average length of work is 52,95 months, and the average of coping mechanism score is 106,68. Using the correlation analysis, researchers found a significant relationship between work stress with coping mechanisms on mental health nurses ($p=0,000$). The most dominant factor affecting the coping mechanism is the time length of work.

Keywords: Mental Health Nurses, Working Stress, Coping Mechanism

Relationship Between Coping Mechanism And Stress Level Among Parents With Mentally Retarded Children In SLB Wacana Asih Padang

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Abstract

Mentally retarded children have subnormal intellectual functioning, inability to socializing, to communicating, taking care of themselves, and have a dependency that makes parents faced problems that causing stress. Any condition of mentally retarded children can affect to parents' stress level. Efforts to solve the stress source is coping mechanisms. The aim of this research is to know the relationship between coping mechanism and stress level among parents with mentally retarded children at SLB Wacana Asih Padang. The samples of this research were 55 respondents and taken with census (total sampling) method. The result showed that 85,5 percent of respondents used the adaptive coping mechanism and 54,5 percent of respondents have high stress level. There was a correlation between coping mechanism and stress level among parents with mentally retarded children at SLB Wacana Asih Padang ($p=0,006$). Based on the results of this study, parents were expected to use adaptive coping mechanism in taking care of the mentally retarded children. Health workers were expected to conduct a health promotion about adaptive coping mechanism and how to cope with stress of parents with mentally retarded children.

Keywords: coping mechanism, mentally retarded child, parents, stress

Caregivers' Experience of Caring for Clients with Schizophrenia

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Abstract

The clients with schizophrenia need continuous support from the caregivers. This condition causes the caregivers having various burden during taking care of clients with schizophrenia. The burden when they care for schizophrenic client such as physical, psychological and social burdens. This study aimed to explore deeply the caregivers' experience when caring for schizophrenic clients in Jambi Province. This research is qualitative study using phenomenology approach. The data are obtained from seven female participants by in-depth interviews. The results of the interviews were analyzed using Collaizi method. The research results showed five main themes, the problems, the perceived burden, the coping strategy used, the caregivers' perception towards their life quality, and the experience of the health service center. It is expected that the nurses are able to provide the best service, able to detect and find the solutions from the problems that experienced by the caregivers. Finally, they are able to reduce the burden felt by caregivers that the caregivers' quality of life be in good category.

Keywords: experience; psychological burden; coping strategy; social

Relationship Between Coping Mechanism and Stress Level In Preparing Thesis Among Nursing Students

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Abstract

During the process of completion thesis, students are faced by various problem both internal and external factor that can caused stress. Adjustment in the face of stress by using coping mechanism. The aim of this research is to know the relationship between coping mechanism and stress level among nursing student of Andalas University in preparing stress. The sample of this research was 124 respondent and taken with survey (total sampling) method. Data collected has done at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Andalas Padang from the date of May 15 to 23, 2017. This research showed that more than half (4,8) percent of respondent used the maladaptive coping mechanism and almost half (45,2) percent of respondent had the high level stres. Then, there was a relationship between coping mechanism and stress level among nursing student of Andalas University in preparing thesis ($p=0,000$). Based on the result of this study, the nursing students should be able to find emotional support from others to overcome the problems that arise during the completion of thesis, so that it can reduce stress level in students.

Keywords: nursing student, coping mechanism, stress level

The Relation Between Responden Characteristic and Depression With Life Quality of People With HIV/AIDS In Yayasan Lantera Minangkabau Padang Year 2015

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Abstract

Life quality of people with HIV/AIDS needs special attention as this infectious illness are chronic and progressive that will affected in all life aspect of the patient, physically, psychologically, socially and even spiritually. Psychosocial problem that the patient had especially depression can affected their life qulaity by reducing it, as it life quality as we know are affected by factors such as age, gender, education, marriage status, work and how long the patient lived with the illness.the aaims of these research are to identify and explaining the relation between characteristic and depression, with life quality of people with AIDS/HIV. This research are design with crossectional study and data collection using purposive sampling with world health organisation –Quality of life instrument and cronic epidemiology depression scale (CESD). The research result shows that theres a meaningfull relation betwen education, time of having illness, work and depression with life quality of patient of ODHA. Depression is the most dominant factor that affected HIV/ AIDS.

Keywords: depression, life quality, HIV/AIDS

The Effect Of Anterior Teeth Appearance On Adolescent Psychosocial

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Abstract

Dentofasial aesthetic disorders such as malocclusions have a negative impact on psychosocial conditions that will interfere with psychological well-being especially in adolescence. Some aspects of facial appearance and dental aesthetic are important for teens' self-esteem. In 2007 60.5% teenagers in Medan experienced malocclusion. Soh, et al stated that malocclusion especially in anterior teeth lead to negative self-concept. This study aims to determine the effect of anterior teeth appearance on adolescent's psychosocial. This is a cross sectional study located in SMA 10 Padang. The total sample of 89 students aged 14-18 years were selected. The anterior teeth appearance was assessed using a photo standard from the Aesthetic Component of the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN). Psychosocial conditions will be observed by a *self-rated Psychosocial Impact of Dental Aesthetics Questionnaire (PIDAQ)*. Data were analyzed using Spearman correlation test and Man-Whitney test. There are 31.5% sample with best aesthetic score and 66% sample don't need the orthodontic treatment. The effect of anterior tooth appearance on psychosocial ($p < 0.001$), on self-esteem ($p < 0.001$), on social impact ($p < 0.05$), on psychological impact ($p < 0.005$), and on esthetic impact ($p < 0.05$). There is a significant effect in the anterior teeth appearance based on Aesthetic Component from IOTN on adolescents psychosocial.

Keywords: anterior teeth appearance, adolescent psychosocial, PIDAQ and AC IOTN

Relationship Stress Level AndThe Coping Strategies of Parents In Dealing With TemperTantrum In Children Autism

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Abstract

The parent child with autism have a high degree of stress. Stress autism parent child due to the behavior displayed by children with autism. One of them a source of stress that is temper tantrums. Temper tantrums in children with autism more aggressive hold a normal kid. The aim of this research is for knowing the relation of stress level and parents coping strategy to face temper tantrums of autism child. The writer did this research at May until October 2015. It used the analytical descriptive research design with cross-sectional study approachment. The samples of this research was 43 respondents and taken with accidental sampling method. This research showed that 58.1 percent of respondents had the high levels of stress. There were 67.4 percent of respondents used problem focused coping strategy. Then, there was a relation between stress levels and coping strategy ($p = 0,00.2$). It is hoped that parents can act properly in the face of temper tantrums.

Keywords: stress levels, coping strategy, parents, autism child

Analysis of Factors Related to the Quality of Life of Clients with Breast Cancer in DR M Djamil Hospital Padang

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Abstract

Breast cancer is one of the cancer that can caused death in women. Breast cancer decreased physical or psychological conditions of patient. Patients with breast cancer can negatively impact the quality of life of these patients. This research was aimed to analyze of factors related to the quality of life of clients with breast cancer in DR M Djamil Hospital, Padang. The samples were 174 clients of breast cancer from DR M Djamil Hospital, at November 2015 who met the criteria for inclusion. This research used descriptive correlation method with cross sectional approachment. Statistical tests used were Chi square and double Regression Logistic. The result of this research indicated, patients with breast cancer above 50 years old is 64,4%, those not working 83,3%, high school graduated patients 61,5%, married patients 77,0%, 60,9% patients were at stage 4, 72% had income above one million rupiah, and 73% had fair quality of life. There were relationship among ages, job status, education, marriage status, level of cancer, and income with quality of life. The income is dominant factor of all.

Keywords: quality of life, breast cancer

Social and Spiritual Support As Correlated Determinants of Elderly Happiness in Tresna Werdha Sabai Nan Aluih Nursing Home Sicincin

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Abstract

Some of the elderly appeared to live happily, but not a few of them experienced the opposite. Old age lived with a sequential of unhappiness lead to any discomfort due to the decline in physical function. It affected the elderly unable to carry out primary and daily activities. The aimed of this research is to perceive the correlation social and spiritual support with the happiness of elderly in Sabai Nan Aluih Sicincin nursing home. The study used descriptive correlation with cross sectional study design. The study was conducted at Tresna Werdha Sabai Nan Aluih nursing home Sicincin from 15 June to 11 July 2015. The population was 110 people with the sample of 82 respondents according required criteria. The results showed the average of social support of elderly in Sabai Nan Aluih nursing home 21.23, SD=3,548. The spiritual support mean score 47.83, SD= 4,427. The mean score of happiness 63,01 with SD= 4,804. Bivariate analysis used Pearson Product Moment Correlation test, it was found that the correlation between social support and the happiness of the elderly, ($p = 0,001$), the spiritual correlation and the happiness of elderly ($p = 0,000$). Therefore, it is expected that the nursing home should be more concerned about the spiritual health of the respondents, by providing media such as television to watch spiritual specific TV program activities after the dawn prayer for the positive outcome expected.

Keywords: social support, spiritual, happiness

Initial Study of Linguistic; Verbal And Nonverbal Sign of Attempted Suicide Among Adolescents

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Abstract

Increasing number of suicide cases, especially in adolescents, becomes problems that require serious treatment. Adolescence is a period of transition and hormonal development that can affect the emotions or mood. It is known that before attempting suicide, there are signs of language or linguistic such as verbal and nonverbal as an indication of the suicidal behavior action. This systematic review aims to identify these signs based on the results of several studies. There were 12 articles that have reviewed, the results showed there are three aspect that can be identified: used language from the suicider; perception of suicider toward the behaviour; and observed behaviours. Most of the suicider express the feeling of Hopeless, Self-balming, feeling depressed and lonely, and also withdraw from society. It is expected that the result can be used as basic data to identify signs and symptoms of suicide in adolescents.

Keywords: observed behaviors, suicide language; emotional expression

Effectivity Of Thought Stopping (TS) To Reduce Nursing Student Anxiety In Clinical Practice at The Hospital

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Abstract

Anxiety are general problem to nursing student when get clinical practice in the hospital. Anxiety can cause nursing student have lack performance in the clinical area. Aims of this study was to identify effectivity of Thought Stopping to reduce student anxiety when get clinical practice in the hospital. The design of this study was quasi experiment with control group. There were 37 control group and 37 intervention groups of student. Anxiety was measured using DASS 21. Thought Stopping implemented three sessions. Result : there are significant different of anxiety between control and intervention group after given TS with p value 0,049 (p value < 0,05). There are 10,703 means different with pre and post test in intervention group. There is significant different with pre and post test in intervention group with p value 0,000 (p value , 0,05). Recommendation : this study can be self therapy to reduce anxiety when get clinical practice in hospital area.

Keywords: anxiety, nursing, student, thought stopping



Poster Session

Nutritional Status in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Undergoing Chemotherapy in Bandung

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Abstract

Nutrition status in children with acute lymphoblastic acute (ALL) is one of important prognosis in ALL children. Nutrition status has a relationship with short-term and long-term side effects after chemotherapy in children with leukemia. Previous study stated that nutritional status associated with the occurrence of relapse, increased event free survival (EFS), treatment related toxicity and morbidity that lead the decrease of quality of life in children with leukemia. Preliminary study to investigate the nutritional status of children with leukemia before chemotherapy is very important to improve the quality of life in children with leukemia. The aimed of this study was to identified nutritional status of children with leukemia before chemotherapy. Designed of this study was descriptive. Study was conducted in Hospital in Bandung, with 198 respondents were participated. Data taken from medical record records. Data was analyzed by univariate analysis. The result of this study showed that nutritional status in children with leukemia were normal (44.9%); thin (29,8%); very thin (7,6%) and obese (17,7%). Based on this study more than half of children (55,1%) experienced malnutrition before chemotherapy. Malnutrition children had more risk to experience treatment delay, relaps, and early mortality. It is recomended to nurse and other healthcare provider to assess nutritional status in children with leukemia throughly and sustainably.

Keywords: chemotherapy, children, leukemia, nutritional-status

Managing Perianal Diabetic Ulcer Using Moisture Balance Method

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Perianal diabetic wound is difficult to manage as it often contaminated by faeces. Consequently, a conventional wound care method is unable to heal this type of wound, or may heal the wound in an extended period. This is a case study of Mr. WD age of 28 years experienced perianal ulcer diabetic and has not been recovered after being treated for 6 months in a health care facility. Wound granulation was 0 % and the slough was 100 %. The wound was then treated in the wound care center with moist method (tissue management, inflammation and infection control, moisture balance, epitelial edge). The nursing interventions including: washing and cleaning the wound, debridement and choosing the wound dressing. The Epithelization was completed in 27th day, indicated that the wound healed in accordance with the wound healing physiology. Moist wound healing method has many benefits, namely : accelerating the fibrinolysis, angiogenesis, increase the formation of growth factors, so that the wound healed better. Wound care with moisture balance method is very good for wound healing process. Moist method has a positive impact in healing the perianal diabetic wound.

Keywords: woundcare, ephitalization, healing

Study on Factors Influencing Nutritional Status of the Children Below 5 Years Based on Length-for-Age in Padang West Sumatra using CART Method

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine factors that affect the nutritional status of below 5 years children in Padang city based on length-of-age using Classification and Regression Tree (CART). The study was carried out in 4 district in Padang City. A Total of 286 children under 5 years of age was examined their nutritional status based on their length/height-for-age. Factors that hypothesized that influence children nutritional status were age, sex, birth length, family income, mother's education, number of family member, level of mother's knowledge of nutrition and exclusive breastfeeding status. The nutritional status of children was determined based World Health Organization for child growth standard. A tree classification methods was used to determined factors that influenced children nutritional status. It found that It Methods used was tree Using the QUEST method. It found that the only factors that affect children nutritional status was mother knowledge of nutrition.

Keywords: nutritional status, below 5 years, length-for-age, CART

Professional Self-Concept of Nurses in Malaysia

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Abstract

Professional self-concept of nurses (PSCN) refers to the perception of how the nurses feel about themselves as nurses. PSCN consists of professional practice satisfaction and communication (Arthur, 1992). The aim of this study is to investigate the nurse's level of PSCN and its association with socio-demographic characteristics. This is a cross sectional descriptive study on 937 medical surgical nurses in four hospitals representing four zones in Peninsular Malaysia. Data were collected using a validated Malay version of the Professional Self-concept of Nurses Inventory (PSCNI). Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, chi square and multi logistic regression. Overall, the level of PSCN was 3.11 ± 0.41 . The highest scored subscale was skill subscale while communication subscale was rated the lowest. A significant association was reported between PSCN according to age, gender, working experience, number of patients and number of nurses on duty. Higher PSCN scores were reported among nurses who were older, female had more working experience other than when there were less patients and more nurses on duty. In order for nurses to have its own professional identity which is at par with other healthcare professionals, the professional self-concept of nurses must be addressed. This can only be possible if nursing leaders, managers and academicians work together to provide a conducive environment in shaping and influencing the nurses towards a positive professional self-concept.

Keywords: nurses, professional self-concept, self-concept, Malaysia, PSCNI