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"The Role of Women in Health and Education during and after the Covid-19 Pandemic"

Abstracts of an International Conference on Nursing and Health Sciences



Editors:
Zuliaty Rohmah
Yazid Basthomi

PENERBIT LPPM STIKES KENDAL

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Editor:

Zuliati Rohmah

Yazid Basthomi

Associate Editor:

Livana PH

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Livana PH

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Jln. Laut No. 31A Kendal Jawa Tengah 51311,

Telp(0294) 381343, Ext. 102, Fax (0294) 381343

E-mail:lppm@stikeskendal.ac.id

Alhamdulillah, we would like to express gratitude for the health and blessings given by Allah SWT so that we can complete the book entitled "The Role of Women in Health and Education during and after the Covid-19 Pandemic" Abstracts of an International Conference on Nursing and Health Sciences. This book is an output of the International Conference with the theme " The Role of Women in Health and Education during and after the Covid-19 Pandemic" which includes abstracts from every author who virtually participated in the activity held on 24th-25th April, 2021. This activity was attended by 90 participants through oral presentations. The presenters are from Indonesia, India, Egypt, Malaysia, Amerika Serikat, Saudi Arabia.

We also would like to express gratitude to the parties for the publication of this book. We are also open to criticism and suggestions from various parties for the improvement of this book.

Kendal, April 2021
Editors

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**PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDREN:
LITERATURE REVIEW**

Tetti Solehati*, Raden Maghfira Izzany Shabrina, Findhya Rachma Pravidanti, Chikita Realita, Tasya Alfainninda Putri Darmawan, Maitza Orita Savita Purwanto, Yanti Hermayanti, Cecep Eli Kosasih, Henny Suzana Mediana

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Kampus Universitas Padjadjaran Gedung. L1 Lt. 2, Jl. Raya Bandung - Sumedang No.KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Kabupaten Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia

[*tetti.solehati@unpad.ac.id](mailto:tetti.solehati@unpad.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

The issue of sexual abuse among children occurs globally. Parents have a role and obligation to provide education, including, sexual education to prevent child sexual abuse. Parents must have adequate knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and must convey it to their children. Unfortunately, this is still considered taboo by parents. The aim of this study was to know the parents' knowledge about sexual abuse against children. The design of this study was a literature review. The search was carried out through EBSCO, PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, and National Library databases published in 2010 – 2020 as the primary data. Among 41 journals, 5 articles met the inclusion criteria and included. The results show that there are parents who have limited knowledge about child sexual abuse, and are not comfortable to discuss the topic to their children. Parents with a good knowledge level can prevent sexual abuse against children and otherwise. Efforts are needed to increase parental knowledge regarding the prevention of child sexual abuse.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; knowledge; parents

STIGMA OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: LITERATURE REVIEW

Nurhajar^{1*}, Kusri S. Kadar², Syahrul Said²

¹ Master Program of Nursery, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

²Department of Family and Public Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

*nurhajarlince61@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The morbidity and mortality of infectious diseases creates a stigma in the community and health workers to avoid and fear people who are identified as infectious diseases. This literature review research was conducted aiming to describe the stigma in infectious diseases. Articles were obtained from 4 electronic databases, including PubMed, Ebsco, Science Direct, and ProQuest using a combination MESH Term. Furthermore, systematic literature search was carried out to identify studies published from 2011-2020, in English, and on stigma in infectious diseases. The articles were analyzed using a prism diagram flow, namely publication, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. 15 articles resulted from the analysis were included in this study. From the results of the critical assessment of the articles that were included, people who suffered from infectious diseases experience intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural stigma. The intrapersonal stigma included feeling different from other people, lonely, ashamed, disappointed in himself, dirty, and guilty because of their illness. Interpersonal stigma included social exclusion, verbal abuse, lack of support from family, and public avoidance. Meanwhile, structural stigma included loss of human rights, not getting social security, being refused at health services, losing jobs, and negative media coverage of health workers who handle Ebola as one of infectious diseases. Therefore; it can be summed up that infectious diseases have an impact on intrapersonal stigma, interpersonal stigma and structural stigma.

Keywords: infectious diseases; patients; stigma

**PARENTS' INTERVENTION IN PREVENTING SEXUAL ABUSE TO
CHILDREN: LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Tetti Solehati*, Sri Mayang Rahayu, Hilmi Adillah, Dian Triyani, Gihon Jessi Novita, Aisha Chaerani
Murti, Yanti Hermayanti, Cecep Eli Kosasih, Henny Suzana Mediana**

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Kampus Universitas Padjadjaran Gedung. L1 Lt. 2, Jl. Raya
Bandung - Sumedang No.KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Kabupaten Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia

[*tetti.solehati@unpad.ac.id](mailto:tetti.solehati@unpad.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is a fairly broad global problem. One of the contributing factors is the negligence of the parents in paying attention to the safety of the child which makes the child a victim of Child Sexual Abuse. Intervention is needed for parents in the prevention of CSA. The research objective was to explore effective interventions for parents in preventing child sexual abuse. Literature search was done by using National Library of Indonesia database, CINAHL, Science Direct, PubMed and ProQuest with the inclusion criteria of available in full text, English and Indonesian, published in 2010-2020, primary research, Quasi-experimental research design and RCT. After searching, 42 articles met the criteria and further resulted in 3 articles met the requirements through articles assessment using JBI. Based on the results obtained, it was found that interventions in parents can be done by using counselling, education using video, school education, and psychoeducation which were proven effective in increasing self-efficacy, knowledge, attitudes, and awareness on the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse. It can be summed up that various forms of interventions done by parents are effective in preventing Child Sexual Abuse.

Keywords: intervention; parents; prevention of child sexual abuse

FACTORS AFFECTING MOTHER SELF EFFICACY AND BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES: A DESCRIPTIVE, CROSS-SECTIONAL, AND CORRELATIONAL STUDY

Areeb AlBarqawi¹, Hala Saied^{1,2}, Farida Habib^{1,2*}, Haya AlFozan^{1,2,3}

¹College of Nursing-Riyadh, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs

²King Abdullah International Medical Research Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

³Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, Saudi Arabia

*fmh226@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

There are several factors affecting mothers' breastfeeding practices. By knowing these factors, it will lead to increase breastfeeding rates. The study aimed to assess the factors affecting mothers' breastfeeding practices and self-efficacy. This research involved 250 women chosen conveniently. These participants were recruited from pediatric outpatient clinics. Data collection tool consisted of 4 parts: Demographic data, obstetric data, factors affecting mothers' practices of infant feeding and Breastfeeding Self-efficacy Questionnaire. The age means of the women involved was 30.78 ± 5.62 years old and almost all of them (99.2%) were married. More than half (59.6%) of the participants completed their university education and 72% were working. The most influential environmental and social factors were attending educational class before delivery (53.2%), job condition (28.4%), short maternity leave (18.8%), and lack of privacy in public places (17.2%). In addition, frustration that the baby refuse breastfeeding (20.8%) was the most influential emotional factor. About half of the mothers (55.6%) had a high level of self-efficacy, and it was proven to be negatively correlated with breastfeeding emotional factors. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that working mothers need more support and longer maternity leaves. Moreover, health care providers should offer educational class to fulfill the mother's needs.

Keywords: breastfeeding practice; self-efficacy; Saudi Arabia

SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERSITY, AND EMOTION AS PREDICTOR FACTORS OF STUDENT RESILIENCE IN ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE PANDEMIC ERA

Nur Ainiyah*, Chilyatiz Zahroh, Siti Nurjanah, Nurul Kamariyah, Machmudah, Nadya Vita
Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Jl. SMEA
No. 57 Surabaya, East Java 60237, Indonesia
*ainiyahannuri@unusa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected several aspects of life, one of which is the educational aspect. Learning at all levels of education must continue despite the pandemic, therefore; the learning process is conducted online/ virtual. This makes students have limitations in doing activities and become stressful, even though students have started to survive with such condition (resilience). This research was done to analyze the spiritual intelligence, adversity, and emotion as the predictor factors of student resilience in online learning in the pandemic era. This research was conducted by using Correlation Analysis. The population involved was the students of nursing department in UNUSA of which the samples were chosen using consecutive sampling obtaining 503 students on February 2021. The dependent variables in this study were spiritual intelligence, adversity, and emotional, while the dependent variable was the resilience of students in online learning. The instruments used were the Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory questionnaire-24 (SISRI-24), Adversity Quotient (AQ), Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire, and Brief Resilience Scale. Data analysis between spiritual intelligence, adversity, and emotional with student resilience was assessed by using Spearman test. Based on Spearman rank correlation test results, it showed a relationship between spiritual intelligence with student resilience ($r = 0.680$), adversity and resilient student ($r = 0.975$), emotional intelligence and resilience ($r = 0.635$) with a significance of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a connection between spiritual intelligence, adversity, and emotional with the resilience of students in online learning during the pandemic era.

Keywords: adversity; emotional; intelligence; resilience; spiritual

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WOUND WASHING USING CHLORINE-BASED DRUGS ON THE HEALING PROCESS OF DIABETIC LEG WOUND: LITERATURE REVIEW

Iskandar Zulkarnaen*, Takdir Tahir, Kadek Ayu Erika

¹Nursing Science Master Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

²Nursing Science Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

*iskandarzul43@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the most serious and significant complications of diabetes is diabetic leg wound. If proper treatment is not performed, it will cause the patient to lose leg due to amputation. Wound washing drug that has a clearer antimicrobial effect and a greater impact on biofilms is a chlorine-based drug. Current research was conducted to know the effectiveness of wound washing using chlorine-based drugs on the healing process of diabetic leg wounds. This research was done by searching several studies which were published through the databases of Pubmed, ProQuest, Science Direct, Wiley, and Cochrane Library in 2010-2020. Mesh term combination was employed as the search strategy. Research questions used PICO formulations. Based on the research results, six studies were found concerning wound washing using chlorine-based drugs on the healing process of diabetic leg wounds in which five studies used HOCL and one study used Microcyn Rx. Based on the outcomes, it can be summed up that Chlorine-based drug solution (HOCL) is proven to reduce bacterial growth, pain and odor in wounds, as well as accelerating wound healing without causing excessive tissue trauma compared to other solutions such as povidone iodine and saline. Therefore, HOCL can be an option to wash diabetic leg wounds in accelerating the wound healing.

Keywords: chlorine; diabetic leg wounds; wound healing; wound washing

SANITARY CONDITION AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE DEGREE OF STUNTING OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN INDRAMAYU DISTRICT

Tayong Siti Nurbaeti*, Eko Maulana Syaputra

Public Health Study Program, Wiralodra University, Jl. Ir. H Juanda KM. 03, Karanganyar, Indramayu, Karanganyar, Kec. Indramayu, Kabupaten Indramayu, West Java 45213, Indonesia

[*t.siti.nurbaeti@gmail.com](mailto:t.siti.nurbaeti@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a direct growth failure caused by prolonged undernourishment, where the Z-scores for height-for-age standards (height/age) are based on the World Health Organization (WHO) growth standards. This research was administered to portray the sanitary conditions and the degree of stunting in children under five years old in Indramayu District. Current research was done through descriptive-analysis employing cross-sectional method using Chi-Square test. The sample was taken randomly obtaining 400 stunting children in Indramayu District. It further obtained that the majority of the respondents have a moderate degree of stunting by 60.2%, while regarding the sanitary condition, most of the respondents had good sanitary conditions by 51%. The sanitary conditions were proven to be related to the degree of stunting in children under five- years old in Indramayu District. It can be summed up that the sanitary conditions affect the degree of stunting.

Keywords: children under five; degree of stunting; sanitary condition

**RELATIONSHIP OF DEGREE EXPOSURE OF WOOD DUST TO OCCUPATIONAL
ASTHMA**

Eko Prasetyo^{1,2*}, Anies³, Nyoman Suci Widyastiti³, Suhartono⁴

¹Doctoral Study Program of Medical/Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine,
Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof. Soedarto, Tembalang, Kec. Tembalang, Kota Semarang, Central Java 50275,
Indonesia

²Public Health Study Program, STIKES Cendekia Utama Kudus, Jl. Lingkar Timur Jl. Raya Pati - Kudus
No.Km, RW.5, Jepang, Kec. Mejobo, Kabupaten Kudus, Central Java 59381, Indonesia

³Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof. Soedarto, Tembalang, Kec. Tembalang, Kota Semarang,
Central Java 50275, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof. Soedarto, Tembalang, Kec. Tembalang, Kota
Semarang, Central Java 50275, Indonesia
prasetyo.kesmas@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Occupational asthma is a kind of occupational disease that poses a risk to workers in the wood industry. Workplace studies concerning exposure to particular substances have shown an incidence of occupational asthma ranging from 3% to 54%. In wood processing activities, workers are at risk of wood dust exposure starting from the sawing process, materialization, production, sanding wood, assembling to finishing wood products. The objective of this study was to prove the effect of the exposure degree to wood dust on the incidence of occupational asthma among wood industry workers in Jepara, Indonesia. The research design was an observational study using a case control approach involving a population of 767 workers. Among those workers, as many as 35 respondents were selected as the sample for the case group and 43 respondents were selected for the control group. Statistical analysis was conducted by applying logistic regression test resulting that there was an increase in the OR value along with the increase of exposure degree to wood dust (p value = 0.044). The OR value in subjects with a heavy degree of wood dust exposure was 4.66 (95% CI = 1.04-20.93), while the OR value of the group with moderate degree of wood dust exposure was 3.14 (95% CI = 0.75-13.04). Current research showed that the higher the degree of wood dust exposure, the more risk the workers obtained occupational asthma in the wood industry. It is important to make efforts to prevent and control risk factors for wood dust in the work environment.

Keywords: degree of exposure; occupational asthma; wood dust,

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDE AND KNOWLEDGE OF URBAN FARMING AMONG TANAH BARU DEPOK COMMUNITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Nurma Zela Gustina*, Widyatuti

Master of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Jl. Prof Bahder Djohan, UI Depok Campus, West Java 16424, Indonesia

[*nurmazelagustina@gmail.com](mailto:nurmazelagustina@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Efforts to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 are not only sufficient by implementing health protocols. Increasing people immunity is also needed to prevent Covid-19 such as consuming vegetables. Urban farming is a solution for people in urban areas to take advantage of the minimal yards by growing vegetables. Urban farming program is a planting program in urban areas using minimal land. Pandemic situation requires community to implement health protocol, one of them is reducing mobility. This restriction has impact on the decrease of market operation as a place to buy vegetables, in addition to the increased prices of staple food during such situation. This study aimed to determine the relationship between attitudes and knowledge of the people in Tanah Baru Depok. This study was a cross-sectional study involving 32 respondents taken by total sampling. Data were collected using online questionnaire given to the respondents. Data analysis in this study used chi square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between people's attitudes towards the urban farming program during the Covid-19 pandemic with p value = 0.004 ($p < 0.05$) and it was known that there was a relationship between public knowledge of the urban farming program during the pandemic with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). Based on the results of this study, it is necessary to increase the extension of urban farming program carried out by community in order to increase health education of vegetable consumption during Covid-19 pandemic to protect families from being exposed to Covid-19.

Keywords: attitude; knowledge; urban farming

THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON PRETERM BIRTH: META-ANALYSIS STUDY

Aris Widiyanto^{1*}, Santy Irene Putri², Asruri Sani Fajriah³, Marla Nahak⁴, Ayu Anulus⁵, Joko Tri Atmojo¹

¹STIKES Mamba ul Ulum, Jl Ring Road Utara, Tawang Sari, Mojosongo, Jebres, Surakarta, Central Java 57127, Indonesia

²Universitas Tribhuwana Tungadewi, Jl. Telaga Warna, Tlogomas, Malang, East Java 65144, Indonesia

³IHK Strada Indonesia, Jl. Manila No.37, Tosaren, Pesantren, Kediri City, East Java 64133, Indonesia

⁴Universitas Citra Bangsa, Jl Manafe No 17, Kayuputih, Oebobo, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara 85111, Indonesia

⁵Universitas Islam Al-Azhar, Jl. Unizar No.20, Turida, Sandubaya, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83232, Indonesia

*widiyanto.aris99@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Pregnant women infected with COVID-19 have a higher risk of giving birth prematurely. This study has not been done much in Indonesia so the current researchers were interested in analyzing the risk of premature childbirth in pregnant women infected with COVID-19. The objective of this study was to find out the relationship between COVID-19 and preterm childbirth. Meta-analysis was performed to automatically transmit articles found from several journal databases namely Google Scholar, PubMed, and ScienceDirect. The articles reviewed in this study were published from 2020-2021. The keywords used to search for appropriate articles are COVID-19 AND pregnancy AND "preterm birth". The inclusion criteria used were full-paper, English or Indonesian language, observational study design, and adjusted odds ratio (aOR) results. Article search results were listed in prism diagrams and analyzed using the Review Manager 5.3 app. A total of 6 articles in this study showed heterogeneous trial groups ($I^2 = 88\%$; $p < 0.001$), therefore this study used a randomized effect model. The results showed pregnant women infected with COVID-19 could increase their risk 1.33 times compared to uninfected childbirth with COVID-19 (aOR = 1.33; CI 95% = 0.75 to 2.33; $p = 0.330$). Therefore, it can be concluded that pregnant women infected with COVID-19 have a higher risk of giving birth prematurely.

Keywords: covid-19; meta-analysis; pregnancy; preterm childbirth

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANDROID-BASED KPSP MOBILE APPLICATION ON
CADRE MOTIVATION IN DETECTING DEVIATIONS IN PRESCHOOL CHILD
DEVELOPMENT**

Winnellia Fridina Sandy Rangkuti*, Badriah, Susito

Poltekkes Kemenkes Pontianak, Jl. 28 Oktober, Siantan Hulu, Pontianak Utara, Kota Pontianak, West
Kalimantan 78241, Indonesia

*winaskw_mkia@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Early detection of child development and optimal early stimulation are part of children's health efforts in shaping quality human beings. In order to support efforts to detect children's development optimally, it is necessary to use technology such as interactive websites and Android so that information can be accessed more easily by all people. The current research aimed to measure the effectiveness of using Android-Based KPSP Mobile application on the motivation and response of cadres in detecting deviation in the development of preschool children. This research was done quantitatively using Quasi-Experimental research involving a pretest and posttest control group design. The total number of samples used in this study were 64 people divided into 2 groups, that is, the intervention group including 32 people and control group including 32 people. The results of the paired t-test before and after the intervention in the intervention group obtained a p-value of 0.00 which is smaller than the significant level of 0.05. The results of paired t-test before and after intervention in the intervention group obtained a p-value of 0.00 smaller than the significant level of 0.05. The results of multivariate analysis used multi analysis of covariance (mancova). Based on the results, there is a significant difference in the motivation of integrated health service (posyandu) respondents between the intervention group and the control group. The statistical test results showed a p-value of 0.00, indicating a significant difference in the responses of posyandu respondents between the intervention group and the control group. Furthermore, the statistical test results showed a p-value of 0.00.

Keywords: cadres; early detection of child development; motivation; response; use of KPSP applications

THE EFFECT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PLAY ACTIVITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CHILDREN'S FINE MOTOR SKILL

Nour Sriyanah^{*}, Suradi Efendi, Riskawaty guling, Ade Fitri

School of Health Science (STIK) Makassar, Jl. Maccini Raya No.197, Sinrijala, Kec. Panakkukang, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90232, Indonesia

[*nsnoursriyanah@gmail.com](mailto:nsnoursriyanah@gmail.com)

Improving children fine motor skills has a positive impact on the aspects of fine motor development. In 2015, there were 16% children in Indonesia who had impaired fine motor development. In several studies, it has been shown that constructive play activities can foster fine motor development. This study aimed to know the effect of constructive play activities on fine motor development. This research employed Non-probability sampling using accidental sampling technique based on chance and unplanned encounters. The research instrument used was observation sheets and DDST paper. The population in this research was all 45 students from TK Az-Zahra Racing Centre in the academic year of 2018/2019. Among these students, 21 children were chosen as the research samples through accidental sampling technique. The result of this research showed that from 16 (100.0%) whose constructive play activities were not stimulated, there were 5 respondents (31.3%) who had inappropriate fine motor development, while the other 11 (86.8%) respondents had appropriate fine motor development. Meanwhile, out of 5 (100.0%) respondents who played constructive play activities, all of them had appropriate fine motor development. This shows that there was an effect between and after constructive play activities on fine motor development with p value of 0.01 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$). The study concludes that there was an effect on the fine motor development before and after the constructive play activities were carried out. Based on this research, it is expected that the next researchers will conduct research with a larger number of samples.

Keywords: children's fine motor skill; constructive play activities; development fine motor

**DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION ON ATTITUDES IN THE
PREVENTION OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS**

Nur Wahyuni Munir^{-1*}, Nurfadillah Mardiany Ramli¹, Muhajirin Malinga², Musfirah Ahmad³, Maryunis⁴

¹Nursing Study Program, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No.5, Panaikang, Kec.

Panakkukang, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90231, Indonesia

²Pelamonia Hospital, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No.27, Pisang Utara, Kec. Ujung Pandang, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90157, Indonesia

³Nursing Department, Universitas Sam Ratulangi, JL. **Kampus Unsrat** Bahu, Kleak, Malalayang, Kota Manado, North Sulawesi 95115, Indonesia

⁴Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.11, Tamalanrea Jaya, Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245

*nurwahyuni.munir@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Diabetes management consists of health education, nutritional management, exercise, blood glucose monitoring, and pharmacological therapy. Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus type 2 can cause neuropathy, infection, and leg ulcers that are difficult to heal and eventually cause amputation of the lower extremities. The purpose of this study was to know the effect of diabetes self-management education on attitudes in preventing diabetic foot ulcers. The current study used a quasi-experimental design without a control group. Research respondents were 30 patients suffering from type 2 diabetes who were selected by purposive sampling. The pretest was carried out using a questionnaire that has been tested for its validity and reliability about attitudes, then given DSME with a duration of 45 minutes, then carried out posttest. DSME materials related to DM disease, diet regulation, physical exercise, blood glucose control, pharmacological therapy, and foot care. Respondents were given a booklet about DSME. Data analysis was performed by using paired sample t-test. The results showed that there was an effect of DSME on improving attitudes in the prevention of diabetic foot ulcers (p value = 0.016).

Keywords: attitudes; diabetes self-management education; diabetic foot ulcers

EFFECTIVENESS OF 4ES NURSING INTERVENTIONS ON URIC ACID LEVELS, LIFE BEHAVIOR, AND QUALITY OF LIFE ON GOUT ARTHRITIS PATIENTS

Cyntia Theresia Lumintang*, Fitriana Suprapti, Emiliana Tjitra

Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Katolik De La Salle Manado, Kairagi I Kombos Manado, Kairagi Satu, Manado, Kota Manado, North Sulawesi, 95253, Indonesia

[*cyntiatheresialumintang@gmail.com](mailto:cyntiatheresialumintang@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Healthy behavior is an important thing that plays a role in controlling uric acid levels in patients with gout arthritis and improving their quality of life. Along with the times, lifestyle and diet cause gout arthritis tends to occur at younger ages, causing discomfort when working and moving and also affecting the quality of life. The objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of 4Es nursing intervention model on changes of life behavior, uric acid levels and quality of life on patients suffering from Gout arthritis. The study was conducted on September 2019 - July 2020 using a Quasi-Experimental research design with a pretest-posttest involving a sample of 60 people chosen by total sampling technique. Data analysis was performed through univariate analysis, bivariate analysis using Wilcoxon and Chi-Square tests, and multivariate analysis with nominal and ordinal logistic regression. The results showed a significant difference on healthy behavior, uric acid levels, and quality of life ($p=0.000$) after 4 week interventions. The results of the ordinal regression test showed that the 4Es nursing interventions model, age, sex, and duration of illness did not partially influence the Healthy Life Behavior and Quality of Life ($p> 0.05$), while the type of treatment had a significant effect on Healthy Behavior and Quality of Life ($p< 0.05$). The results of the parallel lines test showed that 4Es nursing interventions model, age, sex, type of treatment, and duration of illness altogether affect Life Behavior and Quality of Life. The nominal regression test results showed that the 4Es nursing interventions model, age, sex, type of treatment, and duration of illness partially and simultaneously had no effect on the levels of uric acid ($p>0.05$). This study recommends the need for further research involving families and health workers as well as increasing the number of samples and expanding the scope of the research area. It is concluded that 4Es Nursing Interventions model successfully regulates healthy behavior in controlling uric acid levels, reduces uric acid levels, and improves quality of life.

Keywords: gout arthritis; healthy behavior; quality of life; uric acid levels; 4Es nursing interventions model

EFFECTS OF REMDESIVIR ON COVID-19 PATIENTS

Rejo^{1*}, Sri Iswahyuni¹, Sri Sayekti Heni Sunaryati¹, Aris Widiyanto², Aquartuti Tri Darmayanti², Joko Tri Atmojo²

¹STIKES Mamba ul Ulum Surakarta, Jl Ring Road Utara, Tawang Sari, Mojosongo, Jebres, Surakarta City, Central Java 57127, Indonesia

²Public Health Science Master Program, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Ir. Sutami No.36, Ketingan, Jebres, Surakarta City, Central Java 57126, Indonesia

*rejopras6@gmail.com

The global pandemic of novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome of coronavirus type 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has generated a crucial need for an effective antiviral treatment. This made the researchers used and conducted clinical evaluations, one of the antivirals used was Remdesivir (GS-5734). This research was performed to qualitatively assess the quality of an article presenting the results of a randomized clinical trial (RCT) on the effectiveness and safety of remdesivir in covid-19 patients. This systematic review was conducted based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Systematic database searches were conducted from December 2020 to February 2021. The databases used included: PubMed, Google Scholar, and NIH. In this systematic review, the authors assessed the quality of RCT study using the GRADE standard. Key words used include: "COVID-19 and Remdesivir", "COVID-19 and remdesivir and randomized controlled trial." and a "remdesivir and randomized controlled trial". Patients who received remdesivir had a shorter time to clinical improvement compared to placebo with a symptom duration of 10 days or less (hazard ratio 1.52 [0.95-2.43]). Meanwhile, other results showed a mean recovery time of 9 days (recovery rate ratio, 1.29; 95% CI, 1.12 to 1.49; P <0.001). The side effects reported during the study were at a severity level of 1 or 2. Remdesivir can overcome the symptoms of COVID-19 in adults and children with doses ranging from 200 mg i.v. dose on day 1 followed by 100 mg i.v. dose once daily for a total duration of 5 or 10 days. Other studies have reported using small doses starting at 5 mg. All clinical evidence reports side effects that are at grade 2 and can still be declared safe for the treatment of COVID-19.

Keywords: covid-19; remdesivir; systematic review

THE EFFECT OF NIPPLE STIMULATION ON THE LATENT PHASE DURATION OF LABOR FIRST STAGE

Indah Rahmadaniah*, Rini Anggeriani, Sagita Darma Sari, Rinda Lamdayani

Midwifery Diploma Study Program, STIKES Abdurahman Palembang, Jl. Suka Jaya No.7, Suka Bangun, Kec. Sukarami, Kota Palembang, Shouth Sumatera 30151, Indonesia

*indahdaniah16@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

During the delivery process, nipple stimulation is very good to be given because it will stimulate the pituitary that will release oxytocin from the posterior hypothalamus. This stimulation will make myoepithelial cells around the alveoli in the mammary glands to increase uterine contractions. The purpose of this research was to measure the effect of nipple stimulation on the latent phase of labor. This research was performed quantitatively with a quasi-experimental research design. As many as 20 respondents were involved, selected by using purposive sampling. These 20 respondents were divided into 2 groups, namely the treatment group and the control group. Furthermore, the treatment group was divided into 3, which are mothers who were provided nipple stimulation by husbands, families, and midwives. The data used were primary data which were obtained directly from the respondents. After the treatment was given, the latent phase I was observed using a stopwatch and then recorded on the observation sheet. Data analysis was conducted by using statistical test of independent sample t-test. The results demonstrated that the average duration of the latent phase I in which nipple stimulation was given by the husband as long as 127.40 minutes, those given by the family was 151.40 minutes, and those given by the midwife was 157.80 minutes, while the duration for the control group was 217.00 minutes. Furthermore, the results of independent sample t-test obtained p-value 0.000; 0.007; 0.007 <0.05. In conclusion, nipple stimulation affects the latent phase of labor.

Keywords: labor first stage; latent phase; nipple stimulation

**THE EFFECT OF AUDITORIAL AND TACTILE STIMULATION IN INCREASING
CONSCIOUSNESS OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NEUROLOGICAL
DISORDER: LITERATURE REVIEW**

Cecep Eli Kosasih^{*}, Nuursalaamah Abdatus Salaam, Lisa Noviana Savitri, Puji Adi Kharisma, Melani Nurasifa, Deshita Rimadania, Wening Handayani, Siti Mustakimah

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Kampus Universitas Padjadjaran Gedung. L1 Lt. 2, Jl. Raya Bandung - Sumedang No.KM. 21, Hegarmanah, Jatinangor, Kabupaten Sumedang, West Java 45363, Indonesia

[*cecep.e.kosasih@unpad.ac.id](mailto:cecep.e.kosasih@unpad.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Neurological disorders such as head injuries and strokes are a serious threat that can cause paralysis, loss of consciousness, and even death. Giving sensory stimuli that include kinesthetics, auditory, tactile, and visual interventions can effectively increase the level of consciousness in patients with decreased consciousness. This study aimed to measure the effectiveness of sensory stimulation which was suitable and easily applied by families. This study was a literature review, in which the databases used were Google Scholar, PubMed, and EBSCO, with the keywords of head injury, stroke, sensory stimulation of intervention therapy, level of consciousness, and GCS. The inclusion criteria of this study were articles published in 2016-2020, Randomized Clinical Trial and Quasi Experiment research design, research samples of head injury and stroke accompanied by decreased consciousness, interventions provided with sensory stimulation that can be applied by family members and as well as articles written in Indonesian. This literature study obtained 7 research articles which revealed that sensory stimulation was effective in increasing consciousness of neurological disorders. The stimulation that can be given is murrotal *Al-Qur'an* and *dhikr*, natural music therapy, familiar voices from family and nurses, electro acupuncture therapy, and tactile stimulation which were given 10-30 minutes per day continuously.

Keywords: auditory and tactile therapy; level of consciousness; neurological disorders

**PROTECTING THE FAMILY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN DENPASAR**

Ni Komang Ari Sawitri^{1*}, Indah Mei Rahajeng¹, Luh Putu Eva Yanti¹, Ida Ayu Agung Novi Jayanti²

¹Nursing and Nurse Profession Undergraduate Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Udayana, Jl. P.B. Sudirman, Dangin Puri Klod, Kec. Denpasar Bar., Kota Denpasar, Bali 80232, Indonesia

²UPTD. Puskesmas II Dinas Kesehatan, South Denpasar Sub-District, Jl. Danau Buyan III, Denpasar, Bali 80227, Indonesia

*arisawitri@unud.ac.id

Family is the smallest unit in society that carries out the role in introducing health promotion to its members. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed various aspects of a family life. They are simultaneously expected to strengthen the use of health protocols among its members to prevent virus transmission. The current research aimed to explore the implementation of health protocols among families in Denpasar. This study was done qualitatively by using phone interviews as the main data collection method. There were 18 families consisted of 30 individuals who participated in this interview. The interview data were transcribed verbatim and was analyzed using thematic analysis. The results show that participants have been actively involved in protecting their families during the pandemic. Five themes emerged to describe their protection to the family, including restraint and constraint, fundamental concern, the pandemic roles, compromising, and subsystem unawareness. This study indicates that families have the potential effect to either save or damage their family health. Families responded to the phenomena of COVID 19 by preventing the virus transmission, however their activities in surviving the daily family life, such as shopping for the groceries, at some point had increased the risks of virus exposure to the family.

Keywords: COVID-19; family, health protocols; health protection; pandemic

OVERVIEW OF ADAPTATION APPLICATIONS TO NEW HABITS AND CHANGES IN PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Rita Rahayu^{1*}, Eka Budiarto², Budi Anna Keliat³

¹Stikes Sukabumi, Jl. Karamat No.36, Karamat, Kec. Sukabumi, Kota Sukabumi, West Java 43122, Indonesia

²Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Jl. Raya Ambokembang No.8, Kambang Tengah, Ambokembang, Kec. Kedungwuni, Pekalongan, Central Java 51172, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Prof Bahder Djohan, UI Depok Campus, West Java 16424, Indonesia

*ritarahayustikesmi82@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

People are still experiencing psychosocial problems such as anxiety, depression, psychotic symptoms, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) during COVID-19 pandemic. This study aimed to obtain an overview of adaptation applications to new habits and changes in psychosocial problems due to COVID-19 pandemic. This study implemented a descriptive case study method involving four respondents who were measured for psychosocial problems, provided psychosocial mental health support related to COVID-19, and evaluated their new habit adaptation applications. In measuring psychosocial problems, this study used SRQ-29. The new habit adaptation applications were calculated by the average increase in behavior. The results showed that there was an increase in the average healthy adaptation behavior to new habits (95%-100%). The results also indicated that there was a change in psychosocial problems in two respondents who previously experienced mental-emotional disorders (25%) and PTSD (50%) to be healthy (100%) both physically and psychosocial. Therefore, the adaptation application to new habits is highly significant for physical and mental health management to avoid COVID-19 transmission and psychosocial mental health problems due to COVID-19. The adaptation application to new habits is integrated with daily activities and is expected to develop a healthy behavior culture.

Keywords: adaptation to new habits; COVID-19 pandemic; healthy behavior; psychosocial problems

MINDFUL MEDITATION BASED ON SPIRITUAL CARE TO REDUCE PUBLIC ANXIETY DUE TO THE IMPACT OF PANDEMIC COVID-19

Siti Nur Hasina^{1*}, Iis Noventi¹, Livana PH², Dodik Hartono³

¹Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Jl. SMEA No. 57 Surabaya, East Java 60237, Indonesia

²Nursing Science Program, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

³Nursing Science Program, Hafshawaty Pesantren Zainul Hasan College of Health Sciences, Gerojokan, Karangbong, Kec. Pajarakan, Probolinggo, East Java 67281, Indonesia

*sitinurhasina@unusa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has spread throughout the world and has created a level of fear and uncertainty that has an impact on several aspects of life including mental health. The rapid spread of Corona Virus or COVID-19 throughout the world has damaged the order of life starting from the economy, social, politics, education, culture, religion and health. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of mindful meditation based on spiritual care on public anxiety level due to COVID-19 pandemic. This research was carried out through experimental quantitative research using a Randomized Controlled Trial research design. The research applied consecutive sampling technique in obtaining respondents which were then divided into two groups, namely the intervention group by 61 respondents and control group by 61 respondents. Data analysis was conducted by using T test with a significance value of $p < 0.05$. This research questionnaire used the DASS 42 questionnaire whose reliability ($r = 0.82$) and validity obtained Cronbach alpha value of 0.85. The average level of anxiety before doing the spiritual care-based mindful meditation intervention in the intervention group was 17.28 (severe anxiety) and 17.18 in the control group (severe anxiety) with p -value = 1.000 which means there was no difference in the average level of anxiety. Meanwhile, after being given the intervention, the average level of anxiety in the intervention group was 6.03 (normal anxiety) and 18.06 in the control group (severe anxiety) with p -value = 0.000, which means that there was a difference in the average level of anxiety in the intervention group and the control group. Mindful meditation based on spiritual care can reduce people's anxiety levels during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: anxiety; COVID-19; mindfulness meditation; spiritual care

FOOT SOAK THERAPY WITH SALT WATER TO DECREASE BLOOD PRESSURE OF PRE-OPERATIVE CATARACT PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION

Amrih Widiati*, Widiyaningsih, Rosdiana Sella

STIKES Karya Husada, Jl. R. Soekanto No.46, Sambiroto, Kec. Tembalang, Kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah 50276, Indonesia

*amrihwidiati@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Cataract is a pathological condition of the lens where the lens becomes blurred due to hydration of the lens fluid or the denaturation of the lens protein so that the view is distorted. Preoperative management of untreated hypertensive patients or in patients with poorly controlled hypertension tends to have an increased risk of intraoperative myocardial ischemia, arrhythmias, or even hemodynamic instability and eye blood vessel rupture in preoperative cataract patients. Current research was done to determine the effectiveness of foot soaking on the blood pressure of preoperative cataract patients with hypertension at William Booth General Hospital Semarang. This study used a Quasi-Experimental research with a two-group pretest-posttest design with a sample size of 32 preoperative cataract patients with hypertension taken purposively. Foot soak therapy was given in the morning for 2 hours preoperatively. Based on the Mann U-Whitney Test, the results obtained P-value at systolic 0.035 and 0.042 diastolic (> 0.05). The decision was that H_a was accepted and H_o was rejected, which means that there was a difference in the effectiveness of giving foot soaks to blood pressure in patients with preoperative cataracts with hypertension at William Booth Hospital Semarang. Therefore, it can be summed up that there was a difference in the effectiveness of a warm foot bath and a warm foot bath with a salt mixture on blood pressure.

Keywords: blood pressure; preoperative cataract with hypertension; soak feet in warm salt water

DEVELOPING CONCEPT OF HEALTHY ISLAND: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Nurul Syahriani Salahuddin^{1*}, Sukri Palutturi²

¹Department of Public Health, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Avicenna Institute of Technology and Health, Jl. Y Wayong By Pass Lepo-lepo, Kendari, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

²Department of Health Administration and Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

*nurulsyahriani47@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The islands region is a vulnerable area to human health problems. Several problems in the islands area include climate change, lack of a holistic management plan, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, economic problems, population growth, health facilities, and access to health services. The development of a healthy island concept is a solution to overcome health problems in the islands region. This research was performed to identify the formation of the concept of a healthy island. Article review was conducted using three bibliographic databases. Articles were selected based on the 2010-2020 publication using PRISMA flow diagram 2015. Based on the article review, it was found that four methods were commonly used in communities, including culture-based method, quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) method, and 16S amplicon sequencing methods; a conceptual model of the European Health Literacy Project (HLS-EU) method; and Design Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) method, with descriptive thematic analysis. Solving health problems on the island is not easy. First, we need to elaborate the health problems and second, we need to determine health project initiative based on community development.

Keyword: community based approach; healthy island; model

**INTERVENTION BASED ON INTEGRATION OF HEALTH LITERACY AND
HEALTH OUTCOMES IN HYPERTENSION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Samsiana¹, Syamsiar Siang Russeng², Ridwan Amiruddin²

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Cokroaminoto Makassar, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.7, Tamalanrea,
Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90245, Indonesia

²Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah,
Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

*samsiana@ucm-si.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Hypertensive patients with low health literacy rarely visit health services and have more chances of being hospitalized than those with adequate health literacy. This research aimed to identify intervention based on integration of health literacy dan health outcomes in hypertensive patients. This research involved articles reviews in which the articles were searched using three bibliographic databases, including ProQuest, Science Direct and PubMed. Prisma 2015 was used as a guideline for determining which articles are selected with the publication from 2011 - 2020. As many as 2342 articles were obtained from three databases. Furthermore, there were 5 articles selected after extraction of the inclusion criteria. The health outcomes of hypertension sufferers after receiving intervention based on integration of health literacy were divided into 3 parts, namely medical outcomes, healthy attitudes and behaviors related to hypertension self-management, as well as communication skills between health workers and patients. Interventions that are integrated with health literacy by considering the health literacy abilities of hypertensive patients will improve the health outcomes of hypertensive patients.

Keywords: health literacy; health outcomes; hypertension; intervention

**DETERMINANTS MODEL IN REDUCING HIV-RELATED STIGMA IN
HEALTHCARE WORKERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

**Sri Handayani^{1,2}, Alimin Maidin², Agus Bintara Birawida², Suriah², Ansariadi²,
Rahayu Indriasari², Stang²**

¹Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Tamalatea, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan KM No.12, Tamalanrea, Makassar, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90242, Indonesia

²Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

*srihandayani@stiktamalateams.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The stigma accepted by people living with HIV (PLWHA) is a major obstacle in HIV prevention, especially, from health workers. This study aimed to determine the factors associated with HIV stigma among health workers. This systematic review was conducted using the 2015 PRISMA guidelines. Articles were reviewed by reading the title and abstract. In the final screening stage, the authors read the full text of the remainder of the article and held back studies that were consistent with inclusion criteria, focusing on HIV-related stigma determinants, and published in 2010-2020. The stigma that come from health workers to PLWHA can come from personal beliefs or a lack of personal confidence, which can be derived from self-confidence, knowledge, working time, and institutional support or policies from the workplace that create discriminatory behavior when dealing with PLWHA. The created stigma can reduce social interactions and the quality of life of PLWHA. It is important to find determinants to formulate appropriate intervention plans in reducing HIV-related stigma, especially, among health workers.

Keywords: determinants; health workers; HIV; stigma

**THE ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER-BASED TEST SCORES AS PREDICTORS OF
INDONESIAN NURSING COMPETENCY EXAMINATIONS (INCE) SUCCESS**

Muhamad Agung Krisdianto^{1*}, Wiwik Kusumawati²

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Kusuma Husada Surakarta, Jl. Jaya Wijaya No..11, Kadipiro, Kec. Banjarsari, Kota Surakarta, Central Java 57136, Indonesia

²Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Geblagan, Tamantirto, Kec. Bantul, Bantul, Yogyakarta 55183, Indonesia

*magungkrisdianto@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The number of incompetent students in the X-period INCE was 12,439 people. This figure is higher than the competent participants of 8,386 people. Many efforts have been made to predict what items can be used to see the potential graduation of participants. This study aimed to analyze the value of computer-based test as a predictor of INCE success. This study used a mix method design with a parallel convergent approach (quantitative: analytical descriptive, and qualitative: case study). The quantitative research involved 119 respondents, while qualitative research involved 5 respondents. Based on the research results, it revealed that there was a relationship between the scores of CBT as a predictor of the success of INCE marked by a p-value of 0.019 (<0.05) and related to 7 themes of implementation of INCE. CBT can be used as a predictor tool specifically to determine the success of INCE to increase the number of competent nurses in Indonesia.

Keywords: computer-based test; indonesian nursing competency exam

LITERATURE REVIEW: HERBAL PLANTS TO STRENGTHEN THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

Kusumaningtyas Siwi Artini*, Weri Veranita

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health, Universitas Duta Bangsa, Jl. K.H Samanhudi No.93, Sondakan,
Kec. Laweyan, Surakarta, Central Java 57147, Indonesia

*kusumaningtyas@udb.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Covid 19 is a disease caused by the coronavirus, causing respiratory tract infections, either mild to severe, and even in some people it does not cause any symptoms. This virus was first discovered in human beings in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The virus spread very fast requiring people to take some preventive measures, although this disease is a self-limiting disease that will heal itself by increasing immune system. The immune system is the body defense system against exposure to foreign substances to our bodies. The immune system works by recognizing and killing these foreign substances. Immunity can be maintained and increased by consuming vitamins and herbs from nature that act as immunostimulants. The aim of this study was to determine the types of herbal plants that have antioxidant effect so that they can be used to maintain and enhance the body immune system during pandemic. The method used in this article is a literature review, namely by collecting research articles contained in PubMed and google scholar published in 2011-2021. Based on the search results, 25 articles were obtained which were then screened using inclusion and exclusion criteria so that 9 articles that met the criteria were obtained. The results of this literature review discuss several herbal plants that can be efficacious to increase the body immune system. From knowing the efficacy of medicinal plants, it is expected that the community can make good use of the existing medicinal plants so that the immune system increases.

Keywords: Covid-19; herbal plants; imune system

READINESS OF STUDENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ONLINE CLINICAL EMERGENCY NURSING PRACTICE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Setianingsih^{1*}, Lestari Eko Darwati¹, Musta'in²

¹School of Nursing, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

²Faculty of Health Sciences, Univeritas Duta Bangsa Surakarta, Jl. Bhayangkara Tipes Serengan Kota Surakarta 57154, Indonesia

*ningsihsetia9988@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Clinical practice learning must be continued even during the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, it requires an adaptation of the learning model from conventional to online-based learning or online. One of the practical lessons that students must take is the practice of Emergency Nursing (KGD). KGD practice requires a lot of precise and fast actions so that a good support system is needed so that online practice implementation can be achieved optimally. The purpose of this study was to identify the readiness of students in implementing KGD practices during the Covid-19 pandemic. Method of this research is a descriptive survey. Data were analyzed univariately using a descriptive statistic. The population and sample in this study were students in bachelor of nursing study program in the last semester, totaling 40 people, and collected using total sampling technique. The research tool used was online learning readiness questionnaire whose reliability and validity have been tested obtaining r-count ($> r$ table 0.1406) and Cronbach's alpha value of 0.745; 0.756; 0.816; 0.876 (> 0.60) for 195 respondents. The results showed that the majority of students' readiness levels in implementing online KGD practice learning were in the ready category (90%). It is expected that there will be an increase in support for facilities and infrastructure from the institution/campus in the form of providing adequate internet quotas for all students.

Keywords: clinical emergency nursing practice; online; readiness; students

PHYSICAL EXERCISE TO IMPROVE IMMUNITY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Yolinda Suciliyana^{*}, Widyatuti

Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Prof Bahder Djohan, UI Depok Campus, West Java
16424, Indonesia

[*yolinda.suciliyana@ui.ac.id](mailto:yolinda.suciliyana@ui.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Maintaining body immunity system throughout the COVID-19 pandemic is one of the efforts to protect the body against the disease. Adequate physical exercise is very necessary to prevent the body from being attacked by the disease. This literature review aimed to determine the advantages of physical exercise to strengthen body immunity during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study used a literature review. Literature searches were collected using online database such as Science Direct, Springer Link, Wiley online Library, SAGE publication, NCBI and Google Scholar so that 12 articles published from 2019-2021 were used in this literature review. These articles are then analyzed by narrative literature review. Studies exhibit that moderate physical exercise can enhance body immunity and respiratory function. Moderate types of physical exercise such as aerobics can increase the immunity by increasing the degree and function of T-lymphocytes, immunoglobulins, mainly Ig A and Ig G, regulating C-reactive protein levels to prevent limit lung feature and extend the vital capacity of the lungs. It can be summed up that regular physical workout of moderate intensity has been proven to extensively affect the immune system and reduce the threat of infection disease.

Keywords: Covid-19; immunity; physical exercise

**MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS: ACTUATING AND DIRECTING IN STUNTING
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

Andin Sefrina*, Intan Diah Pramithasari

Diploma III of Nursing Study Program, Stikes Serulingmas Cilacap, Kampungbaru, Karangreja, Maos, Cilacap
Regency, Central Java 53272, Indonesia

*andinsefrina09@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Children stunting leads to growth and development impairment and endangered their life. Sampang Sub-District is one of stunting special locations at Cilacap District which held stunting management program to manage stunted children. Although all programs were running well, the stunted children phenomenon still can be found in Sampang area. The phenomenon emerges some questions about whether the programs are well implemented and effective to solve the problems. The researchers intended to investigate the actuating and directing functions of management in the stunting management program. This research aimed to describe the actuating and directing function of management within the stunting management program at public health center area. The research used a qualitative design with purposive sampling; in-depth interview data collection technique with five steps of qualitative data analysis. The researchers found one theme which is the implementation of stunting management program containing human resources capacity building; stunting early detection; health education and nutrition counseling; and provision of additional nutrients for children. Actuating and directing functions of management are coordinated by the village's chief, rural midwife, healthcare workers from public health center, Integrated Health Service Center (Posyandu) cadres and the programs are followed by mothers and children. Further recommendation is that the government needs to maintain the continuity of those programs.

Keywords: functions of management; stunted children; stunting management program

THE FUNCTION AND ROLE OF HEADS OF WARD IN PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTION

Qurrotul Aeni* , Elfrida Harlina, Rina Anggraeni, Andriyani Mustika

Nursing Science Program, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

*qurrotul80@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The head of the ward has a major contribution in the implementation of infection prevention and control (PPI) in the ward. However, not all heads of ward can carry out their functions and roles in the implementation of PPI. This article aimed to describe the function and role of heads of ward in PPI in the Hospital X Semarang. This research is a descriptive analysis research using cross-sectional approach, case study, and literature study. The respondents involved were the head of Mawar ward and 30 nurses. The results of the questionnaire showed that 30% of the nurses said that the head of the ward had never performed a planning function, 20% of them stated that the head of the ward had never performed an organizational function, 40% of them stated that the head of the ward sometimes performed a workforce function, 40% of them revealed that the head of the ward often performed a directive function, 39% of them stated that the head of the ward sometimes performed a control function, 40 % said that the head of the ward never did an interpersonal role, 51% of them revealed that the head of the ward sometimes did an informational role, and 45% of them revealed that the head of the ward never did a decisional role in implementing PPI in the room. From the results of the SWOT assessment and analysis, it is known that the function and role of heads of ward is needed in the implementation of PPI. The head of ward of Hospital X was quite involved in the implementation of PPI. The results of the literature study showed that the role of nurses as heads of ward staff in the care room that carries out nursing care to patients very likely to increase the success of infection control. Furthermore, there is no reference that explains directly the function and role of heads of rooms in PPI.

Keywords: function and role; head of room; implementation of PPI

CORRELATION BETWEEN CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN LEVELS AND BLOOD PRESSURE OF BUS AGENCY STAFF WORKERS

Wimpy*, Afita Indah Puspitasari

Diploma III Study Program of Medical Laboratory Technology, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Nasional,
Jl. Raya Solo-Baki, Kwarasan, Grogol, Sukoharjo District, Central Java 57552, Indonesia

[*wimpy@stikesnas.ac.id](mailto:wimpy@stikesnas.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Carbon monoxide is one of the imperfect combustion products of the carbon material processing in the engine. Bus agency staff workers are potentially exposed to bus smoke containing carbon monoxide. When carbon monoxide is inhaled, it will mix with hemoglobin and form carboxyhemoglobin. The association of carbon monoxide with hemoglobin is higher than oxygen, so it will increase the blood viscosity, in this case, it also increases the blood pressure. The purpose of this research was to find the correlation between carboxyhemoglobin and blood pressure of bus agency staff workers. This research used observational analysis with cross-sectional research design. This research samples were 16 bus agency staff workers who fit the requirements: aged 25-55 years old, had worked for the bus agency more than 3 years, worked more than 6 hours work/day, and did not wear a mask at work. The blood pressure was examined at the office on bus agency. The carboxyhemoglobin concentration was examined at the Chemical Laboratory of STIKES Nasional using UV-Vis spectrophotometer. The result of spearman correlation test between carboxyhemoglobin and blood pressure showed p-value = 0.011 and 0.005 ($p = <0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a correlation between carboxyhemoglobin levels and blood pressure of bus agency staff workers.

Keywords: blood pressure; bus agency staff workers; carbon monoxide; carboxyhemoglobin

**DESCRIPTION OF PAIN AND FATIGUE PROBLEMS IN THE ELDERLY WITH
SELF CARE DEFICITS: BATHING**

Rina Anggraeni*, Fitriani Rahmawati, Novi Indrayati, Qurrotul Aeni, Andriyani Mustika Nurwijayanti
Nursing Bachelor Study Program, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311,
Indonesia

*rinaanggraeni.stikeskendal@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Elderly experience decreased body function causing them to experience deficit in self-care. Self-care deficit of bathing is caused by several factors including pain and physical weakness. The purpose of this study was to describe the problem of pain and physical weakness in the elderly who experience a Self-Care Deficit: Bathing in Balok Village, Kendal District. This research design is a descriptive study of quantitative research type with a survey approach. The sample in this study amounted to 52 respondents obtained through a total sampling technique. Instruments used were in the form of a questionnaire using Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) for pain and a Fatigue Assessment Scale (FAS) for fatigue that has been standardized. Data analysis was performed by using univariate. The results showed that the pain in the elderly with Self-Care Deficits: Bathing was painless by 16 respondents (30.8%), mild pain by 11 respondents (21.2%), moderate pain by 19 respondents (36.5%), and severe pain by 6 respondents (11.3%). Meanwhile, regarding the physical weakness in the elderly, those who were not suffering from fatigue or normal were 47 respondents (90.4%), while those who were suffering from fatigue were 5 respondents (9.6%).

Keywords: elderly; fatigue; pain; self-care deficits

**DIFFERENCES OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY RISK ON SHALLOT FARMERS
USING INSECTICIDE AND LIGHT TRAP**

Mukhamad Riswanto¹, Siti Musyarofah^{1*}, Cahyo suraji¹, Baju Widjasena²

¹Public Health, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

²Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof. Soedarto No.1269, Tembalang, Kec. Tembalang, Semarang, Central Java 50275, Indonesia

*sitimusyarofah24@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The use of insecticides and light traps is good in controlling pests on shallots, but it is necessary to pay attention to some of the health and safety risks for shallot farmers in using these pest control methods. The purpose of this study was to determine the differences in the occupational safety risks of shallot farmers who used insecticides and those who used light traps. This research employed descriptive type with cross-sectional method. The population of farmers involved was 40 respondents using total sampling. The data collection method used a questionnaire and validity test with correlation test and data analysis using Chi square. The results showed that the characteristics of respondents based on age were mostly 31-40 years old (42.5%), male gender by 40 respondents (100%), junior high school graduates (47.5%), have been using pest control methods on average 3 years. Furthermore, it was obtained that 95% of respondents who used insecticides had experienced nausea, dizziness, skin irritation, slipped and fell. Meanwhile, those who used light trap experienced a snail stab (25%), have experienced an electric shock (70%), and have experienced an electrical short circuit (20%). There was a risk difference between the use of insecticides and light traps in Kalirejo Village, Kangkung Sub-District, Kendal District with p -value of <0.05 . It was recommended for shallot farmers who used insecticides to change their pest control methods to reduce occupational safety and health risks for shallot farmers, namely by using the Light Trap method.

Keywords: insecticide; light trap; safety health risk

COVID-19 AND CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: LITERATURE REVIEW

Endrat Kartiko Utomo^{1*}, Totok Wahyudi¹, Nuri Okta Pratiwi¹, Sitti Rahma Soleman², Slamet Purnomo³

¹Nursing Science Program, Faculty of Health, Universitas Duta Bangsa, Jl. K.H Samanhudi No.93, Sondakan, Kec. Laweyan, Surakarta, Central Java 57147, Indonesia

²Nursing Science Program, Institut Kesehatan dan Teknologi Graha Medika, Jl. Siswa, Mogolaing Kotamobagu, Kotamobagu, North Sulawesi 9571, Indonesia

³Nursing Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah, Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.15, Sidodadi, Kec. Samarinda Ulu, Samarinda, East Kalimantan 75124, Indonesia

*Endrat_kartiko@udb.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 virus causes a burden around the world. Quarantine regulations and health protocols affect patients undergoing dialysis therapy every week. Covid-19 is a challenge for nurses in preventing the spread of the virus, while providing hemodialysis therapy to patients. The purpose of this review was to formulate and recommend practices for nurses related to services provided to chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis. The search method for relevant article used the database of PubMed, Science Direct and Google Scholar with keywords of Covid-19 + Recommendation + Prevention + Chronic kidney disease + maintenance dialysis + Nursing interventions. Literature search was done from 2020 to 1 March 2021, obtaining 479 research articles. Literature analysis was done by using PRISMA guidelines, while the feasibility assessments was applied using JBI Critical appraisal. Eleven articles were included in the literature review. This study found that improving hemodialysis service facilities, health team knowledge, patient education and policies can be carried out in preventing the spread of covid-19. The management of patients with dialysis must be carried out according to strict protocols to minimize the risk for other patients. Measuring on the prevention, protection and isolation have been shown to be efficient. Hence, it can be summed up that improving health services and patient knowledge are needed to prevent the Covid-19 spread. However, future studies are required to improve evidence-based research of covid-19 and patients' maintenance using hemodialysis therapy.

Keywords: chronic kidney disease; Covid-19; dialysis facilities

THE EFFECT OF AUDITORY STIMULATION THERAPY FOR BABY'S PAIN SCALE

Fatma Zulaikha^{1*}, Enok Sureskiarti¹, Nunung Herlina¹, Syarifah Hindun², Murti Handayani²

¹School of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah, Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.15, Sidodadi, Kec. Samarinda Ulu, Samarinda, East Kalimantan 75124, Indonesia

²Abdul Wahab Sjahranie Hospital, Jl. Juanda no 15 Air Hitam, Samarinda, East Kalimantan 75124, Indonesia

[*fz658@umkt.ac.id](mailto:fz658@umkt.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

Auditory stimulation is one of non-pharmacological pain management that can be done in premature babies by playing music or mother's voice with an acceptable to the baby (50-60 dB). This study aimed to analyze the effect of giving music therapy and mother's voice therapy in controlling the pain response of premature babies while performing an invasive procedure. The research design used in this study was a quasi-experimental research with pre- and post-test one group design. Purposive sampling used in this study involved 43 premature babies in a Samarinda Hospital. Observation checklist was further used for data collection. Based on the paired t-test, it obtained a sig-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) with a difference of 5.535 (95% CI 4.682 - 6.388) for music therapy and sig-value of 0.000 with a difference of 5.860 (95% CI 5.204 - 6,517) showing a sig value < 0.05 for mother's voice during the invasive procedure. The analysis showed that there were significant differences before and after the auditory stimulation using the mother's voice during the invasive procedure.

Keywords: baby; pain scale; therapy

THE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTUR ON BLOOD PRESSURE, MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE AND PULSE PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Taufik Septiawan*, Muhammad Kamil, Hamsih, Dinda Ayu Framaisella

School of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah, Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.15, Sidodadi, Kec. Samarinda Ulu, Samarinda, East Kalimantan 75124, Indonesia

*ts553@umkt.ac.id

ABSTRACT

A person who has uncontrolled hypertension has seven times greater risk to have a stroke and three times greater risk to have an heart attack. Electroacupuncture therapy is one of the non-pharmacological therapies that can be used as a solution to control blood pressure values in hypertensive patients. This research was conducted to analyze the effect of electroacupuncture therapy on the values of blood pressure, Mean Arterial Pressure, and Pulse Pressure in hypertensive patients. This research used a Literature Review design with journal searches using Science Direct, PubMed, and Google Scholar published in 2009-2020. Among the 17944 articles obtained, 15 articles were taken for analysis. Furthermore, the Journal Reviews was done by employing the Duffy 2005 Research Apraisal Critical Format. The results of this study found that 9 journals of electroacupuncture and 6 journals of acupuncture showed positive results in which there was an effect of electroacupuncture therapy on the value of blood pressure, mean artery pressure and pulse pressure in hypertensive patients. The researchers concluded that Electroacupuncture therapy affects the value of blood pressure, mean artery pressure, and pulse pressure in hypertensive patients.

Keywords: blood pressure; electroacupunture; hypertensive patients; mean arterial pressure; pulse pressure

DOES ONLINE COUNSELING REDUCE ANXIETY IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC?

Nur Eni Lestari*, Isti Anindya

Departement of Nursing, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Maju, Jl. Harapan No.50, Lenteng Agung, Kec. Jagakarsa, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta 12630, Indonesia

*nurenilestari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has made governments of many countries to issue and implement a regulation of social and physical restriction. It leaves a serious impact, one of which is anxiety experienced by parents of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) as the only access to therapy, and education for their children has to be done online. The purpose of this study was to determine the optimization of online counseling on the anxiety in parents of children with ASD during COVID-19 pandemic. The design of this study used pre-post-test design without control. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with 46 respondents. The instrument used online counseling design and Generalized Anxiety Disorders-7 which has been tested for validity and reliability. This study used marginal homogeneity test. The result showed that the majority of respondents' anxiety before and after online counseling had severe and minimal anxiety (16 respondents, 34.8% and 15 respondents, 32.6%, respectively). This indicated that there was an effect of online counseling on anxiety in parents of children with ASD during COVID-19 pandemic (p value=0.012; $p<0.05$). This can serve as a recommendation in providing online counseling in order to reduce anxiety in parents of children with ASD during COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: anxiety; ASD; Covid-19; online counseling

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TRANSMISSION OF COVID-19 AND COMPLIANCE WITH WASHING HANDS WITH SOAP

Ida Zuhroidah*, Mukhammad Toha, Mokh Sujarwadi

Diploma III of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember Kampus Kota Pasuruan, Jl. KH. Mansyur No. 207 Pasuruan, Indonesia

*ida.akper@unej.ac.id

ABSTRACT

From December 2019 to May 2020, the number of COVID-19 has increased. In Indonesia, the number of confirmed COVID-19 is getting higher with a high transmission rate. This shows that Indonesian public awareness about the spread of COVID-19 is still lacking. Hands are a part of the body that are often in contact with germs and is an infectious agent in the COVID-19 era, meaning that they can transmit disease from one to another by touching. Washing hands with soap is one way to prevent transmission of COVID-19 after wearing a mask. The purpose of this study was to understand the relationship between the level of knowledge and compliance with washing hands with COVID-19 prevention soap in the working area of the Puskesmas, Pasuruan. The design of this research is descriptive-analytic with a cross-sectional approach which is quantitative research. The population of this research included people who visited Public Health Center of Pasuruan. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling. The instrument used to test the level of knowledge and compliance of respondents to wash their hands using a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. After the data collected, Spearman rank was employed. The results obtained indicate that based on the significance test of the Spearman Rank Value (mean opportunity level) of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), H1 is accepted with the correlation coefficient ($r = 0.698$). From this p-value, it can be concluded that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and compliance with washing hands with soap as prevention of COVID-19. Various studies have shown that knowledge is an essential factor in people's behavior. It is expected that public can see the importance of washing hands with soap to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus.

Keywords: compliance with handwashing using soap; Covid-19; knowledge

DISASTER PLANNING OF FAMILY WITH DISABILITY IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Brigitta Ayu Dwi Susanti*, Eva Nurlina Aprilia

D3 Nursing, STIKES Notokusumo Yogyakarta, Jalan Bener No. 26 Tegalrejo, Yogyakarta 55243, Indonesia

*brigittaayudwisusanti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Family as the smallest unit in society plays a role in disaster preparedness, especially for families with disabilities. This is due to the absence of disaster management for families with disabilities. According to global survey on 2013, 20% of people worldwide with disabilities can save themselves from disasters and 31% of people say that they need someone who can help them during a disaster. Through this research, family disaster planning is important in improving disability preparedness in encountering disasters in the Imogiri area. Imogiri area is the red zone that has the worst damage during the 2016 disaster. The preliminary study stated that disaster preparedness families have not been formed significantly. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of Family Disaster Planning on the preparedness of persons with disabilities in facing disasters. Method used was quasi-experimental research through pre and post test without control group. The research instrument used was a preparedness instrument that had been tested for its validity and reliability, obtaining Pearson product moment $r = 0.647$ and Cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.959. There were 31 subjects in this study. Data analysis was done by using the Wilcoxon Test. Based on the results, it was revealed that disability preparedness to prepare for disasters significantly increased with $p < 0.005$. It can be concluded that Family Disaster Planning can significantly increase disaster preparedness for disabilities and their families.

Keywords: disaster; family; preparedness

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND THE STABILITY OF BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS ON DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE II PATIENTS

Dodik Hartono¹, Ainul Yaqin Salam¹, Deny Prasetyanto¹, Erna Handayani¹, Rizka Yunita¹, Siti Nur Hasina²

¹Nursing Science Program, Hafshawaty Pesantren Zainul Hasan College of Health Sciences, PIP Lt. 1, PZH Genggong, Pajarakan, Gerojokan, Karangbong, Kec. Pajarakan, Probolinggo, East Java 67281, Indonesia

²Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Nahdlatul Ulama, Jl. Smea No.57, Wonokromo, Kec. Wonokromo, Surabaya, East Java 60243, Indonesia

*ners.dodikhartono@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is an important problem to discuss in global health. Until now, Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 is a disease that can be controlled. Self-efficacy is very important for diabetes mellitus sufferers in managing, planning, and changing behavior to deal with diabetes mellitus in their daily life so that they can improve the quality of their life. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between self-efficacy and the stability of blood sugar levels on diabetes mellitus type II patients in Probolinggo. The type of this research is a correlational analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were 228 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who met the inclusion criteria taken by purposive sampling technique. The data were collected using the observation sheet to measure blood sugar levels and the DMSES questionnaire sheet which has been tested for its validity and reliability. The results of the validity test are r value above 0.658 and a Cronbach alpha reliability value of 0.923. Furthermore, the data analysis was done by using the Rho Spearman Correlation test with a significance value of $p < 0.05$. The results showed that most of the respondents had good self-efficacy by 124 respondents (54.4%) and most of them had stability of normal blood sugar levels by 162 respondents (71.1%). The results of the calculation using Spearman's statistical test at a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a p value of 0.000 which means that there was a relationship between self-efficacy and the stability of blood sugar levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Probolinggo. By doing self-efficacy properly, the sufferers can maintain blood glucose levels in normal conditions, thereby preventing complications in the patients. Health workers should always motivate patients and families to always provide support in implementing self-efficacy.

Keywords: self efficacy; stability of blood sugar and diabetes mellitus

**THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY NURSES TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Arnindya Kanti Prasasti*, Widyatuti

Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Prof Bahder Djohan, UI Depok Campus, West Java
16424, Indonesia

[*arnindyakantiprasasti@gmail.com](mailto:arnindyakantiprasasti@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Social restrictions policies to control Covid-19's transmissions create new problems. Higher stressors caused by childcare, work, financial, and health with lack access to entertainment and social support cause increase of domestic violence. Domestic violence triggers physical and mental health problems. Nurses as health workers in community have some important roles to prevent this problem. This literature review describes the phenomenon of domestic violence and explain the role of nurses in reducing domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic. The keywords used in searching for articles were Covid-19, nurse, role, pandemic, preventing, maltreatment, and domestic violence obtaining 11 articles published in 2017-2021 from several reputable online journal databases such as ClinicalKey, EBSCO, Proquest, Sage Publications, Science Direct, Scopus, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis, and Willey Online. Content analysis was carried out using the narrative literature review methods. Community nurses play important roles as care providers, educators, managers, collaborators, advocates and leaders, as well as agents to prevent domestic violence during pandemic. In preventing domestic violence, community nurses experience several obstacles, such as, lack of home visit due to the pandemic, lack of understanding about domestic violence, and the community's perception that violence is the family's privacy.

Keywords: community; Covid-19; domestic violence; effect; , nurse; role

NURSING CARE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF NURSING SERVICES

Enok Sureskiarti, Rusni Masnina*, Tri Wijayanti, Andri Praja, Fatma Zulaikha, Milkhatun, Husnia

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah, Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.15, Sidodadi, Kec. Samarinda Ulu,

Samarinda, East Kalimantan 75124, Indonesia

*es202@umkt.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Nursing practice standards are an affirmation of the work quality of a nurse that is considered good, appropriate, and correct. It is formulated as a guideline for nursing care and is a benchmark in evaluating the work performance of a nurse he objective. There are many ways to assess the performance of nurses, one of which is to look at nursing care standards in nursing services at a hospital. Nursing care standard is a statement describing the desired quality associated with nursing services to clients. The purpose of this research was to determine the correlation between nurses' performance in conducting nursing care towards tangible quality of nursing services at RSIA Qurrata A'yun Samarinda. The research employed descriptive correlation research with cross-sectional survey design. The sample in this study was inpatients at RSIA Qurrata A'yun Samarinda with 62 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, taken using total random sampling technique. Data were collected using a questionnaire as an instrument which were then analyzed using univariate analysis to determine the frequency distribution, and bivariate analysis through the Somers'd test for testing the hypotheses. The validity test was carried out on 30 August to 7 October 2019 at RSIA Aisyiyah Samarinda for 30 inpatient patients. In the reliability test conducted on the nurse performance questionnaire, the Cronbach alpha value was 0.716. The empathy questionnaire for the quality of nursing service obtained a Cronbach alpha value of 0.849 analysis using The Somers'd test analysis resulted p-value $0.001 < \alpha 0.05$, which means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted with the correlation value was 0.349, which means a low correlation occurs. This can be used as a medium of information and material for guiding nurses' performance in conducting nursing care to improve the quality of nursing services to achieve the highest level of patients' satisfaction.

Keywords: empathy; nurse performance; nursing services

**THE CORRELATION OF USING GADGET AND INSOMNIA CASES
DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

**Linda Ananda Humirah, Baiq Nurul Hidayati, Eka Adithia Pratiwi*, Fitri Romadonika, Indah Wasliah,
Irwan Hadi**

STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District, Mataram City, West Nusa
Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

*pratiwiekaadithia@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In early 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic, PT Telkom's VP Corporation Communication data found an increase in internet traffic usage by 13 percent at night. This is directly proportional to the rise in the number of insomnia cases by 10% of the total population who experience insomnia which is the highest in ASIA. The aim of this research was to determine the correlation of using gadget and insomnia case during covid-19 pandemic on students of MAN 2 Mataram in 2020. The type of this research is correlation with cross-sectional analytic approach. Gadget usage behavior was measured by a questionnaire obtaining a validity value of 0.82, while insomnia was measured using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire with a validity of 0.73 and a reliability of 0.83. Data analysis of this research used Chi-Square test H_0 is rejected.

Keywords: adolescents; gadgets; insomnia

**ORDINAL REGRESSION MODEL TO PREDICT HYPERTENSION INCIDENT ON
THE ELDERLY**

**Lalu Dedy Supriatna¹, Bahjatun Nadrati^{2*}, Raden Ahmad Dedy Mardani²,
Zuliardi², Muhammad Alwi Andi², Suharmanto³, Zurriyatun Thoyibah², Zuhratul Hajri²**

¹Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District,
Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

²Associate Degree of Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram
Sub-District, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

³Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Lampung, Jl. Prof. Dr. Ir. Sumantri Brojonegoro No.1, Gedong Meneng, Kec.
Rajabasa, Kota Bandar Lampung, Lampung 35145, Indonesia

*bahjatun.nadrati.bn@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Changes in the elderly can have an impact on all aspects of life, including their health. This study was carried out to predict the incidence of hypertension in the elderly using an ordinal regression model. The type of this research was observational analytic research through cross-sectional approach. The research was conducted in Kapek, Gunungsari District, West Lombok on 98 elderly. The independent variables included age, gender, education, occupation, duration of suffering, and smoking history. The dependent variable in this study was the incidence of hypertension. Data were collected by measuring blood pressure using a tensimeter and distributing questionnaires to measure the factors that influence hypertension. The analysis used ordinal regression models. This study found that the variable age ($p = 0.000$), gender ($p = 0.002$), education ($p = 0.000$), occupation ($p = 0.013$), duration of suffering ($p = 0.000$) and history of smoking ($p = 0.001$) were related to the incidence of hypertension. Multivariate analysis was done using ordinal regression. It was found that the variables associated with the incidence of hypertension were gender ($p = 0.014$), education ($p = 0.000$), and smoking history ($p = 0.001$). The variables associated with the incidence of hypertension are gender, education, and smoking history.

Keywords: elderly; hypertension; ordinal regression

**THE CORRELATION OF CHEMOTHERAPY WITH PATIENT'S SELF- BREAST
CANCER CONCEPT THROUGH CHEMOTHERAPY**

**Heny Marlina Riskawaty*, Ni Made Sukerti, Dewi Nur Sukma Purqoti, Ernawati, Bq Nurainun Apriani
Idris, Maelina Aryanti, Elisa Oktaviani**

Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District,
Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

*henymarlina.riskawaty@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is one of the prominent causes of death in women. One of the treatments is chemotherapy which is carried out on a schedule. Chemotherapy has side effects, both physical and psychological, which can affect the patient's self-concept. This research aimed to analyze the correlation between the duration of chemotherapy and self-concept of breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in the Gili Asahan Ward at NTB General Hospital. The type of this research is descriptive correlation with cross-sectional design. The population used in this research was 70 breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in the Gili Asahan Ward at NTB General Hospital. The sampling technique used in this research was total sampling. The bivariate test used was the Pearson Correlation Test. This research discovered that there was a correlation between the length of chemotherapy and self-concept of breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy with p-value of 0.000, p value $< \alpha$ (0.000 < 0.05) and the correlation coefficient (r) of -0.683. It is suggested that since periodic chemotherapy can give side effects that can affect both physical and psychological conditions of the patients, medical personnel can provide holistic care to the patient.

Keywords: breast cancer, chemotherapy, length of chemotherapy, self-concept, patients

QUALITY OF LIFE ON CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS

Winda Nurmayani^{1*}, Kusniyati utami², Misroh Mulianingsih¹, Sabiah Khairi¹, Ilham¹, Heri Bahtiar¹, Ulfiana¹

¹Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

²Associate Degree of Nursing Program, STIKES Yarsi Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

*nurmayani.winda81@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer will cause problems for women who experience it because this cancer is related to changes in the the vital female reproductive organs that may greatly affect the quality of life. Improving the quality of life will prolong the life expectancy of cancer patients. The aim of the research was to determine the life quality of cervical cancer patients at Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) General Hospital. This research employed descriptive research using cross-sectional design with a sample of 32 women diagnosed with cervical cancer at NTB Provincial Hospital. Non-probability sampling technique was performed using WHOQoL-BREF instrument, a raw instrument issued by WHO. Furthermore, univariate data analysis was also applied. Among the 32 respondents involved, most of them (19 people or 59.4%) had a poor quality of life. The best dimension was the environmental dimension experienced by 26 good people (81.2%), while the worst was the physical health dimension which was experienced by 27 people (84.4%). Most of the respondents have a poor quality of life. Based on these 4 dimensions, it can be concluded that the worst dimension is physical health. It indicates that cancer itself does have very complex signs and symptoms, and the best is the environmental dimension because the respondent gets support from his family.

Keywords: cervical cancer; dimensions; quality of life

**IDENTIFICATION OF OBESITY INCIDENCE BASED ON BODY MASS INDEX
AND WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE**

Zaenal Arifin, Istianah*, Baik Heni Risprawati, Hapipah, Supriyadi, Baiq Ruli Fatmawati
Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District,
Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia
*istianadian@ymail.com

ABSTRACT

Being overweight and obese often becomes problems that lead to the risk factors for non-infectious diseases. Therefore, identifying the presence of obesity is important to avoid these risk factors. Obesity is related to body mass index and waist circumference. The study aimed to identify the incidence of obesity based on body mass index and waist circumference. This research is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. The samples involved were 51 people. Data collection used was anthropometric measurement instrument to measure height, weight, and waist circumference. The instruments used for measuring body weight was the omron scale, height was by the onemed 26 stature meter, and the waist circumference was by the onemed waist ruler od-235. Based on the measurement of body mass index (bmi), it was found that respondents who were overweight were 25.49% and obese were 33.33%. The measurement result of circumference showed that the average waist circumference of male respondents was 91.39 ± 9.732 , and those who had a waist circumference of more than 92 cm were 60.86%. Meanwhile, the average waist circumference of female respondents was 84.93 ± 8.764 , and those who had a waist circumference of more than 80 cm were 71.42%. Based on the results of measurements of bmi and waist circumference, it can be seen that the incidence of obesity experienced by respondents includes overweight, obesity, and central obesity.

Keywords: body mass index; obesity; waist circumference

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT INDEX AND NURSING
COMPETENCY TEST RESULTS OF NURSING DIPLOMA STUDENTS IN
MATARAM CITY**

Zuliardi*, Baiq Ruli Fatmawati, Melati Inayati Albayani, Mathilda Suprayitna, Kurniati Prihatin

Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District,
Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

*zuliardimusleh@gmail.com

The National Nurse Competency test is an evaluation of learning outcomes and a measure of the success rate of students in achieving competence. Educational institutions produce nurses with high practical competence. Education Institutions must make good strategies so that the education process in higher education can have an impact on the ability of nurse graduates where the process can be described from the student's Grade Point Average (GPA). This research was done to identify the relationship between the Grade Point Average (GPA) and the passing of the National nurse competency test. This study is a descriptive analytical study with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was purposive random sampling where the number of samples was 139 respondents. Data collection used questionnaires to identify respondents' characteristics and Grade Point Average (GPA), while competency test passing data were taken based on the competency test results for the October 2020 period. Furthermore, the study was conducted in October-December 2020. The statistical analysis technique used was the chi square test, where the results were obtained that there was relationship (p -value = 0.000) between Grade Point Average (GPA) and the passing rate of the competency test. Therefore, it can be summed up that the higher the student's Grade Point Average (GPA) score, the higher the passing rate of the competency test

Keywords: Grade Point Average (GPA); national nurse competency test

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EMOTIONAL SPIRITUAL FREEDOM
TECHNIQUE (SEFT) OF DZIKIR'S COMBINATION ON THE DECREASE OF
INSOMNIA IN THE ELDERLY**

Sopian Halid*, Irwan Hadi, Zulkahfi, Baiq Nurainun Apriani Idris, Dian Istiana

Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District,
Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

*halid.sopian19@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Insomnia in the elderly commonly occurs. The National Sleep Foundation America reported that 80% of American people have sleeping disorders. In order to fulfill the sleep need in the elderly, it can be improved by teaching stimulating ways to motivate sleep. Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique combined with *dhikr* therapy can calm the heart and can provide purity. The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique combination of *dzikir* to reduce the incidence of insomnia in the elderly. The design used in this study was a pre-experimental design with one group pre-test-posttest design approach. The sample in this study amounted to 64 people using the total sampling technique. The independent variable was the Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique combined with Dhikr, while the dependent variable was the decrease in the incidence of insomnia. The research instrument used a checklist observation sheet using construct validity and then analyzed using the Mc Nemar test. Based on the results of the Mc test, the Nemar test with a level of error (α) = 0.05 obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < \alpha$), which means that there was a significant effect of the application of the Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique Combination of Dzikir on the decrease in the incidence of insomnia in the elderly.

Keywords: dzikir; elderly; insomnia; spiritual emotional freedom technique

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSING SERVICE AND DECISION MAKING
IN CHOOSING PLACE FOR DELIVERY OF PREGNANT MOTHERS**

Menik Kustriyani*, Septina Asih Sujianti, Priharyanti Wulandari

Faculty of Health and Medical Technique, Universitas Widya Husada Semarang, Jl. Subali Raya No.12,
Krapyak, Kec. Semarang Baru, Semarang, Central Java 50146, Indonesia

*mtriyanie@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

One of the efforts to lower maternal and infant mortality is by motivating childbirth in health services. Pregnant women have the right to choose the place of delivery. Previous experiences or first experiences make mothers consider to choose a suitable place to give birth. The study aimed to determine the relationship between nursing care and the decision to choose the place for birth delivery. This research used analytical quantitative research through cross-sectional design. Sampling was taken by using purposive random sampling technique. The number of samples was 30 respondents who signed informed consent to be involved in the research. Respondents were given an explanation prior the study. Researchers ensure the confidentiality of respondents from the beginning to the end of the study. The research was conducted in August 2020 at RSI Sultan Agung Semarang. Retrieval of data employed a questionnaire. The research data were analyzed using the Spearman rank test analysis with the result of p-value = 0.000. The results showed that there was a relationship between nursing care and the decision to choose the place of delivery for pregnant women.

Keyword: nurse service; place of birth

RELIGIOSITY LEVEL RELATED TO PREMARITAL SEXUAL MODELING IN STUDENTS

Rias Pratiwi Safitri*, Ni Putu Ariyani, Ana Layla Sarfarina, Harlina Putri Rusiana, Sisca Maulida Agustini

Nursing Study Program, STIKES YARSI Mataram, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Pagutan, Mataram Sub-District, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara 83361, Indonesia

*rias_dangkem@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Premarital sex behavior is a social phenomenon that is increasingly occurring in society. Several studies on sexual behavior reveal the rate at which sex was first performed at a young age, around high school age or at the beginning of college with an age range of 16 to 18 (Rahardjo, W., & Salve, H. R., 2014). In 2010, there were 158 countries with the minimum legal age for women to marry was 18 years and over; however, in Indonesia, the minimum age limit for women is 16 years. According to the Indonesian Student Reproductive Health Survey in Sarwono (2011), there are three factors significantly affect the students to have sexual relations, including: 1) the influence of peers or having a boyfriend, 2) having friends who agree with premarital sex, and 3) having friends who encourage premarital sex. Modeling can be the basis for a person in certain behaviors, one of which is premarital sexual behavior. Current research was done aimed to determine the relationship between the level of religiosity and modeling of premarital sexual behavior among students in Mataram City. The research used correlation design through cross-sectional technique. The total sample of this study was 90 students. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. This research was conducted in the Mataram City, in which the data were collected using religiosity questionnaire (modification of Hidayat, Alimul, A, A. 2012) with validity of $0.361 > 0.497-0.956$ and reliability of $r \text{ alpha } (5\%) < 0.926$ (significant). Premarital Sexual Modeling Questionnaire was also used (modified from Stewart & Cash, 2011) with a validity of $0.576 > 0.658-0.820$ and the reliability of $r \text{ alpha } (5\%) < 0.932$ (significant). Based on the analysis using the Spearman rank correlation, the results obtained a significance value of (2-tailed) $0.03 > 0.05$. It can be concluded that H_a is accepted that there is a significant relationship between the level of religiosity with the modeling of premarital sexual behavior among students in Mataram City.

Keywords: premarital sexual modeling, religiosity level, students

REDUCING ANXIETY LEVELS AND INCREASING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE ELDERLY BY WRITING QURAN USING FOLLOWING THE LINE METHOD

Santoso Tri Nugroho*, Sri Mumpuni Y, Nunung Hasanah

Departement of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Pekalongan, Jl. Sriwijaya No.3, Bendan, Kec. Pekalongan Bar., Kota Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah 51119, Indonesia

[*Santrinug01@gmail.com](mailto:Santrinug01@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

The population census in 2010 found that the age structure of the population of Central Java Province has led to the era of "aging population". Aging is a process of the life cycle of human being where organs of the human body change in structure and decrease in function. The body's metabolism that does not run optimally causes various kinds of diseases. Therefore, intervention is needed to maintain the health of the elderly. The current study aimed to identify the effect of writing the Quran by following the line and anxiety level and quality of life in the elderly. This research is a quantitative research design with pre-experimental, one group pre-post test design. The population in this study were the elderly at the Bhisma Upakara Pemalang Social Service Institution, with a total sample of 16 respondents. Data analysis used pair t test and Wilcoxon to compare the means of the pre- and post-intervention. The results showed that the intervention of the writing of the Quran by following the line method had an effect on anxiety levels and quality of life. This study recommends the need for further research in a larger and more specific population.

Keywords: anxiety; QOL; writing Quran using following the line method

CORRELATION STUDY BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DRUG SUPERVISION TASKS FOR PULMONARY TB PATIENTS

Triana Arisdiani*, Ahmad Asyrofi, Afida Arifiyani

Nursing Undergraduate Study Program, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

*trianaarisdiani@stikeskendal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

TB patients with poor knowledge and not accompanied by the Drug Administration (PMO) is the cause of pulmonary TB patients' non-compliance on their treatment resulting in the increase of pulmonary TB patients in Kendal District. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between PMO's level of knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis and the implementation of the duty of the drug taking supervisor (PMO). The design of this research is a non-experimental study with a correlational descriptive approach. The sample in this study was the Superintendent of Drinking Drugs (PMO) for Pulmonary TB Patients in RSUD X, amounting to 54 PMOs. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling. The measuring instrument is a questionnaire. Data analysis used the chi square test with a value of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that most of the PMO (53.7%) had high knowledge but the implementation of PMO tasks was not good enough (55.6%). The results of the correlation test showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the implementation of PMO tasks for pulmonary TB patients ($\rho = 0.0001$, $\alpha < 0.05$).

Keywords: drug drinking supervisor (PMO); implementation; knowledge; pulmonary TB

FACTORS AFFECTING COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS' COMPLIANCE IN USING CONDOM

Prahararing Sukma Muti¹, Yuni Puji Widiastuti^{1*}, Siti Musyarofah², Sri Rejeki³

¹Nursing Study Program, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

²Public Health Study Program, Kendal College of Health Sciences,, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

³FIKES UNIMUS Semarang, Jl. Kedungmundu Raya No. 18, Tembalang, Semarang City, Central Java 50273, Indonesia

*widi_ardana@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The use of condoms is highly recommended for commercial sex workers to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections. However, not all commercial sex workers obey the recommendation. This study aimed to determine the factors affecting the compliance in using a condom by commercial sex workers exposed to sexual infection transmission, localized by Rowosari Atas Semarang. The research design used an analytical survey design with a cross-sectional design. The sample of this research was 68 prostitutes with STI using the accidental sampling technique. Data collection was done by using questionnaires. The results showed a relationship between the level of education, knowledge, attitudes, and modification of environmental factors with the compliance in using a condom with a p value of 0.000 (p value <0.05).

Keywords: compliance; commercial sex workers; sexually transmitted infections

THE COMPARISON OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS IN PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND RELIGIOUS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Andriyani Mustika Nurwijayanti*, Eka Wahyu Agustyaningrum, Muhammad Khabib Burhanudin Iqmah

Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

*andriyani@stikeskendal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Psychosocial development includes emotions, personality and interpersonal relationships. The stage of youth development lies in term of identity and blurring of roles. This study aimed to compare the psychosocial development between the adolescents in public junior high school and religious junior high school. This research was quantitative research. Samples involved were 155 respondents chosen through simple random sampling. Psychosocial development was measured using a questionnaire obtaining a correlation coefficient values at the range of 0.366-0.704 and declared reliable because the alpha coefficient value was 0.892. This study used the Mann-Whitney to discover that there was no significant differences between psychosocial developments in public junior high school and religious junior high school with result $\square = 0.056 > 0.05$. Univariate analysis of mean age in public junior high school and religious junior high school was 12-15 years old. Furthermore, the psychosocial development in public junior high school obtained a score of 33-34, while religious junior high school obtained a score of 35-48.

Keywords: adolescent psychosocial development; public junior high school; religious junior high school

**OPTIMIZATION OF PLACUNA PLACENTA COLLAGEN SERUM
ON ADOLESCENT SKIN**

Ariyanti*, Eni Masruriati, Nurhidayah, Anita Widiyana

S1 Pharmacy Study Program, Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311,
Indonesia

*riri99.cettaazzahra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Placuna placenta has a unique character among other types of shells due to its thin and wide shell shape. The protein contained in Placuna placenta is 71% which can be used as skin nutrition. Its application to the skin can be done through collagen serum preparations. The aim of this study was to optimize the Placuna Placenta serum collagen in adolescent skin. The current research was done through an experimental study of a post-test control design in the form of a post-only controlled group design with five treatment groups with each group consisting of five skins of adolescent arms. The negative control group was given a serum base that was applied to the skin of the adolescent arm. The positive control group was given serum product x®. The test group was given Placuna Placenta shell collagen serum with the concentrations of 10%, 15% and 20%. The results showed that collagen serum can irritate the skin. In addition, the optimization of the serum collagen concentration of Placuna Placenta in adolescent skin is at a concentration of 15%. It can be summed up that optimizing the use of collagen serum on adolescent skin is a challenge in the formulation because it is beneficial for adolescent skin nutrition.

Keywords: placuna placenta collagen serum optimization; youth skin moisturizer

**STUDENT ANXIETY RESPONSE IN ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Sri Mulyani¹, Rina Anggraeni¹, Livana PH^{1*}, Mohammad Fatkhul Mubin²

¹Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

²Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Jl. Kedungmundu No.18, Kedungmundu, Tembalang Sub-District,
Semarang City, Central Java 50273, Indonesia

*livana.ph@stikeskendal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 pandemic causes learning in Indonesia done online, which is something new for lecturers and students. This causes various problems to arise among students, one of which is the large number of demands for academic assignments that must be completed, and this makes the students anxious. The current research objective was to determine the response of student toward anxiety in online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research design is a descriptive study using quantitative research type. The sample of this study amounted to 511 respondents chosen by a purposive sampling technique. The measuring instrument used an anxiety response questionnaire that is valid and reliable. Univariate analysis was done by using frequency distribution. The results showed that the anxiety responses to behavioral responses were in good categories, affective responses were in good categories, sympathetic responses were in good categories, parasympathetic responses were in good categories, and cognitive responses were also in good categories.

Keywords: anxiety; college student; covid-19; online learning

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENTS AND TODDLERS ON TODDLER WITH STUNTED NUTRITION STATUS

Novi Indrayati*, Livana PH, Nur Widiana

Kendal College of Health Sciences, Jln Laut 31A Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

*noviindrayati68@gmail.com

Toddlers who are malnourished for a long time or are often sick can cause children to be stunted and severely stunted. Nutritional deficiencies in toddlers can have an impact on children's growth, development, and mental health. Predictors of child stunting in Indonesia include maternal age, marital status, occupation, and parental education levels. The current research objective was to determine the characteristics of parents and toddlers with the nutritional status of stunted children. This research is a quantitative study using a quantitative descriptive design. The population in this study were all parents who had stunted toddlers in the working area of Puskesmas Patebon II, Kendal District. The sample in this study was 175 respondents using a proportional random sampling technique. Measuring tools were in the form of a questionnaire to measure the level of parental knowledge about nutrition and nutritional status check sheets based on PB/U or TB/U according to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 1995/MENKES/SKXII/2010 concerning anthropometric standards for assessing children's nutritional status. Univariate analysis was performed using frequency distribution. The results showed that the majority of the toddlers were stunted by 50.9%, while for the other 49.1% were severely stunted, the average age of children under five was 30.18 months, most of them were male by 54.3%, and the average toddler's body was 79.67 centimeter. Meanwhile, based on the parents' characteristics, the average age of parents was 30.73 years; most of the education level of parents was junior high school by 41.1% of respondents; most of the level of parental knowledge about the provision of nutrition to children was less than 54.3%, and most of the parents did not work 68%.

Keywords: parents; stunted; toddlers

**DESCRIPTION ANALYSIS OF CHRONIC RENAL DISEASE PATIENTS WITH
THE COMMORBIDITY OF DIABETES MELLITUS**

Endang Budiati, Dian Utama Pratiwi Putri*, Fitri Agustina, Rina Sari Yulaningsih

Public Health, Universitas Mitra Indonesia, Jl. ZA. Pagar Alam No.7, Gedong Meneng, Kec. Rajabasa, Kota
Bandar Lampung, Lampung 40115, Indonesia

*dian@umitra.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease that causes many factors, characterized by high blood sugar levels (hyperglycemia) and disturbances in the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins. In Indonesia, according to the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesda), the prevalence of CKD increased to 0.38 percent. This number has doubled compared to 2013 which was only 0.2 percent. The Indonesian Renal Registry Data (IRR, 2018) estimates that the incidence of kidney failure requiring dialysis was around 499 per million population. The mortality rate is also high. CKD is a global public health problem with an increasing prevalence and incidence of kidney failure, poor prognosis, and high cost of care. If the patient has experienced kidney failure, it will interfere with 8-10 percent of the patient's life than normal people. Patients who suffer from Diabetes Mellitus have a 34% risk of developing kidney failure if it is not controlled properly. The purpose of this study was to determine the gender and number of patients with Chronic Kidney Disease who had diabetes mellitus comorbid and undergoing hemodialysis. The type of this research is descriptive analytic with cross-sectional research design. The sample of this study used a consecutive sampling method from secondary data which was the medical records of CKD patients with diabetes mellitus at Ahmad Yani Metro Hospital, Lampung, Indonesia for the period of January 2020 - March 2021. The instrument in this study was secondary data of medical record data which were further processing using the Chi-Square test, while the data analysis was carried out by using Chi-Square test. The result of this research is the information about the number of Chronic Kidney Disease patients who have diabetes mellitus comorbidity and undergoing hemodialysis. It was noted that the p -value obtained was (0.000) ($p < 0.05$) and 95% confidence interval (CI); 2.3-7.8. Statistically, this shows that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected because there was a relationship between diabetes mellitus and the incidence of chronic kidney disease.

Keywords: chronic kidney disease; comorbidity; description analysis; diabetes mellitus

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO PATIENTS SATISFACTION

Dewi Rahayu, Dwi Yulia Maritasari*, Astiana Al'dila

Public Health, Universitas Mitra Indonesia, Jl. ZA. Pagar Alam No.7, Gedong Meneng, Kec. Rajabasa, Kota Bandar Lampung, Lampung 40115, Indonesia

*dwiyulia@umitra.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The effort of a hospital to survive and develop is to improve services to patients. Hospitals can do various ways to increase patient visits, so the hospital must be able to display and provide good health services, so that the impact that arises will make patients come back to take advantage of the hospital's services. RSUD Islam has the lowest percentage value of customer satisfaction compared to other public private hospitals located in Metro City. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to outpatient satisfaction at the Metro Islamic Hospital in 2020. This study used a cross-sectional study design. The study population was the target population in this study, the average monthly outpatient who received services at the Islamic Metro Hospital was 1,098, while the sample chosen was 98 people. Data collection was done by employing a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability and filled directly by the respondents, while data analysis was done by using logistic regression. The results showed that there was a relationship between perceptions of reliability (p value 0.000), responsiveness (p value 0.045), assurance (p value 0.048), empathy (p value 0.000), and physical evidence (p value 0.000) with outpatient satisfaction at Metro Islamic Hospital in 2020. Reliability is the most dominant factor related to outpatient satisfaction at Metro Islamic Hospital in 2020, where has the highest OR value of 7.218.

Keywords: analysis; factors; patient; satisfaction

ANALYSIS OF HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN HOSPITAL

Bambang Setiaji, Satria Nandar Baharza, Afriada Noor Fathoni, Dian Utama Pratiwi Putri*

Public Health, Universitas Mitra Indonesia, Jl. ZA. Pagar Alam No.7, Gedong Meneng, Kec. Rajabasa, Kota Bandar Lampung, Lampung 40115, Indonesia

*dian@umitra.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Hospital must make efforts to improve the ability of patients, clients, and community groups, so that patients can be independent in accelerating healing and rehabilitation. The purpose of this study was to know in depth about the evaluation of the implementation of PKRS program at Sukadana Regional General Hospital. The type of this research is qualitative and the results of the study are presented in description. Subjects or informants were taken by purposive sampling. The number of informants is 8 people, Deputy Director of Sukadana Hospital, Human Resource Quality and Development Section, Maintenance of Facilities and Infrastructure Section, Hospital Managers, PKRS Coordinators, Heads of Rooms, and Hospital Visitors. Data collection techniques using in-depth interviews and observations, Data analysis is carried out by organizing the data obtained into a category, describing the data into units, analyzing important data, compiling or presenting data in accordance with the research problem in the form of conclusions that are easy to understand. Based on in-depth interviews with 8 informants there are 3 factors that influence the success of the Health Promotion program at the Hospital, namely input indicators (Commitment of Directors and All Staffs, Health Promotion in Hospital trained personnel, Health Promotion in Hospital Management, Funds Budget, Facilities and Infrastructure), Process indicators (Health Promotion in Hospital Activities Inside and Outside the Building), output indicators (Health Promotion in Hospital Activity Coverage), and output indicators (Hospital Visitor Knowledge). There is still a need for commitment between the hospital director and all staff, the allocation of funds is still insufficient for the implementation of Health Promotion in Hospital and the finding of facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of Health Promotion in Hospital

Keywords: analysis; hospital health; implementation; promotion program

**BIFIDOBACTERIUM AND ESCHERICHIA COLI MICROBIOTA OF HEALTHY
INDONESIAN INFANTS VILLAGE ANDALAS: INFANT DIET PROFILE OF
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFED AND FORMULA-FED**

Imelda Fitri^{1*}, Eryati Darwin², Eva Chundrayetti³, Hotmauli⁴, Eliya Mursyida⁵, Titi Lasmini⁶, Nurmi Hasbi⁶

¹Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Pharmacy and Health Science, Universitas Abdurrah, Jl. Riau Ujung No. 73, Tampan, Air Hitam, Payung Sekaki, Air Hitam, Kec. Payung Sekaki, Pekanbaru City, Riau 2829, Indonesia

²Department of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Andalas, Limau Manis, Pauh, Padang City, West Sumatra 25175, Indonesia

³Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Andalas, Limau Manis, Pauh, Padang City, West Sumatra 25175, Indonesia

⁴Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Pharmacy and Health Science, Universitas Abdurrah, Jl. Riau Ujung No. 73, Tampan, Air Hitam, Payung Sekaki, Air Hitam, Kec. Payung Sekaki, Pekanbaru City, Riau 2829, Indonesia

⁵Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Abdurrah, Jl. Riau Ujung No. 73, Tampan, Air Hitam, Payung Sekaki, Air Hitam, Kec. Payung Sekaki, Pekanbaru City, Riau 2829, Indonesia

⁶Health Academic John Paul, Jl. Permata I, Labuh Baru Bar., Kec. Payung Sekaki, Pekanbaru City, Riau 2829, Indonesia

*imelda.fitri@univrab.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Inbalance of microbiota in gastrointestinal tract has the risk of getting gastrointestinal infections, one of them is diarrhea. The aim of this study was to determine bifidobacterium and escherichia coli microbiota and compare the microbiota obtained between exclusive breast fed and formula fed of Indonesian infants in Andalas Village. This study was an observational study with cross-sectional comparative design. Samples of feces of infant was taken by Multistage Simple Random Sampling with total sample of 28 infants at the range of 0-6 months. This study was conducted in Pauh Public Health Center working areas, Andalas Village. The infant's feces were taken and sent to Microbiology Laboratory of Dr. M. Djamil Hospital Padang city, Indonesia. The instruments used were a questionnaire and a colony counter. Data were processed and analyzed by using independent t test and Mann Whitney test. Results found that the fecal microbiota of the 0-6 months Indonesian infants of Andalas Village contained two species including bifidobacterium and escherichia coli which were a common commensal intestinal microbiota in all infants. The predominant intestinal microbiota in the breast fed infants bifidobacterium was at the average of 3.59×10^9 CFU/g ($p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the escherichia coli microbiota from the formula fed infants was at the average of 66.8×10^9 CFU/g ($p < 0.05$). Exclusive breastfeeding infant's feces contains more bifidobacteria, while formula breastfed infant's feces contains more Escherichia coli bacteria. These findings advance our understanding of the gut microbiota in healthy infants. They also provide new evidence that infant diet as determinants of this essential microbial community in early life

Keywords: bifidobacterium, escherichia coli, exclusive breast fed, formula fed

**DETECTION OF EXPOSURE TO MICROPLASTICS IN HUMANS: A
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

Sarinah Basri K^{1,2,*}, Anwar Daud², Ratna Dwi Puji Astuti², Basri K³

¹Department of Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Wiralodra, Jl. Ir. H Juanda KM. 03,
Karanganyar, Indramayu, West Java 45213, Indonesia

²Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis
Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea, Makassar City, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

³Department of Technology and Vocational Education FKIP Universitas Nusa Cendana, Jl. Adi Sucipto, Penfui,
Kelapa Lima, Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara 85001, Indonesia

*b_sarinah@unwir.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Microplastics are able to enter the human body through food chains, personal care products, contact (skin) from the soil, water or inhalation of microplastics in the air. This article aimed to identify the presence of microplastics exposed to humans. Systematic review was done by using three bibliographic databases (Google Scholar, Wiley Online Library, PubMed and Science Direct). Literature search was done for the publication on 2016-2021, finding as many as 10983 papers extracted using PRISMA guidelines, resulting a total of 5 papers which were selected for review. In this review article, the presence of oral, dermal and inhalation exposed microplastics was found in feces, colon, placenta, scalp hair, hand skin, facial skin and saliva. Several methods were used to identify microplastics according to polymer types, shape, and microplastics sizes in humans. The polymer type often found in the article was polypropylene. Additionally, fibers, fragments and films were detectable at the shape of microplastic, while the size of microplastics > 5 mm. This literature study provides evidence that microplastics of various types of polymers, shapes and sizes are ubiquitous in humans. Hence, the possibility of health risks resulting from microplastic exposure in the human body should not be ignored.

Keyword: exposure, human, microplastic

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY, FAMILY PSYCHOEDUCATION THERAPY, AND SUPPORTIVE THERAPY ON HALLUCINATION CLIENTS

Eka Budiarto^{1*}, Budi Anna Keliat², Ice Yulia Wardani²

¹Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Jl. Raya Ambokembang No.8, Kambang Tengah, Ambokembang, Kec. Kedungwuni, Pekalongan, Central Java 51172, Indonesia

²Mental Nursing Specialist Nurse Program, Department of Mental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan, Kampus UI Depok, West Java 16424, Indonesia

*budiartoeka66@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Hallucination is the most appearing symptom found in schizophrenic clients. Nursing intervention given to hallucination symptoms intends to control the signs and to reduce the recurrence rate of the symptom. The method of this research is descriptive study. The respondents were chosen by a purposive sampling technique. They were 30 clients who were divided into three groups: 13 respondents who were given general nursing intervention (TKN) and Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), 9 respondents who were given TKN, CBT and Family Psychoeducation Therapy (FPE), and 8 respondents who were given TKN, CBT, FPE, and Supportive Therapy. Symptoms found before given nursing intervention were 56% cognitive, 44% affective, 42% physiology, 47% behavior, and 65% social. Respondents who received TKN and CBT could increase their ability to control hallucination as much as 100% until the final session. Moreover, their cognitive, affective, physiological, behavioral, and social signs decreased. The positive results were also reached by the other groups. However, respondents who received a complete intervention showed the greatest reduction in hallucination symptoms compared to other previous groups. Therefore, nursing intervention consisting of TKN, CBT, FPE, and Supportive Therapy is strongly suggested to be given to hallucination clients.

Keywords: cognitive behavior therapy; family psychoeducation therapy; hallucination; schizophrenia; supportive therapy

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BREASTFEEDING COUNSELING TRAINING TO IMPROVE THE ATTITUDE OF PROVIDING EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING EDUCATION TO HEALTH WORKERS BREASTFEEDING SUPPORT

Ratnawati*, Susri Utami

Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Jl. Ambokembang no.8, Kec. Kedungwuni, Pekalongan District, Central Java 51173, Indonesia

*Ratnawati2704@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The coverage of exclusive breastfeeding is one of the indicators of healthy life behavior and determines the quality of Indonesian human development. The low level of exclusive breastfeeding coverage figure requires the awareness of all parties to jointly improve it, including the role of health workers. This study aimed to determine the effect of breastfeeding counseling training on the attitude of giving exclusive breastfeeding education to a group of breastfeeding support health workers at Kajen Hospital, Pekalongan District. This research is a quasi-experimental study with a pre-post test approach without a control group. The population of this study were all health workers who served in the delivery room, postpartum and perinatology Kajen hospital, with a sample of 31 health workers. The instrument used was an attitude questionnaire about exclusive breastfeeding education. The validity and reliability of the instrument used content validity with 5 panels, which resulted in a value of $V = 0.856$, had adequate content validity. The statistical test analysis used was paired T test. The results showed that the $p\text{-value} = 0.013$ ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$), which means that there was a significant effect of providing breastfeeding counseling training on the attitude of giving exclusive breastfeeding education to health workers breastfeeding supported group.

Keywords: breastfeeding counseling; education; exclusive breastfeeding; health workers

GIVING GREEN NUTS TO HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN III

Rinda Lamdayani*, Yona Sari, Rini Anggeriani, Aryanti

STIKES Abdurahman Palembang, Jl. Suka Jaya No.7, Suka Bangun, Kec. Sukarami, Palembang District, South Sumatera 30151, Indonesia

*rindalamdayani5@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Anemia is a condition in which red blood cells decrease so that the oxygen carrying capacity for the needs of vital organs in the mother and fetus are reduced. One type of legume that contains high iron is green beans (*Vigna radiata*). Green beans are very beneficial for the health of pregnant women. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between green bean extract and hemoglobin levels in third trimester pregnant women to increase in hemoglobin levels. This research method employed quota sampling using one group pretest-posttest design design. Data analysis used univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using Chi-Square test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The samples in this study were pregnant women in the third trimester with inclusion criteria with a total of 8 respondents. The results obtained that among the 8 respondents of the third trimester pregnant women given green bean juice 1 ounce/day, 7 of them experienced increased hemoglobin level (87.5%), while the remaining one did not increase (12.5%). The results of the bivariate analysis obtained p value = 0.354, this means that the p value < 0.05 , thus there was a significant relationship between the administration of mung bean juice and hemoglobin levels in third trimester pregnant women.

Keywords: green bean extract; hemoglobin levels

SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

Fitria Endah Janitra^{*}, Retno Setyawati, Nur Huda

Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Jl. Kaligawe Raya No.KM, RW.4, Terboyo Kulon,
Kec. Genuk, Semarang District, Central Java 50112, Indonesia

[*fitria.janitra@unissula.ac.id](mailto:fitria.janitra@unissula.ac.id)

ABSTRACT

The physical and psychological impacts experienced by breast cancer patients can influence their decision to continue with the chemotherapy program. Spirituality has a role in psychosocial adjustments that can affect the patient's response to stressors. The purpose of this study was to describe the spiritual needs of breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang. This research is a quantitative descriptive study, in which the data collection was carried out by cross-sectional method. The sample was selected by purposive sampling technique and obtained 93 respondents. Data on the spiritual needs of cancer patients were obtained using the Spiritual Needs Questionnaire (SpNQ). The results showed that most of the respondents were late adults (78.4%), the majority were Muslim (99%) and graduated from primary education (65.6%). Respondents consider spiritual needs to be very important (72.0%). The domain of religious needs is the domain with the highest value (74.2%). It can be summed up that spiritual needs are very important and needed by breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The highest need is religious need. Nurses can assist patients in fulfilling spiritual needs by facilitating patients in carrying out worship during hospitalization.

Keywords: breast cancer; chemotherapy; spiritual needs

COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN RURAL AREAS: WASHING HANDS AND WEARING MASKS DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Ni Putu Wiwik Oktaviani^{*}, I Komang Suastika, Ni Wayan Trisnadewi, I Made Sudarma Adiputra
STIKes Wira Medika, Jl. Kecak No.9A, Tonja, Kec. North Denpasar, Denpasar City, Bali 80239, Indonesia

[*oktaviani.wiwik@gmail.com](mailto:oktaviani.wiwik@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

The spread of the Covid-19 virus is currently still increasing even though the Covid-19 vaccine has started to be given to the public. The development of Covid -19 cases as of April 20, 2021, totaling 1,614,849 positive cases. The increase in the spread of the virus requires the application of health protocols through hand washing and the wearing of strict masks during the Covid 19 pandemic. This study aimed to determine the description of hand washing behavior and a description of the wearing of masks in the Banjar Dinas Muntigunung community, West Tianyar Village, Kubu Sub-District, Karangasem District in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. The type of research used in this research is quantitative research with a descriptive exploratory research design. The population of this research is the whole society Banjar Dinas Muntigunung. The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability sampling with simple random sampling technique of 360 people, the available population is made a lottery number then randomized until 360 samples were collected. Data collection was done online. Data analysis was carried out by univariate namely the frequency distribution. The results showed that the average age of respondents was 33 years old with the majority of respondents being female by 58.9% and having a history of high school education by 57.8%. The results showed that the majority of respondents had good hand washing behavior by 360 people (100%) and had good mask wearing habit by 273 people (75.8%). The community is expected to be able to implement and improve hygiene and healthy living habits, especially the behavior of washing hands with soap in running water and using masks when leaving the house or interacting with other people. The results showed that the average age of respondents was 33 years old with the majority of respondents being female, 58.9%, having a history of high school education of 57.8%. The results showed that the majority of the respondents had good hand washing behavior, as many as 360 people (100%) and good mask wearing behavior by 273 people (75.8%). The community has good behavior in washing hands and wearing masks during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19; handwashing behavior; mask use

**ACTIVE LEARNING BHD APPROACH ON COMMON PEOPLE TO IMPROVE
THEIR BASIC LIFE SUPPORT KNOWLEDGE**

Elfi Quyumi Rahmawati^{*}, Didik Susetiyanto Atmojo, Erna Susilowati

Akademi Keperawatan Dharma Husada Kediri, Jl. Penanggungan No.41a, Bandar Lor, Kec. Kediri, Kediri City,
East Java 64114, Indonesia

*elfiquyumi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Understanding and mastering basic life support is very important for common people as a provision to help others near them. Given the emergency condition can never be predicted, health worker often arrives late at the location causing victims getting very late first aid measurement. The purpose of this study was to determine the increase of knowledge of the common people on basic life support with an active learning approach. The research design used was pre-experimental research with a one group pre-posttest design approach. Respondents of this study were 30 common people with number who never got basic life support course. Data collection was done by using questionnaire given before and after the intervention. Respondents were given health education, short course and active learning of basic life support. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon statistical test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on the Wilcoxon test above, the p value is 0.000, which means that action given caused a significantly changed or increased in a people knowledge of basic life support.

Keywords: active learning; basic live support; common people

EVALUATION OF JKN (NATIONAL HEALTH ASSURANCE) SERVICE QUALITY

Aila Karyus, Febria Listina, Zahratul Fauziyah, Dian Utama Pratiwi Putri*

Public Health, Universitas Mitra Indonesia, Jl. ZA. Pagar Alam No.7, Gedong Meneng, Kec. Rajabasa, Bandar Lampung City, Lampung 40115, Indonesia

*dian@umitra.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Patient satisfaction is the response of patients to the suitability of the level of patient expectations before and after they receive the services. One way that can be done to measure community satisfaction with government services is to use a community satisfaction survey. This study aimed to determine the quality of JKN services in Demang Sepulau Raya Central Lampung Hospital. The type of research used was quantitative. The population in this study amounted to 764 respondents. These respondents were selected from the JKN data as a whole, then selected n (data) is active, the sample of this study was 96 respondents. Based on the data analysis and research results, the IKM value of JKN service quality in Demang Sepulau Raya Central Lampung Hospital according to the requirements element was 84.11% (Very Good), procedure was 79.43% (Good), implementation time was 79.69% (Good), cost/tariff was 78.65% (Good), product specifications was 77.08% (Good), implementing competence was 84.38% (Very Good), implementing behavior was 76.56% (Good), notice services was 78.65% (Good), and for all elements was 79.83% (Good). The quality of service that needs to be improved is an indicator of service competence, implementing and socializing the concept of an effective and responsive customer complaint handling system, so patients are not reluctant to submit their complaints because they know for sure that the complaint will be followed up.

Keywords: quality; satisfaction; service

**EFFECT OF KANGAROO TREATMENT METHOD ON BODY TEMPERATURE IN
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS (LBW)**

Ni Komang Ayu Resiyanti*, Ni Kadek Sulasih, A.A Istri Dalem Hana Yundari

STIKes Wira Medika, Jl. Kecak No.9A, Tonja, Kec. North Denpasar, Denpasar City, Bali 80239, Indonesia

[*ayuresiyanti@yahoo.com](mailto:ayuresiyanti@yahoo.com)

ABSTRACT

LBW is a serious health problem in the community because it is one of the causes of the high infant mortality rate. Data shows that more than 20 million babies worldwide are estimated to be born with LBW. Hypothermia is the most common problem in LBW babies. According to Saefuddin (2011), hypothermia can result in hypoxemia and continues with death in infants. One of the efforts that can be made to maintain temperature stability in Low Birth Weight Babies is by applying Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) method on temperature stability in Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants in the Perinatology Room of the Gianyar Regional General Hospital. This type of research is pre experimental design with one-group pre-post test design. Sampling was done by using quota sampling technique with a sample size of 14 babies. Analysis of the effect of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) on the temperature stability of infants using the statistical test paired t-test results obtained p value = 0.000 so that p value <0.05. This shows that there was an effect of the Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) method on temperature stability in LBW babies in the Perinatology Room of the Gianyar Regional General Hospital.

Keywords: kangaroo mother care; LBW; temperature stability

**ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SCHOOL ORDER**

Kodrat Pramudho, Dian Utama Pratiwi Putri*, Yessiana Luthfia Bahri

Public Health, Universitas Mitra Indonesia, Jl. ZA. Pagar Alam No.7, Gedong Meneng, Kec. Rajabasa, Kota
Bandar Lampung, Lampung 40115, Indonesia

*dian@umitra.ac.ikd

ABSTRACT

Clean and Healthy Behavior in school is a positive behavior carried out by every student, teacher, school guard, canteen officer or school stall, parents of students to prevent illness, improve their health and be active in maintaining a healthy environment at school independently. The purpose of the study was to know in depth the Implementation of School Order Development Program PHBS in elementary students in East Lampung District in 2020. The type of this research is qualitative and the results of the study are presented in a descriptive form. Subjects or informants were taken by Purposive Sampling. The number of informants was 14 people. Data collection techniques employed in-depth interviews and observation techniques. Data analysis was carried out by organizing the data obtained into a category, describing the data into units, analyzing important data, compiling or presenting data in accordance with the research problem in the form of conclusions that are easy to understand. Based on in-depth interviews with 14 informants there were 3 factors that influenced the success of the PHBS program in schools, namely input indicators (policy, support, funding, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and institutions), Process indicators (Advocacy, cadre training, socialization, plans activities, implementation movements, monitoring) and output indicators (8 indicators of Clean and Healthy Behavior in school). Furthermore, it can be summed up that Cross Programs and Cross Sectors are very influential in the successful implementation of Clean Life and Seat behavior programs in Schools by taking into account Input Indicators, Pross Indicators and Output Indicators

Keywords: analysis; behavior in school; clean and healthy; cross sector, success indicators

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONELINESS AND MENTAL HEALTH
CITIZENS OF DEVELOPMENT IN REHABILITATION CENTER**

Ice Yulia Wardani¹, Milazwarni Aisyah², Riska Amalya Nasution³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Prof Bahder Djohan, UI Depok Campus, West Java 16424, Indonesia

²Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Prof Bahder Djohan, UI Depok Campus, West Java 16424, Indonesia

³Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi, Jl. Jambi - Muara Bulian No.KM. 15, Mendalo Darat, Kec. Jambi Luar Kota, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

*iceyulia1@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

One of the impacts of being a partner is the experience of loneliness. Loneliness becomes one of the factors that can cause mental health problems in the penitentiary. The research aimed to determine the relationship between loneliness and the mental health of intimates in the penitentiary. The type of this research is quantitative with an analytical method of analysis with a cross-sectional approach of 216 inmates. The research instrument is Loneliness Scale Version 3 Modification for loneliness and the Self-Reporting Questionnaire for mental health problems. Data analysis was done through univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with Chi-square test. The Chi-Square test was used to determine the relationship between loneliness and mental health. This research showed the positive relationship between loneliness and mental health (emotional, mental disorders, psychosis disorders, and PTSD disorders) in the penitentiary with a p-value of <0.05. Therefore it is suggested to improve coaching activities to prevent or reduce the level of loneliness and mental health screening with related interventions to maintain mental health status and prevent and handle mental health problems of intimates.

Keywords: intimates; loneliness; mental health

PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY OF NURSING CARE IN A MONTH AFTER CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 OUTBREAK

Ni Putu Emy Darma Yanti*, Komang Menik Sri Krisnawati

Nursing Management Department, Nursing School, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Jl. PB. Sudirman,
Denpasar, Bali 80232, Indonesia

*emydarmayanti@unud.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Patient satisfaction is the level of happiness felt by the patient during treatment or the patient's perception of the care received while in the hospital. Patients who are not satisfied with the care services will generally file a complaint with the health service provider. Neglected patient dissatisfaction will result in a decrease in the capability of health services in the hospital. At the start of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic, the Indonesian government designated several hospitals as Coronavirus Disease 2019 referral hospitals. This led to the hospitals being the referral centers implementing various changes in accordance with the provisions for handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 patients. This study was conducted to identify patient satisfaction with nursing care quality at a month after Coronavirus Disease 2019 outbreak. This quantitative study used descriptive analytic design on 107 patients in the Inpatient Installation of one of the Covid-19 Referral Hospitals in Bali through purposive sampling. Data were collected using Patient Satisfaction with Nursing Care Quality Questionnaire (PSNCQQ) with a total of 19 items. Data were analyzed by univariate, presented with mean values and frequency distribution table. The results of the study found that the mean score of patient satisfaction was 75 with the lowest score of 50 and the highest was 95. Patient were more satisfied with the "concern and caring by nurses" and "nursing staff response to patient calls". Based on the category (cut of point median 70), the analysis showed that the majority of patients had good satisfaction (60.7%). This proves that the patient at the inpatient installation of one of the Covid-19 referral hospitals in Bali was satisfied with the nursing services received at a month after Coronavirus Disease 2019 outbreak.

Keywords: coronavirus disease 19; nursing care quality; patient satisfaction