



The 4th ICINNA

International Conference of Indonesian National Nurses Association

**“Optimizing Nurse
Welfare for A Better
Quality of Nursing
Services”**

Program Book



Jakarta, November 22-23, 2022

ppni-icinna.org

The 4th International Conference of Indonesian National Nurses Association

“Optimizing Nurse Welfare for A Better Quality of Nursing Services”

Publisher:

Central Board of Indonesian National Nurses Association

Graha PPNI

Jl. Lenteng Agung Raya No. 64

South Jakarta, Indonesia, 12610

Email: dpp@ppni-inna.org

23-24 November 2022

Graha PPNI

Jakarta, Indonesia



The 4th International Conference of Indonesian National Nurses Association

“Optimizing Nurse Welfare for A Better Quality of Nursing Services”

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Publisher:

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GREETING FROM PRESIDENT OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL NURSES ASSOCIATION



Good morning, greetings to all of us ...

The honorable, the Chairperson from all Region Board of Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA)

The honorable, the Chairperson of Foreign Board Representatives of Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) from Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The honorable, Central Association and Community of Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) and its Associations.

The honorable, all the speakers in this conference, that could not be mentioned one by one.

The honorable and that I am proud of, all the extraordinary committee of the 4th ICINNA who prepared the event and today we can carry out the 4th ICINNA, and hopefully the event will run smoothly until the end.

The honorable all the reviewers of the 4th ICINNA and all the guests who attend this conference.

The honorable Mr. Howard Catton, Chief Executive Officer from the International Council of Nurses (ICN) who will give a keynote speech in the second day of the conference.

Ladies and Gentlemen, on this extraordinary day let me express my gratitude to all of the attendees for the willingness to participate and present in the conference. We express our greatest gratitude to the Almighty God because we are in a healthy condition and be able to gather through the Zoom Meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) is a professional organization formed as a forum that brings together nurses and functions as a unifier, coach, developer and supervisor of nursing throughout Indonesia. In carrying out its function as a developer of the nursing profession, INNA has carried out various activities including scientific activities such as training, training of trainers, workshops, and seminars at local and national levels in various branches of nursing science. The chairman has mentioned that this time is the 4th ICINNA.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The 4th ICINNA which was held today is decided to be conducted by virtual based on several considerations. One of the reasons is because of the continuous impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It would be quiet a challenge for us if it is conducted offline/in-person format.

The theme of today's conference is "Optimizing nurse welfare for a better quality of nursing services". This this is really related to the update condition of nurses, not only in Indonesia bcongraut also in other parts of the world. In this conference we will hear the experts talk about this important topic, not only from 3 ministries in Indonesia and ICN, but also from nurse academician and practitioner from Korea, Australia, and United Kingdom. I

really support this conference as the medium to exchange thoughts, ideas and consider the future direction of nurse welfare.

Ladies and Gentlemen, one of the unique aspects of the ICINNA is a continuation with scientific writing workshop after ICINNA was conducted. It was started since the 1st ICINNA. It is the realization of our commitment in the Central Board of the Indonesia National Nurses Association to develop the capacity and welfare of INNA's member. So this time, I encourage all participants to optimize this opportunity.

Finally, I thank you again for those of you who were present, and I wish you have a lot of benefits for joining the 4th ICINNA event. Thank you for the committee's hard work so that this conference is successfully implemented. May we all always be in the protection of The Almighty God and be given health in carrying out our work.

Thank you...

Dr. Harif Fadhillah, S.Kp, SH, M.Kep, MH

President of INNA

COMMITTEE REPORT



Dear Colleagues and Friends,

On behalf of the 4th ICINNA committee, it is our great pleasure to welcome you for the 4th ICINNA. This conference is virtual conference. The ICINNA is organised every year and attract a large number of participants from nation and oversea to discuss the most important topics and advances in nursing. A very stimulating program has been prepared for you by the Scientific Committee. It offers you the opportunity to present your research in both oral and poster. The speakers and nurses from various disciplines, and scientists attending by virtual in this conference are part of an empathetic supportive nursing community. So, meet everyone by virtual you can while you are here, and enjoy networking.

We would to thank Central Board of Indonesia National Nurses Association (INNA) for supporting and great suggestion. In addition, we also would like to congratulate the organising committee which has shown a superb management in this conference. We are sure that the 4th ICINNA 2022 will

meet your educational needs and, on behalf of the 4th ICINNA committee, we wish you a memorable this conference.

Yours sincerely,

Haryanto, S.Kep., Ns., Ph.D

Chairman

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PROGRAM

Day 1, November 23, 2022 (in Indonesia Time, GMT +7)

- 08.30-09.20 Registration
- 09.20-09.30 Welcome Remark
- 09.30-09.45 Opening Ceremony
Indonesia Raya
Mars PPNI
Brief Video: ICINNA 1-3
- 09.45-10.15 Opening remarks:
- The Chief of the 4th ICINNA (International Conference of Indonesia National Nurses Association)
 - The president of the Indonesia National Nurses Association (INNA) and formally open the conference
 - Opening prayers (Mr. Nano Supriatna, S.Kep., Ns.)
- 10.15-10.45 Keynote speech
Dr. Harif Fadhillah, S.Kp, S.H., M.Kep., M.H (President of INNA)
Topic: Current Situation of Nursing Welfare in Indonesia And Its Future Direction
- 10.45-11.15 Dr. Dra. Hj. Ida Fauziyah, M.Si.
(Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia)
Topic: Policies and Welfare Guarantees of Health Workers
- 11.20-13.00 Plenary Session I: Nursing and Economical Welfare and Legislation
Moderator: Nuniek Noorfiani, S.Kp, MSE
Note taker: Dr. Dewi Gayatri, S.Kp, M.Kes
- Jasmen Ojak Haholongan Nadeak, S.Kep, Ns., S.H., M.H, CLA (Central Board INNA)
Topic: INNA's Role in Law Protection and Advocacy
 - Made Arya Wijaya, S.E., M.Sc (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia)
Topic: Scheme of Nursing Welfare
 - Hyang Yuol Lee, Ph.D (Catholic University of Korea, Seoul)
Topic: Nursing Economical Welfare in Korea
- 13.00-14.00 Lunch break
- 14.00-14.30 Keynote Speech

Budi Gunadi Sadikin
(Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia)
Topic: Human Resources Transformation in Improving Quality Service

- 14.40-15.30 Plenary Session II: Nursing Service, Patient Safety, and Nursing Partiality
Moderator: Sigit Mulyono, S.Kp, M.N
Note taker: Eka Malfasari, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.J
- Chelsey Helliwell, R.N., M.N (Canberra Health Services, Australia)
Topic: Nursing Care System in Australia
 - Dr. Bibha Simkhada, Ph.D., B.Sc, PGCE, FHEA (University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom)
Topic: UK's Welfare National Health System
- 15.30-15.50 Display of Poster Presentation
- 15.50-16.00 Closing Day 1

Day 2, November 24, 2022 (in Indonesia Time, GMT +7)

- 08.00-09.00 Registration
- 09.00-09.05 Opening 2nd day of the conference
- 09.05-09.30 Keynote Speech
Mr. Howard Catton (CEO of ICN)
Topic: Law and Regulation in Nursing Welfare
- 09.30-12.00 Oral Presentation Session 1
Breakout Room 1-4
- 12.00-12.45 Lunch Break
- 12.45-15.00 Oral Presentation Session 2
Breakout Room 5-8
- 15.00-15.30 Break
- 15.30-16.00 Announcement: Best Oral and Poster Presenter
Closing Ceremony:
The Chief of the 4th ICINNA

SCHEDULE FOR ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION

BREAKOUT ROOM 1 (9 abstracts)

Moderator: Agussalim, S.Kp, MSN, MST, DNS

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing services (sub theme: COVID-19)
09.45-09.55	1. Characteristics of healthcare professionals who work in COVID-19 isolation unit in Indonesia: A cross sectional study (abstract 1) (Elsi Dwi Hapsari , Nursalam Nursalam, Setiawan Setiawan, Diah Priyantini)
09.55-10.00	Q & A
10.00-10.10	2. Organizational effort in dealing with burnout among primary health nurse during and post pandemic (abstract 22) (Fery Agusman Motubo Mendrofa , Umi Hani)
10.10-10.15	Q & A
10.15-10.25	3. The compliance of the Palu community with the implementation of health protocols to prevent COVID-19 (abstract 6) (Aminuddin, I Wayan Supetran, Andi Saifah, Irsanty Collein)
10.25-10.30	Q & A
10.30-10.40	4. Self-care behavior of type 2 diabetes patients with symptoms of peripheral neuropathy during the COVID-19 pandemic: A qualitative study (abstract 36) (Laode Saltar , Junaiti Sahar, Ety Rekawati)
10.40-10.45	Q & A
10.45-10.55	5. The relationship between stress and sleep quality of nurses in the Covid-19 treatment room (abstract 49) (Yarwin Yari , Hardin La ramba, Dameria Saragi)
10.55-11.00	Q & A
11.00-11.10	6. The effectiveness of health education to ward knowledge about protocols and healthy lifestyles of school age children during the pandemic of COVID-19 (abstract 52) (Apri Rahma Dewi , Jupri Kartono, Anton Surya Prasetya, Ni Nyoman Widi Astari)
11.10-11.15	Q & A

11.15-11.25	7. Nurses in caring patient palliative with COVID-19: A review of the literature (abstract 61) (Ni Komang Sukra Andini , Sang Ayu Ketut Candrawati)
11.25-11.30	Q & A
11.30-11.40	8. Awareness of continuous professional development nurse and impact on missed nursing care in Indonesia hospitals during pandemic COVID-19: A qualitative study (abstract 62) (Nur Miladiyah Rahmah , Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati, Rita Sekarsari, Trevino A. Pakasi)
11.40-11.45	Q & A
11.45-11.55	9. Factors affecting the administration of vitamin a during the COVID-19 pandemic (abstract 84) (Widiana Putri , Dian Sari)
11.55-12.00	Q & A
12.00-12.05	Wrap up

BREAKOUT ROOM 2 (9 abstracts)

Moderator: Dr. Atik Hodikoh, M.Kep, Sp.Mat

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing services (sub theme: pediatric nursing)
09.45-09.55	1. Risk factors of febrile under five years old in Jayapura City (Abstract 2) (Fransica B. Batticaca , Yunita Kristina, Eva Sinaga)
09.55-10.00	Q & A
10.00-10.10	2. Story telling and music: Improve sleep quality in children during COVID-19 pandemic in Sintang (Abstract 10) (Shinta Widiastuty Anggerainy , Susito, Ika Nurindiyahwati, Mohamad Ikhsan)
10.10-10.15	Q & A
10.15-10.25	3. The Experience of Mother in Breastfeeding and Weaning Practice for Baby Under Two Years Old (Abstract 15) (Shinta Widiastuty Anggerainy , Mohamad Ikhsan, Siti Nurul Huda)
10.25-10.30	Q & A
10.30-10.40	4. Storytelling Therapy on Preschool Children's Anxiety Level While Undergoing Hospitalization (Abstract 30) (Vitria Kaat, Wahyuny Langelo , Cindy T. M. Oroh)
10.40-10.45	Q & A

10.45-10.55	5. Children And Their Experiences About Flood Disasters: Qualitative Study (Abstract 31) (Susanti Niman , Mustikasari, Novy Helena Daulima, Dewi Gayatri)
10.55-11.00	Q & A
11.00-11.10	6. Information Technology (It) In Child Nursing Services (Abstract 71) (Leny Fadayu Astuti , Gusreni Van Gobel, Sri Hartini)
11.10-11.15	Q & A
11.15-11.25	7. The Role Of Child Nurses in Reduce Stress Hospitalization In School Age Children (Abstract 72) (Leny Fadayu Astuti , Sri Hartini)
11.25-11.30	Q & A
11.30-11.40	8. The Effect Of Peer Group Education Using Booklets On Mother's Attitude In The Management Of Diarrhea For Children Under Five In Kulon Progo District (Abstract 75) (Lely Lusmilasari , Risky Ayu Apriliandi, Miftahul' Iza, Annisa Hasna Rudanti, Fine Ismayani)
11.40-11.45	Q & A
11.45-11.50	Wrap up
11.55-12.00	
12.00-12.05	

BREAKOUT ROOM 3 (9 abstracts)

Moderator: Dr. Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, S.Kep, Ns., MANP

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing Services (sub theme: Medical Surgical Nursing)
09.45-09.55	1. Level of nurses' knowledge at public health center regarding initial treatment of stroke patients in Banjarbaru City (Abstract 5) (Agianto , Farid Akhmad Abdi Khairi, Herry Setiawan)
09.55-10.00	Q & A
10.00-10.10	2. Anxiety and fasting glucose levels of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Jambi City (Abstract 21) (Daryanto , Mashudi, Mila Triana Sari)
10.10-10.15	Q & A
10.15-10.25	3. The effect of sanitary pads on the healing of chronic diabetic foot ulcer wounds (Abstract 33) (Junaidi , Haryanto, Tuter Kardiatur)

10.25-10.30	Q & A
10.30-10.40	4. Self-management intervention in colorectal cancer patients: A systematic review (Abstract 46) (Ratna Aryani , Debbie Dahlia, Dewi Gayatri, Sukma Wicaturatmashudi, Sukarmin)
10.40-10.45	Q & A
10.45-10.55	5. Elevation lower extremity 60° to wound healing score among patient with diabetic foot ulcers: A quasi experimental study (Abstract 47) (Usman , Haryanto, Jaka Pradika, Syahid Amrullah, Cau Kim Jiu, Wuriani, Kharisma Pratama, Yenni Lukita, Hartono, Indri Erwhani)
10.55-11.00	Q & A
11.00-11.10	6. Patient's characteristic of esophago-gastroduodenoscopic gastrointestinal endoscopy at Primaya Hospital East Bekasi, from October 2021 to October 2022 (Abstract 60) (Bayu A. Sismanto , Achmad Fauji, Nur M. Rahmah)
11.10-11.15	Q & A
11.15-11.25	7. The effect of relaxation therapy on breathing in the levels of anxiety in hypertension patients in Menyali Village working area of Sawan II health center (Abstract 69) (I Dewa Ayu Rismayanti , Ni Ketut Putri Marthasari, I Made Sundayana, Putu Indah Sintya Dewi, Made Yunica Astriani)
11.25-11.30	Q & A
11.30-11.40	8. Evidence based nursing stroke management through the use of mobile health against secondary stroke prevention: A systematic review (Abstract 73) (Frida Voliana , Yunita Sari)
11.40-11.45	Q & A
11.45-11.55	9. Self-management on quality of life of type II diabetes mellitus patients: A systematic review (Abstract 74) (Sukma Wicaturatmashudi , Pradana Soewondo, Debie Dahlia, Sri Yona, Dewi Gayatri, Ratna Aryani, Sukarmin)
11.55-12.00	Q & A
12.00-12.05	Wrap up

BREAKOUT ROOM 4 (7 abstracts)

Moderator: Dr. Shinta Silaswati, S.Kp, M.Sc

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing services (sub theme: medical surgical nursing, community and gerontological nursing, emergency nursing)
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09.45-09.55	1. The mirror effect on muscle strength in non-hemorrhic stroke patients in Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten Hospital (Abstract 77) (Agus Suharto , Tri Windarti, Limawan)
09.55-10.00	Q & A
10.00-10.10	2. Factors affecting of the wound healing patients diabetic foot ulcer in the health center at rural area of South Borneo (Abstract 90) (Chrisnawati, Fx Budiyono, And Bernadeta Trihandini)
10.10-10.15	Q & A
10.15-10.25	3. Determinant of healthy school implementation: Indicator based (Abstract 19) (Deswinda , Candra Saputra, M. Zul'irfan, Najlah Halifa, Nina Trisnawati)
10.25-10.30	Q & A
10.30-10.40	4. The relationship of knowledge on the prevention behavior of degenerative diseases in the elderly (Abstract 50) (Herlina , Lusiana Silvana)
10.40-10.45	Q & A
10.45-10.55	5. The effect of matching card therapy and crossword puzzle therapy on cognitive function in the elderly (Abstract 87) (Lilik Pranata, Vincencius Surani, Sri Indaryati, Keristina Ajul, M. Yamin)
10.55-11.00	Q & A
11.00-11.10	6. Primary survey time and hemodynamic status of physical trauma patients at the emergency department: A quantitative study (Abstract 9) (Makkasau Plasay , Satriani, Musmulyadi, Muh. Taslim)
11.10-11.15	Q & A
11.15-11.25	7. Literature review: The effectiveness of digital early warning system (EWS) on response time in hospital (Abstract 79) (Sri Utaminingsih , Yunita Sari)
11.25-11.30	Q & A
11.30-11.40	Wrap up
11.40-11.45	
11.45-11.55	
11.55-12.00	
12.00-12.05	

BREAKOUT ROOM 5 (9 abstracts)

Moderator: Dr. Atik Hodikoh, M.Kep, Sp.Mat

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing Services (Sub theme: Maternity Nursing)
12.30-12.40	1. How Pregnant Women Seek for Health Information About Pregnancy At Bekasi City (Abstract 12) (Kania Wulan, Desrinah Harahap , Fauziah H. Wada)
12.40-12.45	Q & A
12.45-12.55	2. Pregnancy Myths In Urban Community At Bekasi City, West Java, Indonesia (Abstract 14) (Kholilah, Desrinah Harahap , Salamah T. Batubara)
12.55-13.00	Q & A
13.00-13.10	3. Perception and health care needed of stunting prevention among adolescent pregnant women: A qualitative study (Abstract 37) (Erfina , Suni Hariati, Suryani)
13.10-13.15	Q & A
13.15-13.25	4. Application of Swanson's caring nursing theory and the concept of social support in maternity with fetal malpresentation (breech presentation): Case report (Abstract 44) (Kheli Fitria Annuril , Yati Afiyanti, Tri Budiati)
13.25-13.30	Q & A
13.30-13.40	5. Description of the knowledge level of adolescent women about anemia in Junior High School State 2 Kembaran Purwokerto (Abstract 53 (Made Suandika , Etika Dewi Cahyaningrum, Woung Ru-Tang, Refa Teja Muti, Dwi Astuti)
13.40-13.45	Q & A
13.45-13.55	6. Non-Pharmacology interversion of sexual problems among menopausal women (Abstract 64) (Irna Nursanti , Dewi Anggraini, Aisyah)
13.55-14.00	Q & A
14.00-14.10	7. Experience of pregnant mothers in receiving ante natal care services in hospital (Abstract 80) (Suryani Hartati)
14.10-14.15	Q & A
14.15-15.25	8. The experience of papuan mothers who did not participate in the family planning program (KB) In Jayapura City (Abstract 81) (Yunita Kristina , Diyah Astuti Nurfa'izah, Mawar Melania Umrah)
14.25-14.30	Q & A

14.30-14.40	9. The effect of the application of "Newborn Care Information System (Siperbal)" on mother's knowledge in perinatal care (Abstract 82) (Yektingtyastuti , Devita Elsanti, Rhido Muktiadi)
14.40-14.45	Q & A
14.45-14.50	Wrap up

BREAKOUT ROOM 6 (8 abstracts)

Moderator: Dr. Shinta Silaswati, S.Kp, M.Sc

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing services (sub theme: mental health nursing, patient's education, basic nursing)
12.30-12.40	1. The knowledge and attitude of nurses about nursing ethical principles in the private hospital (Abstract 89) (Anastasia Maratning, Chrisnawati, Lucia Andi Chrismilasari)
12.40-12.45	Q & A
12.45-12.55	2. Resilience and emotional intelligence related to workers' stress level in the quarter life crisis (Abstract 38) (Diva Aisyah Oktaviana , Ice Yulia Wardani)
12.55-13.00	Q & A
13.00-13.10	3. The effect of telenursing methods on medication compliance in schizophrenic clients (Abstract 40) (Yuliati , Claudia Jennifer)
13.10-13.15	Q & A
13.15-13.25	4. The effect of audiovisual media health education on parents' knowledge in preventing stunting in toddlers in Minaesa Village, North Minahasa (Abstract 55) (Sri Wahyuni , Silvia Dewi Mayasari Riu, Esther N. Tamunu)
13.25-13.30	Q & A
13.30-13.40	5. Description of Kolcaba theory approach to reduce pain in venous access procedure of children with the Dengue Hemorrhagic fever: A case study (Abstract 56) (Dorce Sisfiani Sarimin , Windawaty Humola, Tati S Ponidjan, Yourisna Pasambo, Jon W Tangka, Suwandi Luneto, Rolly Rondonuwu)
13.40-13.45	Q & A
13.45-13.55	6. Systematic review: Usability of a mobile application in increasing knowledge of diabetes mellitus foot care (Abstract 78) (Kustini , Yunita Sari)
13.55-14.00	Q & A

14.00-14.10	7. Caring behavior of nurses based on the culture of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) people (Abstract 58) (Aemilianus Mau , Tutik Sri Hariyati, Enie Novieastari, And Dewi Gayatri)
14.10-14.15	Q & A
14.15-14.20	Wrap up
14.25-14.30	
14.30-14.40	
14.40-14.45	
14.45-14.50	

BREAKOUT ROOM 7 (7 abstracts)

Moderator: Agussalim, S.Kp, MSN, MST, DNS

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing Management and Nursing Services (sub theme: maternity nursing)
12.30-12.40	1. Employee engagement: Implication of diverse nursing workforce at public hospital in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Abstract 7) (Aini Ahmad , Sabrina Jumat, Azimah Mohd Masri)
12.40-12.45	Q & A
12.45-12.55	2. Design of SBAR communication application based on SNARS and digital-based Imogene King Theory in doing handover in hospital (Abstract 11) (Viere Allanled Siauta, Budiman , lin Inayah, Lilis Rohayani, Fauziah Rudhiati)
12.55-13.00	Q & A
13.00-13.10	3. The relationship between the completeness of nursing care documentation and the outcome of stroke patients in the emergency room (Abstract 13) (Mg Enny Mulyatsih, Nursalam, Amelia Ganefianty)
13.10-13.15	Q & A
13.15-13.25	4. The relationship between triage accuracy and nurse response time in the emergency department (Abstract 18) (Erlin Ifadah , Apri Sunadi, Farida Yunimaisah)
13.25-13.30	Q & A
13.30-13.40	5. Factors influencing nurses' occupational stress levels in Singkawang: A cross-sectional study (Abstract 35) (Susito, Raju Kapadia , Egidius Umbu Ndeta, Suhendra, Wulan Deasy)

	Rindayani)
13.40-13.45	Q & A
13.45-13.55	6. Implementation of telenursing in care, education, and management: A scoping review (Abstract 45) (Anja Hesnia Kholis , Masrullah, Bakti Setiawan, Alik Septian Mubarok, Ririn Probowati, Kurniawati, Eko Sih Panglipuringtyas, Haidir Fitri, Nurchamid, Rudi Yuli Widodo)
13.55-14.00	Q & A
14.00-14.10	7. Effect of cinnamomum spice on rheumatoid arthritis pain in menopause women (Abstract 88) (Lisda Maria, Subhan)
14.10-14.15	Q & A
14.15-15.25	Wrap up
14.25-14.30	
14.30-14.40	
14.40-14.45	
14.45-14.50	

BREAKOUT ROOM 8 (9 abstracts)

Moderator: Dr. Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, S.Kep, Ns., MANP

Thursday, 24 November 2022 (WIB)	Theme: Nursing professional life and nursing education & research
12.30-12.40	1. The perceived benefits, rewards, supports, and commitment to the preceptor role among registered nurses of public hospital in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Abstract 8) (Aini Ahmad , Norkazimah Abdullah, Azimah Mohd Masri)
12.40-12.45	Q & A
12.45-12.55	2. Dilemmas and expectancies of independent nursing practice (Abstract 24) (Hasti Primadilla , Fitarina, Fajar Desma Wahyudi, Meizano Ardi Muhamad)
12.55-13.00	Q & A
13.00-13.10	3. Strategies for using social media for nurses at hospital: Literature review (Abstract 32) (Siti Anisah)
13.10-13.15	Q & A

13.15-13.25	4. Independent nursing practice in Lampung Indonesia (Abstract 68) (Hasti Primadilla , Fitarina, Fajar Desma Wahyudi, Meizano Ardi Muhamad)
13.25-13.30	Q & A
13.30-13.40	5. Analyzing the affecting factors of learning outcomes at nursing clinical practices in Indonesia: Literature review (Abstract 23) (Miming Oxyandi , Santha Letchmi Panduragan, Faridah Mohd Said)
13.40-13.45	Q & A
13.45-13.55	6. A new diabetic foot risk recurrence assessment tool: Sensitivity and specificity study (Abstract 26) (Haryanto , Syahid Amrullah, Suriadi, Supriadi, Imran, Yunita Sari)
13.55-14.00	Q & A
14.00-14.10	7. Validity and reliability of the questionnaire on the utilization of maternal and child health handbook in Indonesia (Abstract 43) (Elsi Dwi Hapsari , Lathifah Infrastuti, Rani Luthfi Indriati, Galuh Puspito Sari)
14.10-14.15	Q & A
14.15-15.25	8. Strategies for implementing interprofessional education and interprofessional collaborative practice: A literature review (Abstract 54) (Made Satya Nugraha Gautama , Fiyanisa Aziza Kharismawati, Leny Fadayu Astuti, Maulidyati, Aziz Hidayatulloh)
14.25-14.30	Q & A
14.30-14.40	9. Students' musculoskeletal disorders complaints during online learning (Abstract 83) (Sajodin , Fadilah Aliya Fitri Alfian, Santy Sanusi)
14.40-14.45	Q & A
14.45-14.50	Wrap up

LIST OF POSTER PRESENTATION

1. How effective is the audio-visual method as a media of health promotion about HIV/AIDS on the knowledge level and attitude of adolescents in Oksibil, Papua? (abstract 4) (**Eva Sinaga**, Fransisca B. Batticaca, Velomina Runtung)
2. Relationship of family support with 5 pillars diabetes mellitus on controlling the elderly blood sugar levels in outpatient ward (abstract 16) (**Fajar Susanti**, Lilis Handayani, Jamiatun, Umi Kalsum)
3. The relationship of primiparous mother's knowledge with breastfeeding success at the leuwisadeng district health center, Bogor regency, West Java (abstract 17) (**Iis Indiyani**, Aprisunadi, Shelly Melinda)
4. Evaluation of wound care outcome in a home care setting: A retrospective descriptive study (abstract 25) (**Saldy Yusuf**, Nuhridatul, Muhammad Ichsan, Sukmawati Kasim)
5. Development video content to prevent dropout among patients with DFU (abstract 27) (**Saldy Yusuf**, Takdir Tahir, Abdul Majid, Laode Nur Abdul Tamrin, Rasnita, Aulia Nur Aziza)
6. The relationship between psychological well-being and quality of life in breast cancer patients in Jakarta (abstract 28) (**Safa Taqiya Fidelia**, Dewi Gayatri, Hanny Handayani, Sri Mintasih)
7. Evaluation of HIV/AIDS national strategy and action plan in Bali, Indonesia 2010-2014 (abstract 29) (**I Wayan Antariksawan**)
8. The relationship between spirituality and quality of life in breast cancer patient in DKI Jakarta (abstract 34) (**Erika Asri Adriati**, Dewi Gayatri, Tuti Afriani, Retno Dwi Santi)
9. The effect of basic life support training on basic life support knowledge of the firefighter and rescue team in Bengkulu City (abstract 41) (**Fernalia**, Pawilyah, Sevin Verennika)
10. Nursing care in children with pneumonia to fulfil the oxygen demand: a case study (abstract 42) (**Erna Julianti**, Adiyati Mardiyah, Elni, Della Tasya)
11. Effectiveness of red dragon fruit peel tea water (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) on cholesterol levels in white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) (abstract 48) (**Nurannisa**, Diena Juliana, Asmaul Husna, Fauzan Alfikrie)
12. Method of intervention focused on reducing the negative impact and incidence of cyberbullying on students: A scoping review (abstract 51) (**Iyus Yosep**, Rohman Hikmat, Ai Mardiyah)
13. Determinants of using VNursLab-Plus as a learning method in nursing education (abstract 59) (**Maria Komariah**, Iqbal Pramukti, Restuning Widiasih, Raini Diah Susanti, Marko Hermawan)

14. The relationship of self – care management with quality of life of chronic kidney disease patients treating hemodialysis therapy (Abstract 63) (**Made Yos Kresnayana**, I Gede Sukrawan, I Made Sundayana)
15. Transformational leadership role in nursing service: literature review (abstract 67) (Ahsan, **Nia Agustiningsih**)
16. The effect of game education human papillomavirus for teen (GAMED HPV for teen) on knowledge, attitudes and willingness of adolescents to vaccinate HPV in Yogyakarta (abstract 70) (**Wiwin Lismidiati**, Lia Puspitasari, Widyawati)
17. The relationship between coping with aggressive behavior of adolescents in the event of social conflict (abstract 86) (**Elisabet Agnes Jaftoran**, Mustikasari, Ria Utami Panjaitan)

Evaluator for Poster Presentation:

1. Dr. Mohammad Fatkhul Mubin, S.Kp, M. Kep., Sp.Kep.J
2. Ns. Dian Fitria, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.J
3. Ns. Ratna Aryani, M.Kep

ABSTRACTS

Abstract 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS WHO WORK IN COVID-19 ISOLATION UNIT IN INDONESIA: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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Objectives: to identify characteristics of healthcare professionals who work in COVID-19 isolation unit (CIU) compared to those who did not in Indonesia.

Methods: a cross sectional design was employed from June to August 2021. A consecutive sampling was used to draw 401 respondents. Data were collected using questionnaire which provided in google form. Independent t-Test and Mann-whitney test were used for data analysis. **Results:** In this study, 42.39% respondents were working in CIU. There were no significant differences in terms of place of origin, ethnicity, religion, profession, education, salary, and experience of diagnosed with COVID-19 between those who work in CIU and who did not. Compared to those who did not work in CIU, healthcare professionals who work in CIU were significantly have younger age, higher percentage of male, having single status, and have tendency of having lower score of fear of COVID-19 (34.97 vs 38.43, $p < 0.001$; 41.76% vs 24.24%, $p < 0.001$; 21.76% vs 12.99%, $p = 0.02$; 18.05 vs 19.15, $p = 0.07$; respectively).

Conclusions: Specific strategies need to be applied to minimize the exposure and fear of COVID-19 as well as to prepare second-tier healthcare professionals who work in CIU. Protection of healthcare professional, welfare, and developing interprofessional collaborative need to be ensured.

Keywords: COVID-19, healthcare professional

Abstract 2

RISK FACTORS OF FEBRILE UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD IN JAYAPURA CITY

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Globally, pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, febrile, acute upper tract infection, and malnutrition remain the leading causes of death for children under five. A lot of children deaths in Jayapura during 2019 were caused by febrile. In 2021, it was reported that 20.5% children under five years old in Holtecamp Village experienced febrile, 17.9% suffered from malaria, and children with acute upper tract infection and others health problems were 10.3% and 7,7%, respectively.

Objectives: This study aimed to describe determinant factors of febrile in children under five years old in Holtecamp Village, Jayapura City, Papua.

Methods: A descriptive quantitative correlational study with a cross-sectional approach was conducted among 94 children under five who actively visited the integrated post in Holtecamp Village. A questionnaire of determinant factors of children under five years old was used to collect data. Chi-square test was performed. Ethical clearance and health protocols were applied during the study.

Results: The results indicated that there were correlation between malaria, acute upper tract infection, and febrile ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$). Conversely, there were no correlation between diarrhoea, infection and febrile ($p\text{-value} > 0,05$).

Conclusions: It is concluded that the risk factors of febrile among children under five in Holtecamp Village included malaria and acute upper tract infection.

Keywords: children under five, febrile, Holtecamp, Jayapura, risk factors

Abstract 4

HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE AUDIO-VISUAL METHOD AS A MEDIA OF HEALTH PROMOTION ABOUT HIV/AIDS ON THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS IN OKSIBIL, PAPUA?

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There has been an increase in the number of HIV cases in Oksibil, adolescent was the second most infected age group. Globally, 60% adolescents have not been well-equipped with adequate information regarding HIV/AIDS, including local adolescents in Oksibil. Video is one of digital medias that may affect the level of knowledge. It provides auditory and visual stimulation that facilitates clear and concise messages, resulting in more optimal understanding. **Objectives:** to identify the effectiveness of health promotion about HIV/AIDS using audio-visual (video) on knowledge and attitude of adolescents in Oksibil. **Methods:** A pre-experimental study with one group pre-test/post-test design with a cross-sectional approach was conducted among 45 respondents. Participants completed a questionnaire on their HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitude. A 8-minute educational video was shown, and participants completed a post-test. Descriptive statistics and Wilcoxon test were performed. **Results:** the knowledge scores significantly improved after watching the video (p -value= 0.001) while the attitude had no significant improvement (p -value= 0,198). **Conclusions:** video is an effective tool for improving the knowledge level about HIV/AIDS of adolescents in Oksibil but not the attitude. Further evaluation of attitude and local based interventions might be needed to improve the attitude of adolescents.

Keywords: Attitude, audio-visual media, health promotion, HIV/AIDS, knowledge

Abstract 5

LEVEL OF NURSES' KNOWLEDGE AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER REGARDING INITIAL TREATMENT OF STROKE PATIENTS IN BANJARBARU CITY

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The incidence of stroke is increasing every year. This requires good initial treatment by health workers according to the needs of nurses about the initial treatment. Nurses who work at public health center is the first line of health worker in initial treatment. This is very necessary to prevent the complication and death of stroke. **Objectives:** to determine the nurses' knowledge level in eight Public Health Centers regarding initial treatment of stroke patients, Banjarbaru City. **Methods:** This research was descriptive study design. There were 63 nurses with consecutive sampling employed in this study and a questionnaire was used to measure the nurse knowledge. The data analysis was univariate. **Results:** Female is majority in this study (71.4%), and nursing diploma (58.7%) is the most educational background for nurses. Almost all of nurses (98.4%) did not get stroke training. There were 40 nurses (63.5%) have good knowledge and 23 nurses (36.5%) have sufficient knowledge. The nurse knowledge are anamnesis, physical and neurological examination, respiratory and airway stabilization, hemodynamic stabilization, early physical examination and diagnostic test, intra cranial controlling, hemorrhagic transformation treatment, seizure and body temperature controlling. **Conclusions:** Good knowledge of nurses in the initial handling of stroke patients can reduce morbidity and mortality rates among stroke patients.

Keywords: Knowledge, nurse, stroke, treatment

Abstract 6

THE COMPLIANCE OF THE PALU COMMUNITY WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS TO PREVENT COVID-19

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COVID-19 changes the order of social life, making the world a place that is no longer the same as it used to be. **Objectives:** to explore the description of the compliance of the Palu community with the implementation of health protocols to prevent the transmission of COVID-19. **Methods:** This study was conducted using a mix of explanatory research methods. Respondents of this study were people living in Palu, with a total sample of 268 people who were selected using the cluster random sampling method. In-depth interviews were conducted with 12 respondents to dig deeper into the variables studied. Data were analyzed using the Pearson correlation test and thematic qualitative analysis. **Results:** The results of this study show that there is a significant relationship between the compliance of the Palu community with the implementation of health. **Conclusions:** The positive correlation means that the higher the compliance of the Palu community, the higher the levels of COVID-19 prevention with moderate strength. For this reason, a suggestion that can be given to policymakers is to continue to socialize COVID-19 prevention so it becomes a habit that is inherent in every person of Palu.

Keywords: compliance, COVID-19

Abstract 7

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: IMPLICATION OF DIVERSE NURSING WORKFORCE AT PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

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Objectives: to determine the drivers affecting employee engagement, the level of engagement, the outcomes and the needed improvement in achieving excellent employee engagement among full time Registered Nurses. **Methods:** A quantitative descriptive study was conducted on 318 Registered Nurses. The questionnaire was adapted from the Model of Employee Engagement (Hewitt 2015) which consists of Drivers Affecting Employee Engagement, level of engagement, nursing engagement outcomes and the needed improvement to achieve excellent employee engagement. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to ascertain significant relationships of nurses' profile and their drivers and levels of engagement. **Results:** nurses agreed to the perceived drivers of engagement related to company practices, work, basics, organizational brand, leadership and performance. These nurses were also satisfied with their levels of performance related to job satisfaction, employee commitment and employee empowerment. Correlations were used and revealed that years of service ($r = -.131$) and awards and recognition ($r = .239$) are significantly related to perceived engagement drivers while age ($r = .141$), civil status ($r = .115$), highest educational attainment ($r = .127$), awards and recognition ($r = .191$) and years of service ($r = -.132$) were related to their engagement levels. There is a strong association between engagement levels and engagement outcomes. **Conclusions:** The study that surface in this inquiry had lead to the development of the desired program to better the employee engagement in the Nursing Department.

Keywords: employee engagement, registered nurses

Abstract 8

THE PERCEIVED BENEFITS, REWARDS, SUPPORTS, AND COMMITMENT TO THE PRECEPTOR ROLE AMONG REGISTERED NURSES OF PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

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Objectives: to explore the Registered Nurses on the perceptions of benefits, support and commitment to the preceptor role. **Methods:** A quantitative, descriptive correlational design was used to determine correlation of interrelationships between variables pertaining to preceptors' perceptions. A four-part questionnaire using Likert-Scale was used to collect data: the Preceptor's Perceptions of Benefits and Reward Scale (PPBR), the Preceptor's Perceptions of Support Scale (PPS), Commitment to the Preceptor Role Scale (CPR) and a demographic information section (Dibert and Goldenberg (1995). A convenience sample was drawn from preceptors who became a nurse preceptor in the National Guard Hospital Al Ahsa KSA. **Results:** Positive correlation was found between the preceptor's perception of benefits and rewards associated with the preceptor role and the preceptors' commitment to the role ($r=0.339$, $p=0.000$), the preceptor's perception of support for the preceptor role and the preceptor's commitment to the role ($r=0.482$, $p=0.000$). There is relationship between the preceptor's years of nursing experience and; a) the preceptor's perception of benefits and rewards as preceptor role ($r=0.200$, $p=0.004$), not statistically significant, b) the preceptor's perception of support for the preceptor role ($r=0.065$, $p=0.361$) and c) the preceptor's perception of commitment to the role ($r=0.112$, $p=0.111$). The most benefit and reward the preceptor feel is they are able to share their knowledge with new nurses and nursing students with mean value 2.8 (SD=0.399). **Conclusions:** The study has suggested the formulation a policy for preceptor, the necessity of attending the preceptorship workshop, revision workload for preceptor, and feedback meeting.

Keywords: Perceived, benefits, preceptor role

Abstract 9

PRIMARY SURVEY TIME AND HEMODYNAMIC STATUS OF PHYSICAL TRAUMA PATIENTS AT THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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A rapid action shall be performed to save injured patient's live which requires competency to conduct a primary assessment less than 10 second that focuses on Airway, Breathing, Circulation and Disability, Exposure. This decision needs rapid and precise time, meanwhile the patients progress observation must be done by evaluating through the observation of non-invasive hemodynamic status of pulse indication, breathing, capillary refill time and conscious level. **Objectives:** to find out the correlation of the primary survey time and the hemodynamic status of the trauma patients. **Methods:** The research employed the Cross-Sectional Study, as many as 40 patients included as the respondents referred to inclusion criteria and selected by using purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in the emergency room of Regional Public Hospital of Labuang Baji Makassar. The research was ethically approved in accordance with number 022/STIKES-NH/KEPK/XII-2020. **Results:** The result showed the significant correlation of the primary survey time and the hemodynamic status of the trauma patients based on statistical test of *Fisher Exact Test* which obtained the value of $p=0.007 < \alpha=0.05$. **Conclusions:** the faster the primary survey conducted, the better the patients' hemodynamic status would be.

Keywords: Hemodynamic, primary survey, trauma patient

Abstract 10

STORY TELLING AND MUSIC: IMPROVE SLEEP QUALITY IN CHILDREN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SINTANG

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Objectives: to identify story telling to improve sleep quality during COVID-19 pandemic in Sintang. **Methods:** The research uses quasy experiment with the pre-post test control group design. The sampling technique was by consecutive sampling. The number of samples involved in this study were 43 school-age who were devided into two groups. The first group is given story telling (n=24) and the second group is given listening music (n=19). Story telling and music was given for 3 consecutive days within a span of 30 minutes 1x before going to bed at night. Listening music lullabies is given using a mobile-phone, and story telling is read by the parent. Data were collected from October-November 2021 in Sungai Ana Village and Baning Kota Village, in Sintang Regency. Used the instrument Sleep Disturbance Scale for Children (SDSC) to measurement of score sleep disturbance scale. The sensitivity value of the SDSC instrument was 71.4% and the specificity was 54.5%. The analysis was performed using an independent t-Test. **Results:** The result show that a significant difference between the average score of the sleep disturbance scale before and after given story teling and music (p value=0.000). **Conclusions:** Between story telling and music, there no superior, both of them is effective to improve sleep quality in children.

Keywords: Children, COVID-19 pandemic, music, sleep quality, story telling

Abstract 11

DESIGN OF SBAR COMMUNICATION APPLICATION BASED ON SNARS AND DIGITAL-BASED IMOGENE KING THEORY IN DOING HANDOVER IN HOSPITAL

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Objectives: to identify the SBAR communication design based on SNARS (National Standard for Hospital Accreditation) and the digital-based Imogene King nursing theory in conducting handovers in nursing services. **Methods:** The type of research used is qualitative research with the Research and Development (RND) method. There are ten stages according to Borg & Gall (2016). The researcher only carried out three stages, namely collecting research information, planning, and developing the initial form of the product. Information gathering with focus group discussions (FGD) on 5 nurse managers and caregivers at Advent Hospital Bandung, planning with the development of SBAR communication applications according to the results of FGD, SNARS, and Imogene King Theory. The application is expertly tested by 3 nursing management and management information systems experts. This application was not applied and was not tested on hospital nurses. **Results:** The results of this study obtained a digital SBAR form design that was in accordance with the FGD which was synthesized with SNARS, namely timely, accurate, complete, no ambiguous (ambiguous), and Imogene King's Nursing Theory, namely the existence of transactions and interactions in the handover process at the hospital. **Conclusions:** Suggestions for other researchers can continue this research according to RND methods.

Keywords: Communication, handover, Imogene King, SBAR, SNARS

Abstract 12

HOW PREGNANT WOMEN SEEK FOR HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT PREGNANCY AT BEKASI CITY

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Self-care during pregnancy is important by seeking for health information about pregnancy. **Objectives:** to describe the seeking for information about health during pregnancy at Bekasi City. **Methods:** This research method was a quantitative descriptive design, used a self-developed questionnaire containing questions about how pregnant women seek health information. The respondents in this study were 125 pregnant women. The data were analyzed by obtaining the frequency distribution. **Results:** the characteristics of pregnant women are mostly: age 20-35 years (86.4%), pregnant third trimester (44.0%), multigravida mother (51.2%), all of respondent with 0 number of child (39.2%), antenatal care at the clinic (71.2%), pregnancy examinations by midwives (77.6%), Islam religion (98.4%), Javanese ethnic (96.0%), high school education (62.4%), and mostly does not work (68.0%). The reason of seeking for health information about pregnancy are because of curiosity related to pregnancy (99.2%), the source of information is health provider (95.2%), the topic of health information about pregnancy is about fetal growth and development (99.2%). **Conclusions:** Nurses can improve health promotion for pregnant women by developing various relevant health information and education needs during self-care.

Keywords: health information, pregnancy, pregnant women, selfcare

Abstract 13

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COMPLETENESS OF NURSING CARE DOCUMENTATION AND THE OUTCOME OF STROKE PATIENTS IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM

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Objectives: To identify the relationship between the completeness of nursing care documentation and the outcome of stroke patients in the Emergency Room (ER) of National Brain Center Hospital Indonesia. **Methods:** This study is cross-sectional on 132 adult stroke patients. Patients were divided into a group with complete documentation and incomplete documentation. Stroke patient outcomes were assessed using the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scores at admission and discharge. Statistical analysis using the SPSS version 26. **Results:** 72.7% of nursing documentation is complete. In the complete group, the mean NIHSS score of patients decreased from 7.24+5.58 to 5+4.79 and showed a significant difference between the NIHSS value of patients (p -value<0.05, CI 95%). In the incomplete group, the mean NIHSS score of patients decreased from 5.66+5.21 to 5.08+5.29, with a p -value of 0.259. In addition, the correlation test showed that age and Barthel index values were related to stroke patient outcomes (P -value <0.05), while gender and stroke onset were unrelated to patient outcomes. **Conclusions:** The completeness of nursing documentation for stroke patients in the ER improves outcomes when the patient is discharged. Therefore, emergency nurses need education and strengthening to complete nursing documentation for better quality nursing care.

Keywords: documentation, emergency room, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, nurses, stroke

Abstract 14

PREGNANCY MYTHS IN URBAN COMMUNITY AT BEKASI CITY, WEST JAVA INDONESIA

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Pregnancy myths can be interpreted as an opinion, assumption or story that is considered to have impact on health self-care during pregnancy. **Objectives:** This study aims to describe the pregnant women myths in urban community at Bekasi City, Indonesia. **Methods:** This research method was a quantitative descriptive design, used a self-developed questionnaire containing questions about pregnant women myths in urban community at Bekasi. The respondents in this study were 130 pregnant women. The data were analyzed by obtaining the frequency distribution. **Results:** The results showed that mostly pregnant women agree about behavior taboos for not to kill animals (66.9%). The recommended behavior myth during pregnancy is to move a lot (80.8%). They were agreed about food taboos that they should not eat sticky bananas (55.1%). Recommended food or drink myth is green beans juice (62.3%). The myth obtained is mostly from parents (71.5%). **Conclusions:** Although in urban areas, the myth of pregnancy is still believed. It is important to integrate beliefs and attitudes about pregnancy myth to support the health self-care during pregnancy.

Keywords: myths, pregnant women, self-care

Abstract 15

THE EXPERIENCE OF MOTHER IN BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICE FOR BABY UNDER TWO YEARS OLD

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There are various methods that mothers do to fulfill feeding and weaning practice to baby under two years old. **Objectives:** to explore the experience of mother in breastfeeding dan weaning practice for baby under two years old. **Methods:** a descriptive qualitative research was used in this study. Data were collected from April-June 2022 in Sungai Ana Village and Baning Kota Village, in Sintang Regency. Data collection used deep interview toward 10 mother and the result of the interview was analyzed using content analysis method. **Results:** The themes on this research are: 1) combination of traditional, belief, and modern; 2) mother's is fighter; 3) mother's dilemma; and 4) stages of feeding baby. **Conclusions:** Families, especially mothers have an important role to fulfill nutritional for baby under two years old. Health professionals should assessments family about the rule of feeding and weaning practices. Furthermore, they need to providing information to these parents to improve the knowledge and to develop competency in performing quality of breastfeeding dan weaning practices for baby under two years old.

Keywords: Baby under two years old, breastfeeding and weaning practices, experience, mother

Abstract 16

RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH 5 PILLARS DIABETES MELLITUS ON CONTROLLING THE ELDERLY BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS IN OUTPATIENT WARD

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Objectives: This study aims to determine the relationship between family support with 5 pillars Diabetes Mellitus (DM) on controlling the elderly blood sugar levels in outpatient ward. **Methods:** The research design used descriptive correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were elderly patients who were outpatient as many as 333 respondents, the sampling technique used simple random sampling with a total sample of 85 respondents. Data were analyzed using Chi Square test with 95% Confidence Interval and $\alpha=0.05$. **Results:** The results of the statistical test showed a p-value of 0.427 (>0.05), which means that there is no relationship between family support with 5 pillars Diabetes Mellitus on controlling the elderly blood sugar levels in outpatient ward. **Conclusions:** Nurses must continue to socialize the 5 pillars diabetes mellitus which consists of education, meal planning, physical exercise, pharmacological intervention and blood sugar checks so that blood sugar levels in the elderly can be controlled properly.

Keywords: Family support, 5 pillars diabetes mellitus, the elderly blood sugar levels

Abstract 17

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PRIMIPAROUS MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE WITH BREASTFEEDING SUCCESS AT THE LEUWISADENG DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER, BOGOR REGENCY, WEST JAVA

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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of primiparous mothers with breastfeeding success at the Leuwisadeng Health Center, Bogor Regency, West Java. **Methods:** This research method was quantitative, the research design used descriptive correlation with a cross-sectional approach. Collecting data using a questionnaire. The questionnaire used in this study were modified from knowledge and breastfeeding success questionnaire. The sample of this study was 88 respondents with a sampling technique using accidental sampling. Researchers are assisted by research assistants in providing questionnaires. Data analysis using chi-square. **Results:** The results of this study showed p value= 0.032 (<0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of primiparous mothers and the success of breastfeeding at the Leuwisadeng Public Health Center, Bogor Regency, West Java. **Conclusions:** Good knowledge of primiparous mothers can influence the mother's way of thinking in giving breastmilk to babies and knowing the benefits of successful breastfeeding. Lactation Management is an effort made by mothers to support success breast-feed. A high level of knowledge also determines whether or not it is easy for the mother to understand and absorb information about exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Breastfeeding success, knowledge, primiparous mother

Abstract 18

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRIAGE ACCURACY AND NURSE RESPONSE TIME IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Triage is an activity that aims to select and sort patients who will enter the emergency department while response time can also mean golden time for a patient's life where in many cases it illustrates that the sooner you get definitive help, the greater possibility of recovery and survival of a patient's life.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between triage accuracy and the response time of nurses at the emergency department in Adhyaksa general hospital, Jakarta. **Methods:** Design of the research was conducted using descriptive analytic with a cross sectional approach. The population in this research are all male and female nurses with aged around 25 till 38 years who work in the emergency department, the sample was taken using a total sampling with 50 respondents. Data collection used a questionnaire and data analysis used chi-square. **Results:** analysis showed that there was a relationship between triage accuracy and nurse response time with *p value* = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The accuracy of determining triage in the emergency department is very important to determine response time related to health problems that must be handled by nurses. There is a need for training of triage accuracy and response time for nurses so that the quality of nursing care in the emergency department can be improved.

Keywords: Emergency department, nurse response, time triage accuracy

Abstract 19

DETERMINANT IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTHY SCHOOL INDICATOR: CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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Healthy school programs are school activities carried out in order to achieve educational goals in accordance with educational policies and strategies that have been implemented by the schools. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to determine the Factors Associated with the Implementation of Healthy School Program Indicators. **Methods:** The bivariate analysis using statistical chi square test, design with a cross sectional approach. The population were students of grade IV and V MIN 1 Pekanbaru with total sample of 127 respondents. The sampling was Stratified Random Sampling. The instruments used were PHBS questionnaires, students' attitudes, the teacher's roles, and healthy school strategies. **Results:** Characteristics respondent's age 11 years old 48,0 percent and female 53.5 percent. The bivariate analysis showed that there was a correlation between students' attitudes the p value 0.00, the teacher's roles the p value 0.00, and p value school strategies with indicators of healthy school programs $0.00 < 0.005$, meaning H_0 rejected. **Conclusions:** there is a correlation between the variables of students' attitudes, the teacher's attitudes and school strategies with healthy school indicators. Recommendation for further research is to link knowledge variables to indicators of healthy school programs

Keywords: Healthy schools, indicators, PHBS, students

Abstract 21

ANXIETY AND FASTING GLUCOSE LEVELS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN JAMBI CITY

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Age, sex, obesity, body mass index (BMI), smoking, and anxiety were as predictor of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes mellitus. Anxiety can worsen glucose levels in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Objectives:** This research goal to correlate between anxiety and fasting glucose levels. **Methods:** This study was a quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. A Sums 70 of 8202 people were selected using a consecutive sampling. We conducted on April to August 2021. This research has been declared ethical by the health research ethics committee. Respondent's characteristics, anxiety and fasting glucose levels were collected. Back Anxiety Inventory (BAI) were used to measure anxiety level. Fasting blood glucose was measured by a glucose test. This statistic analysis using the chi square test (X²). **Results:** There is a significant correlation between anxiety and fasting glucose levels at 156mg/dl (PV 0.000). Anxiety is one of the predictor the increase in fasting blood glucose levels in patients with type 2 diabetic. **Conclusions:** Community Health nurses should be aware of signs and symptoms of anxiety, provide education on how to deal it. Patients expected to consult to overcome their anxiety to nurses at the Community Health Center.

Keywords: Anxiety, fasting glucose level, type 2 diabetes mellitus

Abstract 22

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFORT IN DEALING WITH BURNOUT AMONG PRIMARY HEALTH NURSE DURING AND POST PANDEMIC

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Primary health care brings health and well-being services closer to the community to effectively regulate and strengthen national health systems. Nurses as the frontliner are at risk of burnout syndrome. **Objectives:** This study aimed to describe the prevalence of burnout syndrome and its correlation with the organizational efforts at primary health care. **Methods:** This was an observational cross-sectional study involved 149 nurses from primary care hospitals and public health centers in Semarang. The three dimensions of burnout were measured using Maslach Burnout Inventory. An online questionnaire with questions about socio-demographic and perceived organizational support was used after passed the ethical review. Univariate and bivariate analyses were performed. **Results:** Most of nurses were at moderate level of burnout (69.8% in EE dimension, 63.8% in DP, and 57% in PA). The personal protective equipment was significantly related to depersonalization. The incentive was significantly related to personal accomplishment (p-value <0.05). **Discussions:** Personal protective equipment and salary regarding the nursing care perceived as organizational supports improve nurses' welfare which is related to the quality of care beside the nurses' personality. **Conclusions:** Supportive health care organization is necessary in preventing burnout among nurses, especially in the current emerging situation related to the pandemic.

Keywords: burnout, COVID-19, pandemic, primary health nurse

Abstract 23

ANALYZING THE AFFECTING FACTORS OF LEARNING OUTCOMES AT NURSING CLINICAL PRACTICES IN INDONESIA: Literature Review

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Objectives: Analyzing some factors that influence learning outcome of nursing clinical practice in Indonesia. **Methods:** This study used literature review method by taking electronic database sources, namely Science Direct, Google Scholar, PubMed and National Library with Articles published from 2017 to 2022 with the keywords learning Outcome and Nursing Clinical Practice. After the selection and identification according to the inclusion criteria, there were 15 articles that were reviewed. **Results:** There are several factors that influence the quality of clinical nursing practice learning achievement in Indonesia, namely coping mechanisms, learning environment, learning media, role of academic preceptors and clinical preceptors, selection of learning methods and assessment methods during the nursing clinical practice learning process. **Conclusions:** it is expected that students, academic preceptors and clinical preceptors can improve interpersonal relationships and communication optimally and determine effective learning media and methods to improve Learning Outcome of Nursing Clinical Practice.

Keywords: Factor analysis, learning outcomes, nursing clinical practice

Abstract 24

DILLEMAS AND EXPECTANCIES OF INDEPENDENT NURSING PRACTICE

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Objectives: This study aims to provide an overview of the application of independent nursing practice in Lampung Province. **Methods:** The research design uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Ethical clearance was established by the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic. Data were collected through focus group discussions and in-depth interviews representing all districts in Lampung Province. Data were analyzed with Collaizi method. **Results:** There are three major themes, including the nursing practice license, the application, and dilemmas. Their experience, community expectations, support from the government and professional organizations, also practitioners' perspectives encourage nurses to take care of their licensing practices. Especially the support from professional organizations at the district level bring a big influence on how they carry out their practice. It is also associated with their emotions and the challenging conditions around them. These conditions determine the application of independent nursing practice which they then find as dilemmas such as the availability of service time, treatment, and health referrals. **Conclusions:** as first aid provider, nurses need continuous support, direction and supervision from professional organizations and local governments in order to provide excellent nursing services for their surrounding community.

Keywords: Dillema, expectancies, independent nursing practice

Abstract 25

EVALUATION OF WOUND CARE OUTCOME IN A HOME CARE SETTING: A RETROSPECTIVE DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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Objectives: to describe the outcome wound care process in a home care setting.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted in a private wound care practice. Based on medical records, we included patients from 2021 to 2022. Our numerator was number of clinical outcomes and total monthly patients as the denominator. The prevalence rate calculates monthly (min-max). All of the included samples has signed informed consent prior wound care procedure, including the statement to be used for research purpose. **Results:** In 2021, the monthly prevalence of drop out (30.57%, 10.0-55.5%), dead (1.08%, 0-5.2%), healing (12.9%, 0-70%), refers out (2.97%: 0-14.2%), self-care (3.8%: 0-14.29%), and continuing care (48.6%: 10-60.7%). In 2022, the monthly prevalence of drop out (28.7%: 5.8-61.5%), dead (3.7%, 0-11.5%), healing (17.7%, 5.8-29.4%), refers out (4.4%: 0-17.5%), self-care (9.3%: 0-29.4%), and continuing care (35.9%: 22.2-54.5%). **Conclusions:** Our findings indicate there is a relatively high of drop out patient during treatment of wound care in a home care setting. A preventive strategy should be introduced to increase engagement in wound care.

Keywords: Home care, outcome, wound care

Abstract 26

A NEW DIABETIC FOOT RISK RECURRENCE ASSESSMENT TOOL: SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY STUDY

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Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate diabetic foot ulcer recurrence using a new diabetic foot risk recurrent assessment tool, INDIFURUTO (Indonesia Diabetic Foot Ulcer Recurrence Assessment Tool). **Material and Methods:** A prospective cohort was used in this study. A total of 33 participants met the inclusion criteria. We used sensitivity, specificity values, AUC, and respective 95% confidence interval (CI) to calculate prognostic accuracy measures. The study obtained approval from the University Ethics Board Committee (code number: 275/VII/2022). The study adhered to standards delineated in the Declaration of Helsinki. **Results:** The results showed that this study had an AUC of 97.4% [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.91–1.00], this means INDIFUROTO had high validity. The cut-off point (Youden Index) is a score < 45 with sensitivity and specificity values of 100% and 90%, respectively, this means INDIFUROTO had sensitivity and specificity. Therefore, The INDIFUROTO has higher sensitivity and specificity with high validity in detecting DFU recurrence. **Conclusions:** This study showed that a new model had a high prediction. Therefore, this model better stratifies people at high risk of foot ulceration. In addition, using this model can help monitor and improve the prevention of foot ulcer recurrence in people with diabetes.

Keywords: detection, diabetic foot ulcers, prediction, prevention, recurrence, risk assessment

Abstract 27

DEVELOPMENT VIDEO CONTENT TO PREVENT DROPOUT AMONG PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC FOOT ULCER

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Objectives: The study aimed to develop video content to prevent drop out during treatment of diabetic foot ulcer (DFU). **Methods:** A retrospective descriptive study in a private wound care clinic. The period of the prevalence of drop out calculates yearly. A Delphi study was performed among wound care nurses to identify adherence and enabling factors. **Results:** We found a cumulative prevalence drop in 74 of 113 (65.49%) in 2021 and 43 of 84 (51.19%) in the middle of 2022 DFU patients. Our Second study identifies adherence factors (internal: 2 factors, external 4 factors), barrier factors (internal: 3 factors, external 2 factors), and enabling factors (internal: 2 factors, external 4 factors). The aforementioned factors become our video contents model to prevent dropout during the treatment of DFU. **Conclusions:** We found a pretty high prevalence of dropout among DFUs patients during treatment. Adherence factors, barriers factors, and enabling factors are recommended to be video contents model.

Keywords: diabetic foot ulcer, drop out, video content

Abstract 28

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS IN JAKARTA

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Breast cancer can cause various symptoms in patients due to the disease process and the management that is undertaken. This can have various impacts on patients, including on psychological aspects and quality of life. **Objectives:** This study aims to determine the relationship between psychological well-being and quality of life in breast cancer patients in Jakarta. **Methods:** The research design is cross-sectional, involving a sample of 77 respondents at one of the hospitals in Jakarta through purposive sampling methods. The instruments used were ENRICHD Social Support Instrument (ESSI), Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale (RPWB), and EORTC QLQ-C30. Data collection was done offline and analyzed using t-independent and chi square. This study considers the research ethics, including respect for human dignity, beneficence, justice, and confidentiality, as well as having passed the ethical review. **Results:** The results of the data analysis show that there is a significant relationship between family income ($p < 0.05$), social support ($p < 0.05$), and psychological well-being ($p < 0.05$) on the quality of life of breast cancer patients. **Conclusions:** This study found that psychological well-being is correlated to quality of life. Therefore, this research recommends that nurses give attention to psychological well-being to increase cancer patients' quality of life.

Keywords: breast cancer, psychological well-being, social support, quality of life

Abstract 29

EVALUATION OF HIV/AIDS NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN IN BALI, INDONESIA 2010-2014

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HIV prevalence in Indonesia has been consistently over 5% in several general key populations since 2000, National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP 2010-2014). **Objectives:** to evaluate the NSAP for HIV/AIDS in Bali, Indonesia 2010-2014. **Methods:** This study used quantitative descriptive retrospective research method was utilized in the study to evaluate the HIV/AIDS NSAP of Bali Province, Indonesia. Evaluation was done through the use of key informant interview guideline and document review were the key persons responsible for the proper implementation of this program. **Results:** This study found the highest number of HIV/AIDS incidences was seen in Commercial Sex Worker (CSW), second is in workplace program, third is in Men Sex with Men (MSM), fourth is in the incidence of HIV/ AIDS in Waria. The target coverage for HIV/AIDS in Direct Sex Workers (DSW) observed that coverage supersedes the target coverage. Indirect Sex Workers (ISW) observed below the target coverage. MSM coverage observed surpass the target coverage. Warias coverage observed below the target coverage. **Conclusions:** The NSP 2010-2014 was successful in the coverage of programs for key populations. Counselling services prevention among most-at-risk populations (MARPs) must be strengthened to improve of the HIV/AIDS program.

Keywords: action plan, commercial sex worker, HIV/AIDS, national strategy, men sex with men, waria

Abstract 30

STORYTELLING THERAPY ON PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S ANXIETY LEVEL WHILE UNDERGOING HOSPITALIZATION

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Anxiety is an unpleasant response in individuals who experience pain, especially preschool children aged 3-6 years who are hospitalized. **Objectives:** to determine the effect of storytelling therapy on the anxiety level of preschool-aged children while being treated at Budi Setia Langowan Hospital, Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province. **Methods:** This study uses a quantitative analytic design with a pre-experimental one-group pre-test – post-test design. The participants in this study were 16 people using the Total Sampling technique—data collection technique using the HARS (Hamilton Anxiety Branch Scale) questionnaire. The measurement of the effect of the intervention was carried out once. The statistical test used was the Wilcoxon marked rank test with a significance value of $p < 0.05$. **Results:** storytelling therapy effectively reduced the anxiety level of preschool children during hospitalization, with a mean value of 8.90 decrease to 0.00. By telling stories, nurses can also change the child's coping mechanisms from maladaptive to adaptive, reducing the stress of hospitalization so that children can accept the intervention and treatment given to accelerate up the healing process. **Conclusions:** Storytelling therapy has a significant effect on the level of anxiety in preschool children during hospitalization.

Keywords: Anxiety, hospitalization, storytelling therapy

Abstract 31

CHILDREN AND THEIR EXPERIENCES ABOUT SEASONAL FLOOD DISASTERS IN INDONESIA : QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Objectives: This study aims to explore the experience of repeated flooding in children who live in flood-prone areas. **Methods:** a qualitative study with a phenomenological design in Baleendah village, West Java. Qualitative phenomenological studies focus on details and aspects of children's experiences that form the meaning and understanding of children about flooding. Fifteen participants were taken by purposive sampling. The inclusion criteria were aged 13-18 years, experienced a flood disaster, and lived in disaster-prone areas with moderate to high risk based on the Inarisk application. The collected data through in-depth interviews with semi-structured interview guidelines. The analysis was carried out inductively to obtain themes based on in-depth interviews. **Results:** Children know about seasonal floods in their homes. They interpret it as an unpleasant experience repeated every rainy season and cannot be changed. There are five themes from this study: knowledge about flooding, feelings experienced, focus on solving flood problems, felt problems, and group beliefs. **Conclusion:** Repeated floods are stressors for children. They respond as unpleasant experiences. It indicates psychosocial problems in children in flood-prone areas. Children cannot overcome psychological problems independently and require mental health intervention for adaptation.

Keywords: children, disaster-prone, seasonal flood, unpleasant experience

Abstract 32

STRATEGIES FOR USING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR NURSES AT HOSPITAL: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Indonesia is the top five internet user countries. The use of social media has positive, negative impacts and consequences for its users. **Objectives:** to analyze the strategy of using social media by nurses to reduce adverse effects as an effort to maximize the positive potential, especially the nursing hospital. **Methods:** This writing uses a literature review design. The Google Scholar database was searched for English articles describing strategies for the utilization of social media by nurses. Strategies are identified, then integrated into optimal utilization efforts. **Results:** In total, were identified in 31 articles. Guidelines need to be provide clear rules to avoid adverse impacts. Nurses need to develop strategies for technological innovation to open possible access to information in the process of increasing nursing professionalism. **Conclusions:** The value of professionalism developed which is initiated by nurses, in using social media according to nursing code of ethics. Principles are guided in the use of social media are known as the 6 Ps. Social media provides positive opportunities when used with the right strategy.

Keywords: literature review, nurse, social media

Abstract 33

THE EFFECT OF SANITARY PADS ON THE HEALING OF CHRONIC DIABETIC FOOT ULCER WOUNDS

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Objectives: to determine the effect of sanitary napkins on wound healing. **Methods:** In a quasi-experimental design, 29 samples were observed using sanitary napkins as a secondary dressing. The application of sanitary napkins is used on one wound for one dressing based on the area of the wound. Observation for 4 weeks with dressing changes every 2 days and follow up every week. Examination of maceration and wound healing using the standard DMIST Scale instrument every week. Infection using a swab technique at the base of the wound at the beginning and 4th week, then measured with a bacteri count measuring instrument. Exudate was measured with a digital scale every week. **Results:** The Friedman Test statistical test showed an effect on maceration (0.000), exudate (0.035). Wilcoxon Signed Ranks showed no effect on infection (0.655). Repeated Measure Annova shows that there is an effect on wound healing (0.027). **Conclusions:** Management of exudate is very important because it can lead to maceration and increase in infection which affects the length of wound healing. It is hoped that wound practitioners can pay attention to wound healing factors.

Keywords: diabetic foot ulcers, maceration, sanitary pads, wound healing

Abstract 34

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPIRITUALITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN BREAST CANCER PATIENT IN DKI JAKARTA

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Breast cancer is the most common cancer cases worldwide. In 2020, there were 16.6% of breast cancer cases in Indonesia. Breast cancer experienced by patients has an impact on physical, psychological, and spiritual functions that affect the quality of life of breast cancer patients. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study is determine the relationship between aspects of spirituality with breast cancer quality of life at Dharmais Cancer Hospital Jakarta. **Methods:** The type of research is quantitative using a cross sectional, involving a sample 135 respondents. The instruments used in this study were the Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES) and The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire (EORTC QLQ-C30). This research has passed an ethical review. **Results:** The results of data analysis shows no significant relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and disease characteristics with the quality of life of breast cancer patients ($p > 0.05$), there was a significant relationship on social support and spirituality aspects ($p < 0.05$) with the quality of life of breast cancer patients. **Conclusions:** Future researchers are expected to pay attention to important factors to maintain aspects of spirituality in breast cancer patients

Keywords: breast cancer, quality of life, spirituality

Abstract 35

FACTORS INFLUENCING NURSES' OCCUPATIONAL STRESS LEVELS IN SINGKAWANG: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Objectives: This study aims to describe the factors associated with nurses' work stress and determine the most dominant factor in influencing nurse work stress.

Methods: A correlational descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach was used on 74 nurses randomly in 3 general hospitals and a psychiatric hospital using the Android application-based Nursing Occupational Stress Scale (NOSS) instrument. The instrument has been declared valid and reliable according to the test. Data analysis used Spearman's rank and logistic regression. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that the level of work stress of nurses and work demands ($p:0.000$; $r:0.503$), work-family conflict ($p:0.000$; $r:0.621$), lack of support from coworkers/other professions ($p:0.001$; $r:0.389$), workplace violence ($p:0.000$; $r:0.446$), organizational problems ($p:0.000$; $r:0.446$), work hazards ($p:0.023$; $r:0.263$), helplessness ($p:0.000$; $r:0.495$), interpersonal relationships ($p:0.003$; $r:0.343$). **Conclusions:** This finding indicates that all factors have a significant relationship with nurse occupational stress and the most dominant factors are work-family conflict and job demands. Therefore, support from hospital leaders is expected to be able to manage work designs that are in accordance with competencies so that nurses do not experience occupational stress

Keywords: Level of stress, nurse occupational stress, work demands

Abstract 36

SELF-CARE BEHAVIOR OF TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMS OF PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Objectives: This study aims to explore the experiences and perceptions of type 2 diabetes patients with symptoms of Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy (DPN) in managing their self-care behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** Qualitative research with a descriptive phenomenological approach reveals diabetes self-care behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic. Individual interviews were conducted at the participants' homes with a semi-structured interview guide on twelve type 2 diabetes patients. All interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed using thematic content analysis. **Results:** A total of five themes were identified, namely: 1) Perception of diabetes self-management; 2) Efforts to control blood sugar; 3) Barriers to blood sugar control; 4) Perceived disturbance; 5) Social support. Since its emergence, the Covid-19 pandemic has become a new obstacle in controlling blood glucose in diabetic patients. **Conclusions:** Obstacles in efforts to control blood glucose in type 2 diabetes patients with symptoms of DPN include physical, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. The suggestion in this study is that during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to adjust and modify self-care behavior for patients with DPN symptoms.

Keywords: Diabetes peripheral neuropathy, self-care behavior, type 2 diabetes, qualitative method

Abstract 37

PERCEPTION AND HEALTH CARE NEEDED OF STUNTING PREVENTION AMONG ADOLESCENT PREGNANT WOMEN: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Childhood stunting is a major impediment to human development, affecting approximately 162 million children under the age of five worldwide. Adolescent pregnancy is at risk of developing chronic energy deficiency and anemia, which puts them at risk of having babies with low birth weight and stunting. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to understand perception and the health care need of Indonesian adolescent pregnant women with stunting among children. **Methods:** Qualitative method with descriptive interpretative design was conducted in this study. Purposive sampling maximum variation was undertaken. Fourteen adolescent mothers were participated in this study. The data was collected using in-depth interview. Data analysis using thematic analysis. This protocol has been approved by Ethical Committee at Universitas (475/UN4.6.4.5.31/PP36/2022). **Results:** Four themes emerged: 1) adolescent mother's perception of stunting; 2) knowledge nutrition during pregnancy; 3) recommendation of media education during pregnancy; 4) Information needed regarding stunting. **Conclusions:** our findings contribute to understandings of perceptions and the health care need of adolescent mothers regarding stunting prevention. Results can be used by healthcare providers in community health services to develop interventions and educational program for stunting prevention among adolescent pregnancy.

Keywords: adolescent mothers, children, stunting

Abstract 38

RESILIENCE AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE RELATED TO WORKERS' STRESS LEVEL IN THE QUARTER LIFE CRISIS

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Young adults are vulnerable to stress due to difficulty completing their developmental tasks, which would make them be trapped in a quarter-life crisis. Resilience and emotional intelligence are needed to minimize work stress. **Objectives:** to investigate the relationship between resilience and emotional intelligence with stress levels in workers during the quarter-life crisis. **Methods:** A quantitative descriptive, correlative, and cross-sectional design was used for the research. **Results:** 57% of workers had low resilience, 51,9% had good emotional intelligence, and 68,6% experienced moderate stress. The results of the analysis identified a relationship between resilience and emotional intelligence with the stress level of workers during the quarter-life crisis in DKI Jakarta ($p=0.001$). **Conclusions:** workers with high resilience and good emotional intelligence experience lower stress than workers with low resilience and low emotional intelligence. This study recommends regular screening of workers' mental health by health services and also for educational institutes to include material on resilience, emotional intelligence, work stress, and quarter-life crisis. Researchers recommend cooperation between companies and mental health services.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, quarter life crisis, resilience, work stress, workers

Abstract 40

THE EFFECT OF TELENURSING METHODS ON MEDICATION COMPLIANCE IN SCHIZOPHRENIC CLIENTS

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The method of providing remote nursing care can be implemented through Telenursing technique. Patients with schizophrenic mental disorders need an effective and accessible intervention to ensure compliance in undertaking treatment. **Objectives:** to determine the effect of telenursing methods on medication compliance in schizophrenic clients. **Methods:** A quantitative approach, with pre-experimental one group pre and post-test design, was used in this research. One group pre and post-test design aims to determine the relationship between telenursing and medication compliance. The sample used in this study was 60 patients. The research instruments used were questionnaire and observation sheets. The observation sheets were used to find out the ability of respondents to access Telenursing. The questionnaire used in this study was valid ($r > 0.3$, and reliability with Cronbach Alpha ($r=0.795 > 0.6$)). **Results:** The results in this research shows that there is an increase in medication compliance for schizophrenia patients by using Telenursing through the WhatsApp and Zoom applications, with p value of 0.000. **Conclusions:** Telenursing method can be an alternative in implementing nursing care for patients in remote areas or facing other challenges so that these patients are still monitored and can undergo disease management programs. Positive responses are shown by the patient and the patient's family as a companion while carrying out the telenursing method.

Keywords: medication compliance, schizophrenic, telenursing

Abstract 41

THE EFFECT OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRAINING ON BASIC LIFE SUPPORT KNOWLEDGE OF THE FIREFIGHTER AND RESCUE TEAM IN BENGKULU CITY

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Objectives: To determine the effect of BLS training on knowledge of BLS fire and rescue teams in Bengkulu City. **Methods:** Using Pre-experimental design One Group Pretest-Posttest. The research sample was 63 people using the Accidental Sampling method. The pretest and posttest were measured using a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. The intervention was carried out for two days in the form of providing material and practice. In the pretest, the respondents answered the questionnaire and in the posttest, the respondents returned to fill out the questionnaire. Data analysis using Paired sample T-test. **Results:** the average knowledge before the intervention was 72.14 with a standard deviation of 6.458 while the average knowledge after the intervention was 86.83 with a standard deviation of 6.618. The analysis results show that training has an effect on the respondent's about the BLS (p-value 0.000). **Discussion:** research proves that BLS training has an effect on knowledge because individuals receive information from learning activities. The importance of providing full education to the general public about BLS knowledge and skills through training. For the Fire Department, it can design a plan for implementation of BHD training for new teams and carry out scheduled BHD knowledge updates.

Keywords: Basic life support, training, knowledge

Abstract 42

NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN WITH PNEUMONIA TO FULFIL THE OXYGEN DEMAND: A CASE STUDY

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Pneumonia is one of the biggest causes of infectious death in the world in under-five children. Children with pneumonia lead to reduced lung capacity, so their bodies react by breathing quickly to prevent hypoxia. **Objectives:** This study aimed to identify the illustration of nursing care in children suffering from Pneumonia in fulfilling the oxygen demand in Al-Insan room, Bakti Timah Hospital, Pangkalpinang, from June 30 to July 6, 2022. **Methods:** The method was descriptive with a case study approach in providing a chest physiotherapy intervention. The sampling technique was purposive sampling by taking 2 children aged 2-5 years old. The data were collected by conducting an interview, observation, and documentation study. The findings were in the form of a pediatric nursing study guide. **Results:** The findings after performing the nursing care for 3x24 hours, the airway clearance problem was solved, namely the shortness of breath decreased by RR 25 x/minute, vesicular breath sounds, and no chest retractions. **Conclusions:** the major nursing problem in children with pneumonia is ineffective airway clearance which is overcome by performing an independent nursing intervention for chest physiotherapy.

Keywords: Children, chest physiotherapy, pneumonia

Abstract 43

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH HANDBOOK IN INDONESIA

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Objectives: to determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaire on the utilization of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook by pregnant women (group A), postpartum women (group B), and women with newborns (group C).

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study. Seventeen items (5 items on a Gutman scale/GS, 12 items on a Likert scale/LS) were evaluated for content validity by 3 experts for each group and then analyzed using the Aiken's V formula. Construct validity and internal consistency reliability in item with GS were analyzed with Point-biserial formula and Kuder Richardson formula, respectively, while in item with LS were analyzed with Pearson Product Moment formula and Cronbach's alpha formula, respectively. It was carried out on 51 women in each group.

Results: Aikens' V coefficient indicated that the questionnaire has good content validity for each group. All items that were tested on group A, B, and C were valid (items on the GS: 0.389-0.841, 0.293-0.880, 0.315-0.508, respectively; items on the LS: 0.322-0.771, 0.293-0.716, 0.304-0.737, respectively) and reliable (items on the GS: 0.668, 0.679, 0.628, respectively; items on the LS: 0.786, 0.793, 0.666, respectively). **Conclusions:** The questionnaire could be used to assess the utilization of MCH Handbook by each group.

Keywords: maternal and child health, newborn, postpartum, pregnancy, reliability, validity

Abstract 44

APPLICATION OF SWANSON'S CARING NURSING THEORY AND THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN MATERNITY WITH FETAL MALPRESENTATION (BREECH PRESENTATION): CASE REPORT

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Pregnancy and childbirth events are perceived as something fun in life, but problems may occur such as fetal malpresentation (breech presentation). Nursing management for mothers with a breech presentation is done by providing physical and psychological nursing care and social support. Using Caring Theory Swanson explains that a nurse's role is to place herself in the process of becoming, which means that nurses not only provide action and help with medical treatment, but are also partners in helping patients get closer to their goals (well-being) to achieve health and well-being. Five cases of maternal mothers with breech presentations were managed with patients ranging in age from 20 to 37 years, primiparous to multiparous mothers with Javanese and Sundanese backgrounds. Caring Swanson's Theory and Social Support can be used by nurses to be comprehensively applied to intranatal nursing care with breech presentation.

Keywords: Breech presentation, caring Swanson, social support

Abstract 45

IMPLEMENTATION OF TELENURSING IN CARE, EDUCATION, AND MANAGEMENT: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Nurses need to provide innovation in long-term nursing services, to reduce and prevent complications through discharge planning, telenursing, web-based, and easily accessible applications. **Objectives:** To determine the implementation of telenursing in care, education, and management. **Methods:** The method of searching articles through electronic-based databases ProQuest, Science Direct, and Google Scholar. Articles collected have been for publication between 2010 - 2022 and selected based on quantitative research, and topic telenursing compatibility with keywords. **Results:** The results of a review of 10 articles consisting of 5 Randomized Control Trial (RCT) studies, 4 Quasi-Experiment studies, and 1 cross-sectional. Telenursing produces positive clinical outcomes, is effective in reducing stress, and anxiety in patients undergoing surgery and increases self-efficacy. Educational interventions and self-care through telenursing can improve symptom management of chronic patients, quality of life, and caregiver self-efficacy. It requires implementing a curriculum on telenursing in order to provide safe and competent care in a digital environment. **Conclusions:** There is a need for research on telenursing that results in changes in care, exploration of information, and sources of communication technology and providing communication training that focuses on telenursing models both in care settings, education, and management so that the nurse's role is more optimal.

Keywords: Care, education, management, telenursing

prevent complications through discharge planning, telenursing, web-based, and easily accessible applications. **Objectives:** To determine the implementation of

Abstract 46

SELF MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION IN COLORECTAL CANCER PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Objective: To examine the evidence base underlying self-management interventions involving Colorectal Cancer patients. **Methods:** a systematic review was performed. Nine electronic databases ([Scopus](#), Proquest, [ScienceDirect](#), [SAGE](#), [ClinicalKey](#), [JSTOR](#), [Emerald Insight](#), [Oxford Academic](#) and [Taylor & Francis](#)) were searched systematically and synthesized by narrative and tabulation using combinations of keywords included (“colorectal cancer” OR “bowel cancer” OR “colorectal neoplasm” OR “colorectal survivor” OR “colorectal tumor”) AND (“self-management intervention” OR “self-management program” OR “self-management programme” OR “self-management training”) AND (“experiment study” OR “randomized controlled trial”). The search was limited to all papers published in english from January 2013-February 2022. **Result:** The literature search yielded 668 studies of which only 7 RCTs fulfilled the eligibility criteria. The intervention, frequency and duration varied across study. In general, the control group received the usual care or received the same intervention after the study period was completed. Outcomes of interventions related to self-management include self-efficacy, quality of life, distress, anxiety, depression, physical activity, compliance with health worker recommendations, self-management of symptoms, functional scales, emotional and social functions, patient competence, social support and pain. **Conclusion:** Self-management interventions in patients with colorectal cancer can have a positive impact. Meta-analysis is needed for further research.

Keywords: colorectal cancer, self-management, systematic review

Abstract 47

ELEVATION LOWER EXTREMITY 60° TO WOUND HEALING SCORE AMONG PATIENT WITH DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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Objectives: To analyze the effect of modifications of modern dressing and elevation lower extremity to wound healing score in Diabetic Foot Ulcers.

Methods: Quasi-experimental approach with pre post test control group design and the total sample are 60 respondents were divided into two groups. Control group used wound care standard modern dressing, intervention group used wound care standard modern dressing and elevation lower extremity 60° for 15 minutes. This research used elevators developed by researchers that have been calibrated. Bates Jensen Wound Assessment Tools (BJWAT) used to asses wound score. Sampling technic used simple random sampling. Data was analyzed with paired and Independent t-Test. **Results:** The characteristics of the respondents found that based on gender, the majority were male as much as 63.3% with the highest education level being junior high school 40% and had a smoking history of 61%. statistical test results in both groups showed that there was a significant difference with a p value of 0.001. This study proves that the use of lower extremity elevation 60° is effective in increasing wound healing development.

Conclusions: Elevation lower extremity 60° is effective to wound healing score among Diabetic Foot Ulcer. Further research is needed to do the comfortable of tool elevation lower extremity 60° with qualitative method.

Keywords: Diabetic foot ulcer, lower extremity, wound healing

Abstract 48

EFFECTIVENESS OF RED DRAGON FRUIT PEEL TEA WATER (HYLOCEREUS POLYRHIZUS) ON CHOLESTEROL LEVELS IN WHITE RATS (RATTUS NORVEGICUS)

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Objectives: This research examines the effectiveness of red dragon fruit peel tea water on cholesterol levels in white rats. **Methods:** The experimental study used pre and posttest designs with 4 groups. Measurement of cholesterol levels after rat hypercholesterolemia and after intervention. They were divided into 2 control groups and 2 intervention groups. This study involved 24 white rats as the sample. Based on the frederer formula, 1 group consists of 6 mice. The white rats were male with a weight of 150-400 grams, age of $\pm 2-3$ months, genus: rattus and species: norvegicus. Preparation of red dragon fruit peel tea water is based on the procedure of operational standard for serving tea. Intervention is given by sonde or insertion of a device in the form of a hose that has a blunt tip, through the ceiling and then towards the esophagus and up to the stomach and its shape has been adjusted to the physiological anatomy of the experimental animal. **Results:** The results of the comparison of cholesterol levels after between groups (One Way Anova) showed that: negative control 144.17, positive control 159.50, intervention 1x2 ml 125.17 and intervention 2x2 ml 117.17. Then a follow-up analysis of Tamhane's Post Hoc was carried out, it was found that the 2x2 ml intervention group was the group with the smallest sig value of 0.088. **Conclusions:** Red dragon fruit peel tea water had a significant effect in decreasing cholesterol levels in white rats, especially at a dose of 2x2 ml.

Keywords: Hypercholesterolemia, red dragon fruit peel, white rats

Abstract 49

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND THE QUALITY OF SLEEP OF COVID-19 NURSES IN THE TREATMENT ROOM

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Objectives: to identify the relationship between stress and the quality of sleep of COVID-19 nurses in the Husada Hospital Jakarta treatment room. **Methods:** Quantitative research design with Cross-Sectional design. The number of samples in the study was 75 nurses working in the COVID-19 treatment room of Husada Hospital Jakarta. Data were collected using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Data analysis using Descriptive Statistics Crosstabs with the Chi-Square Test. **Results:** Almost a half of respondents were less than 35 years old (46.7%). Majority of the respondents were female nurses (94.7%). More than a half of respondents were working more than 10 years (54.7%). Mild stress was experienced by 48% respondents, while the rest were categorized as normal 30 (40%) and moderate (12%). Based on sleep quality, category of no disturbance was experienced by the majority of the respondents (94.7%). Severe disorders were experienced by 5.3% respondents. The result of *Correction Pearson Chi-Square* showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < \alpha 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Stress in COVID-19 nurses is closely related to the quality of nurses' sleep. The lighter the stress experienced by the nurse, the better the quality of sleep.

Keywords: COVID-19, sleep quality, stress

Abstract 50

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREVENTION BEHAVIOR OF DEGENERATIVE DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY

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Degenerative diseases are the leading cause of death globally. World Health Organization data shows that of the 57 million deaths that occur in the world, as many as 36 million or almost two thirds are caused by degenerative diseases. **Objectives:** to determine the relationship between knowledge and degenerative disease prevention behavior in the elderly in Patok Hamlet, Marunsu Village, Samalantan District in 2022. **Methods:** The method used in this study is analytic observational with a cross sectional study approach. The sampling technique in this study used total sampling, namely taking samples from the entire existing population, namely all elderly people with degenerative diseases in Patok Hamlet, Marunsu Village, Samalantan District. Data was collected using a questionnaire. The analysis technique uses the chi-square test. **Results:** The results shows that as many as 64.3% respondents has lack knowledge. Negative behavior was reported by 53.6% respondents. There was a significant relationship between respondents' knowledge and prevention of behavior ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and prevention behavior regarding degenerative diseases in the elderly in Patok Hamlet, Marunsu Village, Samalantan District.

Keywords: Knowledge, behavior, degenerative disease, elderly, knowledge

Abstract 51

METHOD OF INTERVENTION FOCUSED ON REDUCING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT AND INCIDENCE OF CYBERBULLYING ON STUDENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Objectives: to describe the nursing interventions to reduce the incidence and the negative impact of cyberbullying on students. **Methods:** This study used Scoping Review method. Articles from CINAHL, PubMed, and ProQuest databases. The keywords used in English are cyberbullying OR cyber-victimizations, nursing intervention, and students. The inclusion criteria were full text, randomized control trial or quasi-experimental design, sample was students, and articles publication period last 10 years (2013-2022). **Results:** We found 11 articles who discuss about nursing interventions on reducing negative impact cyberbullying. Range of samples in this study are 35-2771 respondents from elementary school until college students. Most of samples in this study from developed countries, there are USA, Spain, and Italy. We classified the intervention in three method, there are online programs, school-based programs, and Social Competence Programs. Students have activity of nursing interventions, such as peer support group and increasing empathy. **Conclusions:** Nursing interventions effective to reduce the incidence and negative impact of cyberbullying on students with collaboration with teachers, parents, and nurses and must adapt to the characteristics of students.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, nursing interventions, students

Abstract 52

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION TO WARD KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PROTOCOLS AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

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School-age children are a group that is vulnerable to infectious disease conditions such as covid-19, because they still have limited abilities in managing clean living behaviors and low of knowledge. The provision of health education is expected to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 to vulnerable groups, namely school-age children. **Objectives:** to determine the effectiveness of providing health education toward knowledge about protocols and healthy lifestyles for school-age children during the pandemic of Covid-19. **Methods:** This research used a quasi-experiment pre-post test without a control group consist of 50 school-age children according to the inclusion criteria with purposive sampling technique. Knowledge assessment was carried out before and after the provision of health education by using instrument of knowledge level questionnaire. This study pays attention to ethical principles, starting before data collection until the end of the research. **Results:** The results showed that there were differences before and after being given health education ($p < 0.05$) in school-age children, and age was a factor that influenced the level of knowledge. **Conclusions:** Health education is effective increased the knowledge of school-age children about protocols and healthy lifestyles for children during the pandemic of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, health education, protocols of health, school age

Abstract 53

DESCRIPTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF ADOLESCENT WOMEN ABOUT ANEMIA IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STATE 2 KEMBARAN PURWOKERTO

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Objective: This study aims to determine the level of knowledge of anemia in adolescent's women. **Methods:** This study used unvaried data analysis a descriptive survey on level of knowledge of adolescent's women³ about anemia. 100 respondents have been recorded. The research tool was a knowledge level questionnaire, validity and reliability the results were in a good category (0.789). **Results:** It has been found that most have a good level of knowledge 72 respondents (72%), there is a moderate level on 23 respondents (23%), and a bad level on 5 respondents (5%). **Conclusion:** The study shown that adolescent's women have a high knowledge level. So that it can be recommended further research on how to analysis factors of anemia case.

Keywords: Adolescent women, anemia, knowledge level

Abstract 54

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Interprofessional Education (IPE) and Interprofessional Collaborative Practice (IPCP) have become essential pedagogic approaches to improve the collaboration system and quality of health services. **Objectives:** to provide an overview of the IPE/IPCP implementation strategy that focuses on achieving core competencies and their outcomes. **Methods:** Narrative literature review study using the PRISMA model approach. The analysed articles were obtained from three electronic databases, ScienceDirect, Scopus, and PubMed. The search keywords used “Healthcare professional” AND “Interprofessional practice” OR “interprofessional education” AND “Nursing education” AND “Improved competencies” with the study criteria involved students or health professionals, last ten years, English version, experimental or observational research designs, mixed methods, and open – access. **Results:** A total of 14 articles met the criteria and were summarised. As a result, the IPE/IPCP implementation strategies with simulation, curriculum, and training focused on the main competencies produced essential outcomes, including increasing knowledge, skills, positive attitudes, and perceptions of students and health professionals and improving the quality of patient care. **Conclusions:** IPE/IPCP implementation strategies include; an integrated curriculum, simulation, and training program. Sustainable IPE/IPCP strategies and outcomes are essential in promoting the collaborative practice and quality healthcare.

Keywords: Core competencies, IPE, IPCP

Abstract 55

THE EFFECT OF AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA HEALTH EDUCATION ON PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE IN PREVENTING STUNTING IN TODDLERS IN MINAESA VILLAGE, NORTH MINAHASA

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Objectives: to determine the effectiveness of audiovisual media on health education of parent's knowledge of preventing stunting in toddlers at Minaesa, North Minahasa. **Methods:** The method of this study use a quasi-experimental (one group pre-test and post-test design). The population in this study found 112 parents who have children under five The samples taken 17 respondents by using purposive sampling. The research instrument is a counseling video with a video duration of 9 minutes 45 seconds taken from the YouTube Midwife Department Faculty Doctor Universitas Briwijaya and a valid and reliable questionnaire. **Results:** most of the poor knowledge of parents decreased after being given audiovisual media on health education. The results of data analysis using Mc Nemar test with p value=0.000 which is smaller than the value=0.005 thus the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. **Conclusions:** in this research there is an effect of audiovisual media on health education on parental knowledge of preventing stunting in toddlers at Minaesa, North Minahasa. Suggestions to respondents; for parents who have children with age 2-5 years to seek more information about stunting prevention.

Keywords: Audiovisual, health education, media, parents, knowledge, stunting

Abstract 56

DESCRIPTION OF KOLCABA THEORY APPROACH TO REDUCE PAIN IN VENOUS ACCESS PROCEDURE OF CHILDREN WITH THE DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER: A CASE STUDY

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Background: Thrombocytopenia is a common sign of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF). Platelet monitoring through a complete blood count requires an invasive procedure in taking venous blood which can cause discomfort for children due to pain during invasive procedures. **Objectives:** To determine the response of pain when taking venous blood samples using audio-visual distraction in nursing interventions with the comfort theory approach. **Methods:** Hyperthermia is a common symptom in the four respondents as a typical sign of DHF. To prevent complications, monitoring of platelets is carried out. This action causes discomfort due to pain. The nurse's independent intervention is a distraction by providing an audiovisual cartoon animation three minutes before taking venous access until three minutes after the action is finished. After that, the level of pain measured by the Faces Pain Rating Scale. This independent action is an application of the Kolcaba theory approach. Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Commission of Poltekkes Kemenkes Manado. **Results:** There was a change in the average pain scale when taking venous blood. Scale 9 without distraction, and 3.25 when distraction was done. **Conclusions:** The audiovisual distraction in nursing intervention caused a decrease in the child's pain scale compared to before the intervention period.

Keywords:

Abstract 58

CARING BEHAVIOR OF NURSES BASED ON THE CULTURE OF EAST NUSA TENGGARA (NTT) PEOPLE

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Caring for others exists in every individual. The level of a person's caring depends on the life experience and socio-cultural environment. **Objectives:** to develop a model of nurses' caring behavior based on the culture of the people of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). **Methods:** It was a descriptive phenomenology research conducted in 2020. The participants of this research were traditional leaders, religious leaders, patients, nurses, and hospital leaders. The data were collected by means of in-depth interviews using a semi-structured interview guide and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). The data credibility was achieved through triangulation and member checks. This research has received an ethical approval from the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nursing of Universitas Indonesia Number SK-244/UN2.F12.D1.2.1/ETIK 2020. The data analysis involved the Colaizzi's approach. **Results:** The thematic analysis resulted in two themes, including culture-based communication and culture-based services. The culture-based communication consists of the 3H cultural sub-themes of Hase, Hakneter, Haktaek (Rebuke, Appreciate, Respect). Meanwhile, the culture-based services consist of the 4N Culture sub-themes, which include Nawas, Nopil, Nezel, Nimil; Karawa ya ole atamu gai'mu kada manawara gu ole atamu; su'u papa suru, sa'a papa laka; and halon no viar. **Conclusions:** Nurses' caring behavior focuses on culture-based communication and compassionate professional service.

Keywords: caring behavior, culture, NTT people, nurses

Abstract 59

DETERMINANTS OF USING VNURSLAB-PLUS AS A LEARNING METHOD IN NURSING EDUCATION

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The COVID-19 pandemic has caused changes in various sectors, such as education. In the area of nursing, online learning lead to the less optimal laboratory learning process which is ideally practiced directly. The Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran here for offering VNursLab-Plus as a virtual laboratory service product for nursing students clinical competence. **Objectives:** This research was aimed to identify determinants of using VNursLab-Plus products as a learning method in nursing education. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative approach by distributing questionnaires with a total sample of 30 respondents. Data were analyzed by using descriptive analysis. **Results:** The results showed that 22 (73.3%) respondents knew about VNurslab-Plus products. Most information obtained through professional organizations. In the sub-variables, namely *product*, *price*, *place*, and *promotion*, the results showed that the majority of respondents agreed with the aspects of the statements put forward. This illustrates that respondents expect good product quality accompanied by affordable prices, product information is quite easy to obtain, and respondent's interest in the product has arisen related to the socialization process carried out. **Conclusions:** VNurslab-Plus as a product of a technology-based learning method has started to be recognized and giving interest through the benefits it provides.

Keywords: laboratory skills, nursing, VNurslab-Plus

Abstract 60

PATIENT'S CHARACTERISTIC OF ESOPHAGO-GASTRODUODENOSCOPIC GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY AT PRIMAYA HOSPITAL EAST BEKASI, FROM OCTOBER 2021 TO OCTOBER 2022

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Endoscopic gastroscopy is a type of esophagogastroduodenoscopy. Endoscopy is a non-surgical method of detecting abnormal or damaged organs. It can also be used to extract tissue samples (biopsies), implant foreign bodies in the gastrointestinal system, and examine organs within the body. **Objectives:** to identify gastrointestinal endoscopy patients at East Bekasi's Primaya Hospital. **Methods:** The study used secondary medical record data from October 2002 to October 2022 on 103 patients. **Results:** This study found 51 male patients (49.5%) and 52 female patients (50.5%), with 44 patients (42.7%) aged 41–60 years old. Dyspepsia was the most common pre-operative diagnosis in 43 (42%) of the patients, while erosive gastroduodenitis was the most common post-operative diagnosis in 21 (20.6%). Mucosal erosion was the most common finding in 33 patients (32.1%) and the most common finding in 36 patients (35.0%). After biopsies on 30 patients (29.1%), anatomical pathology findings were found in 5 patients with *Helicobacter pylori*, 4 with chronic duodenitis, 19 with chronic gastritis, 1 with chronic gastroduodenitis, and 1 with Peutz-Jeghers polyps. The most common period of action was 10-30 minutes in 91 people (88.3%). **Conclusions:** Chronic gastritis with *Helicobacter pylori* infection is usually diagnosed by esophagogastroduodenoscopy and tissue pathology analysis.

Keyword: endoscopic, esophagogastroduodenoscopy, gastroscopy, patient

Abstract 61

NURSES IN CARING PATIENT PALLIATIVE WITH COVID-19: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Objectives: The purpose of the study is reviewing the literature related the nurse's knowledge and behaviour on their experiences in caring for patient palliative with COVID-19. **Methods:** This study is a literature review. A comprehensive search of the nurses AND patient covid or palliative care AND COVID-19 literature was conducted to identify studies addressing the key questions. Sources for this review included studies identified based on relevant keywords from the database: SAGE, PubMed, ProQuest, Ebsco and Google Scholar hand-searching of specialist palliative care journals and studying bibliographies and reference lists. The searches were limited to published articles in the English and Indonesian language, appearing in journals between the years 2016-2022. **Results:** Ten articles were included in this review. Three main themes emerge including beliefs and emotional nurse responses. The first main theme has a sub-theme of nurse knowledge in caring for patients with palliative conditions of COVID-19, patient nursing care. The second main theme consists of family support and communication in the patient care process. **Conclusions:** Literature rarely reports on the life experiences of nurses who provide care to palliative patients with confirmed COVID-19, experience, knowledge and protocols related to the care of palliative patients with COVID-19 conditions are needed.

Keywords: COVID-19, nurses, paliative

Abstract 62

AWARENESS OF CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NURSE AND IMPACT ON MISSED NURSING CARE IN INDONESIA HOSPITALS DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Nurses have attended numerous webinars as part of their professional development during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nurses and patients are subject to activity restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. On the other hand, limiting activity between nurses and patients in care can lead to missed nursing care. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to further explore the implications of continued professional development and its impact on missed nursing care. **Methods:** Data were collected from two tertiary hospitals in Jakarta. Focus groups included 14 of his participants, and in-depth interviews included 15 of his participants. Five semi-structured interviews and two focus groups were conducted in these two phases to triangulate the data. **Results:** six main themes were identified: clinical learning activity in continuous professional development, barriers in clinical learning, organizational leadership in supporting the continuous professional development of nurses, the image of caring in nursing care, awareness of missed nursing care in hospitals, and expectations for continuing professional development as an effort to prevent missed nursing care. **Conclusions:** Efforts to prevent missed nursing care are required in the form of learning methods and leadership support for supporting continuous professional development.

Keywords: continuous professional development, missed nursing care

Abstract 63

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF CARE MANAGEMENT WITH QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS TREATING HEMODIALYSIS THERAPY AT KERTHA USADHA HOSPITAL SINGARAJA

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Chronic kidney disease is a disease that interferes with kidney function which is progressive and irreversible. Patients also need the ability to self-care management to improve their quality of life and have treating Hemodialysis is one of the actions so that these patients can survive Purpose: **Objectives:** to determine whether there is a relationship between self-care management with quality of life of chronic kidney disease patients treating hemodialysis therapy at Kertha Usada Hospital, Singaraja. **Methods:** a quantitative research, with a cross sectional approach method. Samples selected is 53 respondent use purposive sampling technique. Quisionere tools is WHOQOL-BREEF consisted of 26 question items. Questionnaire tools in Self-care totaling 25 question items. The analysis uses the Pearson Product Moment test also for this research pass ethical review with number:110/EC-KEPK-SB/IV/2022 **Results:** The person product moment test have p-value = 0.0005 <0.05, and also have Pearson correlation value of 0.809 (0.61-0.80) it is meant positive correlation with a strong correlation, these results indicate that there is a relationship. **Conclusions:** based on the results of moderate self-care management with quality of life of chronic kidney disease patients treating hemodialysis therapy are in the strong category.

Keywords: CKD, hemodialysis, self-care management, quality of life

Abstract 64

NON-PHARMACOLOGY INTERVENTION OF SEXUAL PROBLEMS AMONG MENOPAUSAL WOMEN

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Aging process in menopausal women is an effect of oestrogen deficiency. It caused sexual problems which occurred during menopause, such as dyspareunia, painful intercourse, decreased libido and desire, and less satisfaction. **Objectives:** to explore the effectiveness of a non-pharmacology intervention to improve sexuality of menopausal women. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative quasi-experimental method (the Cronbach's α for pre and post-test was 0.93 and demonstrated high reliability). We used purposive sampling technique to recruited 82 menopausal women in Central Jakarta who eligible to participate in this study, such as those not undergoing any kind of treatment, being married and still having partner, also free from psychiatric disorders before menopause. All participants were divided into control and intervention groups with 42 women each. They completed a self-reported questionnaire and were observed for 4 weeks. The data was analyzed by using Chi-Square test. **Results:** It showed that non-pharmacology intervention had significant impact on lower sexual problems during menopause ($p < 0.05$) among intervention group compared with the control group. **Conclusions:** Non-pharmacology intervention could be an alternative strategy for health care providers, especially nurses, to help menopausal women cope with their sexual problems and reach better quality of life.

Keywords: menopausal women, non-pharmacology, nursing intervention, sexuality

Abstract 67

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ROLE IN NURSING SERVICE: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Structural management in nursing services needs to develop transformational leadership to improve the quality of nursing services. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study is to describe benefits of developing transformational leadership in nursing services to the quality of patient care. **Methods:** The method of writing this article is a literature review with initial search, about 673 articles have been found in January 2016 until July 2021 were carried out from the Scopus, Science direct, and Proquest databases, from which 115 articles have been selected with extensive screening and full reading, 15 article were included in the review. Searching and selecting articles used *The Center for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline* and *PRISMA Checklist* with selection criteria using the PICOS approach. **Results:** Top management must develop transformational leadership in nursing services to support nursing staff in improving the quality of care. **Conclusions:** Transformational leadership is useful to establish good relationships with patients and improve the quality of care.

Keywords: Leadership, nursing services, patient care

Abstract 68

INDEPENDENT NURSING PRACTICE IN LAMPUNG INDONESIA

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Objectives: This study aims to obtain a description of independent nursing practice in Lampung, Indonesia by 2021. **Methods:** cross-sectional quantitative method. Samples were selected consecutively during a month from 467 nurses with the criteria of having an independent practice license. Data were collected through an online survey. A questionnaire containing characteristics, service methods, services range area, and utility of services. and filled out by 178 nurses representing all districts in Lampung. Ethical clearance was established by the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic **Results:** Characteristics of independent nurses are male (69%), age an average of 35 years old, nursing diploma graduated (49.4%) and have only 1 technical nursing trained (62.9%). The service delivery method of nurses made alone (61%), they provide drug treatment (99%), wound care (99%), emergency nursing (84%), post-hospitalization care (76%), complementary nursing (44%), mental illness emergency (38%), and basic need assistance (33%). They use paper-based documentation (91%) and have NIC and NOC (59%) as references. Nurses can serve people across villages (42%). The service utilization is indicated by the number of visits of 496-4610 visits per month. **Conclusions:** available data on the characteristics and services provided by independent practicing nurses in Lampung Province.

Keywords: independent practice, nurses, service

Abstract 69

THE EFFECT OF DEEP BREATH RELAXATION THERAPY ON ANXIETY IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN MENYALI VILLAGE BULELENG BALI

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Hypertension is a non-communicable disease that is a severe health problem that must be watched. **Objectives:** to analyze the effect of deep breathing relaxation therapy on anxiety levels in hypertensive patients in Menyali Buleleng Village, Bali. **Methods:** The research design was a pre-experiment with one group pre-post test design. The number of samples used was 31 respondents using the total sampling technique. The data collection tool used was the HARS (Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale) questionnaire and used SOP (Standard Operating Procedures). This study used the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** the results of the data analysis test showing that the P value = 0.000 where the P value is less than 0.05 or ($p < \alpha$) then the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. **Conclusions:** This study concluded that deep breathing relaxation therapy affects anxiety in hypertension sufferers in Menyali Village Buleleng Bali.

Keywords: anxiety, deep breathing relaxation, hypertension

Abstract 70

A GAMED HPV BASED INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND WILLINGNESS TO HPV VACCINATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Objectives: To determine the effect of Gamed HPV in improving on knowledge, attitudes and willingness to vaccinate HPV. **Methods:** This quasi-experimental study was conducted with a non-equivalent control group design. The respondents were 40 persons in each group. The sampling technique were consecutive sampling. The instruments were a valid questionnaire of knowledge, attitude and willingness to vaccinate. Data analysis used Wilcoxon, Chi Square, Fisher's Exact, and Mann Whitney. **Results:** In both group, there was significant increase of knowledge score (median 17 to 19, $p = 0.022$ in intervention group; and mean 16.4 ± 3.4 to 17.4 ± 3.2 , $p=0.019$ in the control group). While, for attitude score and willingness to vaccinate in both group were not significant increase. There were no significant correlation between the characteristics of respondents including age, ethnicity, parental work, parental income, previous information with knowledge and attitudes regarding HPV and the HPV vaccines. **Conclusions:** Health education using the Gamed HPV affects increased knowledge scores but has no affected attitudes and willingness to vaccinate against among adolescents.

Keyword: adolescent, attitude, health education, HPV vaccine, knowledge, willingness

Abstract 71

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) IN CHILD NURSING SERVICES

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Information technology that can be used in health services for children in improving the quality of services **Objective:** This literature study aims to synthesize evidence from existing studies on the use of information technology in health services and pediatric nursing. **Method:** A literature review search used *Pubmed, Wiley online library Sciencedirect, and Proquest.* publications in 2017-2022, full text, articles that defined an health information technologies in pediatric unit. Keyword used PCC, Population: Children OR Pediatric, Content: Information Technology OR Digital Health OR Nursing Informatic AND Clinical Health Care OR Hospital AND Pediatric Unit. **Result:** The searches retrieved 129 articles. After filtering the titles, abstracts (n=50) and full texts (n=19) were screened. Six eligible studies were included in the final review. The study meets scientific quality standards and guidelines for literature review. The data was extracted and key themes were formalized. The original extracts were listed under sub-categories and final categories were defined. **Discussion:** Six theme applicated: Immersive Virtual Reality (IVR); Platform (Xploro) digital therapeutic (DTx); EHR-based computable phenotype; PEOIP (Pediatric Epilepsy Outcome-Informatics Project); Augmented Reality cardiopulmonary resuscitation (AR-CPR); Video Consultation homecare. **Conclusion:** Information technology can be used to provide health and nursing services with various diseases children experienced.

Keywords: children, information technology, hospital

Abstract 72

THE ROLE OF PEDIATRIC NURSES IN REDUCE ANXIETY DURING HOSPITALIZATION IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

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The role of nurses is very important to minimize children anxiety during hospitalization. **Objectives:** To determine the role of pediatric nurses in reducing anxiety during hospitalization in school-age children. **Methods:** A literature review search was conducted using Pubmed, Wiley online library and Sciencedirect publications in the last 3 years, full text, articles that defined about pediatric nurse role to decrease anxiety among hospitalization. Keyword used for PICO, Population: School Age, Children, Parent, Family, Intervention: Pediatric Nurse Role, Comparison: - and Outcome: Anxiety, Hospitality. **Results:** The searches retrieved 757 original and research studies. After filtering the titles, the abstracts (n=25) and full texts (n=17) were screened. Four eligible studies were included in the final review. The study meets scientific quality standards and guidelines for literature reviews. The data was extracted and key themes were formalized. The original extracts were listed under sub-categories and final categories were defined. Discussion: At least four themes about the role of nurses in reducing stress hospitalization in school-age children using distraction techniques: virtual reality, pet visits, clown therapy and cartoon packages. **Conclusions:** The role of nurses in reduce anxiety during hospitalization is very important to manage anxiety of school-age children patients, improve comfort and cooperative level.

Keywords: anxiety, pediatric nurse role, school age

Abstract 73

EVIDENCE BASED NURSING STROKE MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE USE OF MOBILE HEALTH AGAINST SECONDARY STROKE PREVENTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Objectives: The purpose of this review is to analyze the effectiveness of the use of mHealth application in stroke patients in secondary stroke prevention.

Methods: The criteria of articles selected in this review are international articles, articles published from 2017-2022 and open access journal, full text original research articles with all interventions in the use of mHealth in stroke patients in secondary stroke prevention. Articles search using electronic database such as Cochrane Library, Ebsco, and Pubmed. Keywords used were, "Mobile health, AND Stroke".

Results: The indicator of 'effectiveness' mention in the study purpose if the use of mHealth can prevent secondary stroke in stroke patients. Articles were found are 133 articles and then articles were selected to be criticized/analyzed are 10 articles. Among 10 articles found in this study, the patients characteristics are similar and obtained that mHealth is effective in stroke management, namely secondary stroke prevention. **Conclusions:** mHealth as the best tool to prevent secondary stroke if compare with traditional health education, basic public health services, a daily conventional program, or traditional pamphlet.

Keywords: mobile health, stroke

Abstract 74

SELF MANAGEMENT ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Objectives: This systematic review aims to determine the effect of self-management on the quality of life of patients with Type 2 DM. **Methods:** The selection of the studies refers to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis (PRISMA) guidelines and JBI's checklist were used to assess the quality of the study. The study selection came from 7 database Scopus, ScienceDirect, Sage Journals, ProQuest, Emerald insight, Pubmed dan Taylor & Francis. The number of study included in the review was 7 articles, 5 articles used an RCT design and 2 articles were quasi-experimental. The finding showed 2 articles that provide interventions in the form of DSME, 1 article emphasizes self-management interventions based on self-efficacy theory that is oriented towards active family involvement, 1 article specifies interprofessional-based DSM through telemonitoring media, 1 article focuses on community-based self-management interventions, 1 article specializes in the use of weblogs in conducting self-management. Special 2 articles emphasize nurse leadership in managing interventions during the study. Five articles showed a significant effect of self management on quality of life and 2 articles had no effect. The finding can be used to optimization self management intervention in DM patients in improving the quality of life.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, self-management, quality of life

Abstract 75

THE EFFECT OF PEER GROUP EDUCATION USING BOOKLETS ON MOTHER'S ATTITUDE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHEA FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN KULON PROGO DISTRICT

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Objectives: to examine the effect of peer group education using booklets on mothers' attitudes in the management of diarrhea among children under five in Kulon Progo Regency. **Methods:** This was a quasi-experimental with a non-equivalent control group with pre-posttest design. The 45 respondents in each group were recruited using consecutive sampling. The intervention group received education about the management of diarrhea through peer groups using booklets, while control group received a lecture method. The instrument to measure mother's attitude is an modified instrument developed by Kumala (2014) and have been validated. Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon test. **Results:** Mean score of mother's attitude at post-test in intervention group is 52.89 ± 5.0 and in the control group is 46.0 ± 6.08 . Mothers' attitudes in the intervention group that were given education using the peer group method and booklet media were higher than the control group which only used the lecture method. Attitude mean scores differed significantly between the intervention and control groups ($p=0.007$, $\alpha=0.05$). **Conclusions:** The attitude of mothers who were given peer group education using booklets was better than the control group. Therefore the intervention can be used to educate mothers to improve their positive attitude when taking care of children with diarrhea.

Keywords: attitude, booklet, diarrhea, mothers with children under five, peer group

Abstract 77

THE MIRROR EFFECT ON MUSCLE STRENGTH IN NON-HEMORRIC STROKE PATIENTS IN DR SOERADJI TIRTONEGORO KLATEN HOSPITAL

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Background: Stroke is the number one cause of disability in the world. Clinically, the symptoms that appear most often are hemiparesis, which is one of the factors causing the loss of normal postural reflex mechanisms such as controlling elbows, controlling head movements for balance, and body rotation for functional movements of the extremities. There are therapies to increase muscle strength, one of which is mirror therapy. **Objectives:** To determine the effect of mirror therapy on muscle strength in non-hemorrhagic stroke patients. **Methods:** The design of this study used a Quasi Experimental Pre-Post Test With Control Group. Sampling was done by non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique as many as 46 respondents of non-hemorrhagic stroke patients. Data analysis used independent t test. **Results:** Non-hemorrhagic stroke with left hemiparesis was 26 (56.5%), non-hemorrhagic stroke with right hemiparesis was 20 (43.5%). In the control group there was an increase in muscle strength by 3.3 and in the intervention group an increase in muscle strength by 9.6. By using the independent t test, the significant value is 0.000 ($p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$). **Conclusions:** There is an effect of mirror therapy on the muscle strength of non-hemorrhagic stroke patients at Dr. Soeraji Tirtonegoro Klaten General Hospital.

Keywords: mirror therapy, stroke

Abstract 78

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: USABILITY OF A MOBILE APPLICATION IN INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF DIABETES MELLITUS FOOT CARE

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Objectives: prevention of complications of ulcers on the feet of DM patients is by proper foot care. Foot care education using a mobile application is needed to increase DM patient knowledge about foot care, to reduce the risk of complications of foot ulcers. **Methods:** A descriptive study that uses an assessment of a Mobile app's usability. Research this is the systematic review of the approach PRISM. Overview systematic using PICO. The Search database is Science Direct, Pubmed, Ebsco, and Google Scholar with say key "mobile application" AND "knowledge" AND "foot care" AND "diabetes mellitus". Therefore, the authors are interested in discussing more deeply and evaluating further the usability of a mobile application in increasing knowledge of Diabetes Mellitus Foot Care. **Results:** From the article, search found 1,674 articles. and only 8 articles were analyzed from 2012-2022, it was found that the Mobile application proved effective in increasing knowledge about Diabetes Mellitus Foot Care. Interventions are provided using mobile applications in various forms of smartphone applications, WhatsApp, and short messages. These interventions can increase knowledge about diabetes mellitus foot care. **Conclusions:** The use of mobile applications is very useful and very helpful in increasing the knowledge of foot care in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, foot care, knowledge, mobile application

Abstract 79

LITERATURE REVIEW: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS) ON RESPONSE TIME IN HOSPITAL

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The implementation of the EWS assessment is very helpful for nurses in identifying the decline in the patient's condition so that that earlier management can be carried out and life-threatening conditions can be handled more quickly or even avoided. **Objectives:** to analyze the effectiveness of the Early Warning System (EWS) on response time in emergency condition in hospitals. **Methods:** This research is a literature study with PRISMA approach and review using PICO. The search databases used are Science Direct, Pubmed, DOAJ and Google Scholar, Wiley Online Library, Sage, Cochrane by saying the keys "Response time" AND "adult" AND "Early Warning System (EWS)". **Results:** The results showed 141 articles and after screening there were 7 articles matched with inclusion criteria, EWS in adult patients from 2018-2021. The research method using cross sectional as many 4 articles and the Quasi-Experimental method is 3 articles. The article assessment uses JBI 2020 with the results of 4 articles in the sufficient category, 2 articles in the good category and 1 article in the less category. **Conclusion:** complete early warning scoring system will have an impact on faster response times in emergency conditions, but EWS can not predict mortality and morbidity.

Keywords: adult, early warning system, response time

Abstract 80

EXPERIENCE OF PREGNANT MOTHERS IN RECEIVING ANTE NATAL CARE SERVICES IN HOSPITAL

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Antenatal care services for pregnant women are health services received by mothers during pregnancy to determine the health condition of the mother and fetus. **Objectives:** to determine the experience of pregnant women in receiving services at the hospital. **Methods:** This research method is qualitative phenomenology, data collection is carried out in natural settings with participant observation techniques and in-depth interviews. Data was analyzed with Colaizzi approach. **Results:** Among mothers as hospital visitors, 3 themes were found, namely 1) Utilization of technology in antenatal care services for pregnant women in hospitals, 2) Effective communication with pregnant women as customers in hospitals, 3) Educational literacy for mothers pregnant antenatal care in health services in hospitals. Among health workers as stewards of antenatal care, two themes were found, namely: 1) the use of technology as a means of educational media, 2) the expectations of health workers in providing services for pregnant women. **Conclusions:** The use of technology in the form of educational facilities is very important for pregnant women, especially during the antenatal care period, this is useful to help reduce the incidence of complications in the mother and fetus based on health technology monitoring. The involvement of health workers including doctors, nurses and midwives is a determining factor for success in service excellence in 5 standard policies, namely police, place, product, process, people in the hospital.

Keywords: antenatal care, educational literacy, health technology, pregnant women, qualitative

Abstract 81

THE EXPERIENCE OF PAPUAN MOTHERS WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (KB) IN JAYAPURA CITY

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Objectives: the objective is to find out the experience, it seems like it is a qualitative study with phenomenological approach. **Methods:** In method part, Number of participants were 5 persons. To ensure the data saturation when in the data collection process no longer found variations. Collecting data by conducting open interviews. Data was analyzed with Colaizzi approach. There are also many additional ethical consideration related to research. **Results:** Five main themes were identified, namely mother's understanding of the types of contraception and the purpose of the family planning program, lack of family support in participating in the family planning program, mother's perception of the family planning program, the comfortable feeling Mother felt while not using family planning, the last one is spirituality and tradition as alternative that you mothers in managing pregnancy spacing. **Conclusions:** Although mother did not participate in the family planning program, they understand the types and purpose of the family planning program. Mothers who did not participate in the family planning program receive low support from their families. Mother's perception of the family planning program influences their decision. Convenience makes mothers persist in not using family planning. And Mothers has their own way in spacing pregnancy.

Keywords: experience, family planning, Papuan mothers

Abstract 82

THE EFFECT OF THE APPLICATION OF "NEW BORN CARE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPERBAL)" ON MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE IN PERINATAL CARE

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Various kinds of complications can occur in infants immediately after delivery. It is necessary to increase the knowledge and skills of primigravida regarding new born care and to avoid complications and various diseases to their babies. **Objectives:** to determine whether the SIPERBAL android application has an effect on maternal knowledge about perinatal care. **Methods:** This study uses a pre-experimental quantitative descriptive research, with a pre-test post-test design without control group. Respondents were 30 primigravida who live in the working area of the Sokaraja Health Center, Banyumas District, Central Java Province. Respondents were given education about new born care carried out through the SIPERBAL android application which using videos and texts. Data were collected through questionnaire consisted 20 of questions distributed in pre-test and post-test. Data was collected from 23 to 25 August 2022. Data analysis using the paired t test. Researchers conducted the research after obtaining permission and approval from respondents. **Results:** the average score of knowledge were significantly increase from before to after intervention (8.30 vs 10.53, $p=0.000$). **Conclusions:** SIPERBAL android application has a significant effect in increasing mother's knowledge about new born care.

Keywords: Application, knowledge, mother, new born, perinatal care, SIPERBAL

Abstract 83

STUDENTS' MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS COMPLAINTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING

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The COVID-19 pandemic influences on daily activities, including online lectures, causing students to spend more time in front of gadgets and computers. A lack of physical activity and static postures in front of electronic devices increase the risk of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD). **Objectives:** to discover the descriptions of MSD complaints in online learning. **Methods:** A quantitative descriptive design with a proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used on 223 respondents using the Nordic Body Map standard instrument, which has been tested for validity ($\alpha=0.05$) and reliability ($r=0.297$). The data was analyzed using the normality test, followed by univariate and bivariate analysis. **Results:** This study found that respondents aged 19-21 years old spent more than 4 hours per day studying. Meanwhile, complaints about MSDs revealed that 79.8% of students had low risk, 17.0% had medium risk, and 3.2% had high risk. **Discussion:** MSD complaints during online learning indicated low MSDs, which can be attributed to several factors, including age, gender, BMI, learning duration, break frequency, posture while learning, and exercise habits. **Conclusions:** All respondents experiencing MSD complaints, with most students reporting low levels and a small number reporting moderate to high levels. Furthermore, respondents frequently complained about the upper neck, right shoulder, back, waist, and buttocks.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, musculoskeletal disorders, online learning

Abstract 84

FACTORS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF VITAMIN A IN CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Objectives: to determine the factors that influence of vitamin A supplementation to children during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This research method is a quantitative study using cross-sectional design. Purposive sampling was used in this study. Respondent criteria are mothers who have toddlers aged 6-59 months, are physically and mentally healthy, have a mobile phone, can fill out questionnaires using a mobile phone, and are willing to be respondents. The sample in this study was 400 people. The research was conducted in the province of West Sumatra. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires in the form of a google form via a link shared via social media. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate with chi-square. **Results:** The results showed that 79.8% of mothers aged 21-30 years, and 51.8% of toddlers aged 6-24 months. Bivariate data analysis showed that the variables that affected the coverage of vitamin A were the mother's education level ($p=0.001$), mother's occupation ($p=0.007$), visit of toddlers to IHC ($p=0.000$), mother's attitude ($p=0.000$), and mother's role cadres ($p=0.003$). **Conclusions:** The recommendation for further research is to examine more specific population coverage in areas far from the city center to find out in more detail the problems regarding vitamin A administration.

Keywords: Children, COVID-19, mother, vitamin A

Abstract 86

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING WITH AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS IN INCIDENTS OF SOCIAL CONFLICT IN SOUTHEAST MOLUCCAS

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Objectives: to know the relationship between coping with aggressive behavior of adolescent on the incidents of social conflict. **Methods:** The research design used was cross-sectional quantitative research with total sampling method. Respondents in this study amounted to 62 people. The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire Ways of Coping to measure coping and Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire to measure aggressive behavior. Cronbach Alpha Ways of Coping is 0.914 with validity 0.366-0.730. Cronbach Alpha Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire is 0.864 with validity 0.373-0.742. Data analysis using Chi-Square statistical test. **Results:** Respondents in this study were adolescents aged 11-21 years and 61.3% are male. The results showed that there is a relationship of Planful problem-solving with physical aggression, Seeking social support with physical aggression, and Escape-Avoidance with verbal aggression. While there is no relationship of Confrontive coping, Distancing, Self-controlling, Accepting responsibility, and Positive reappraisal with all kinds of aggressive behavior. **Conclusions:** adolescents can improve coping Planful problem-solving, Seeking social support, and Escape-Avoidance to overcome aggressive behavior. Adolescents can read books to improve their ability to regulate emotions and attend religious lectures. Families are also expected to give attention and affection to adolescents to improve adaptive behavior.

Keywords: Adolescent, aggressive behavior, coping, social conflict

Abstract 87

THE EFFECT OF MATCHING CARD AND CROSSWORD PUZZLE THERAPY ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN THE ELDERLY

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Objectives: to examine the effect of matching card and cross-puzzle therapy to cognitive function in the elderly. **Methods:** Quasy Experiment pre-post Control Group design was used in this research. The total sample was 30, divided into 15 for the treatment group and 15 for the control group. The sampling method used was total sampling based on the inclusion criteria. Matching card therapy and cross-puzzle therapy were done by the respondent for 1 week. The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used to measure the respondent's cognitive function. Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon signed rank test and Mann whitney U test with significance level 0.05. **Results:** Wilcoxon test results for the treatment group showed $p=0.157$, in the control group revealed $p=1,000$, while the Mann whitney test revealed $p=0.173$. It means there is no difference between the control group and the treatment group significantly. **Conclusions:** matching cards and cross-puzzle therapy are no significant impact on cognitive changes. Suggestions for the caretaker of the orphanage can look for alternative interventions or other activities that can help improve the ability of cognitive function of the elderly. The matching card and cross puzzle therapy can do for provide entertainment for the elderly and communicate with other elderly in the orphanage.

Keywords: Card therapy, cross puzzle therapy, elder

Abstract 88

THE EFFECT OF CINNAMOMUM ON RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PAIN IN MENOPAUSAL WOMEN

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Menopause is a female reproductive phase marked by the cessation of menstruation. The perceived impact is Rheumatoid Arthritis Pain in Menopausal Women. Cinnamomum are widely considered to reduce Rheumatoid Arthritis pain in postmenopausal women. **Objectives:** to determine the effect of Cinnamomum on rheumatoid arthritis pain in menopausal women. **Methods:** Pre-Experimental Study with The One Group Pretest-Posttest Design. Number of sample were 13 respondents. Data was collected with instrument form of NRS (Numeric Rating Scale). The intervention is given with one teaspoon of fine cinnamon powder in 250 cc of hot water, morning and before going to bed, for 1 week to each respondent. Pre-test before intervention and post-test after a week of intervention. **Results:** the Wilcoxon Statistical Test showed that there was an effect of using Cinnamomum Spice on reducing the pain scale in patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis Pain, with a *p-value* of $0.001 < \alpha (0.05)$. **Conclusion:** The Cinnamomum Spice can be used as an alternative treatment to reduce pain in patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis.

Keywords: Cinnamomum spice, menopause, rheumatoid arthritis pain

Abstract 89

NURSES LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT NURSING ETHICAL PRINCIPLES IN THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL

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The nurse is the foremost health worker has the most contact with patients. The complex problems in patient care associated with the principles of nursing ethics are often encountered during nursing service. **Objectives:** to identify a description of the knowledge and attitude of nurses toward the principles of nursing ethics at a private hospital. **Methods:** This research used a descriptive design with the purposive sampling technique. This research has passed the ethical review with a sample of about 74 nurses. Retrieval of data using a questionnaire of nurses' knowledge and attitudes about the nursing ethical principles. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis. **Results:** the result obtained showed 74 (100%) respondents knew the nursing ethical principles in the moderate category 62 (88%) and an attitude in the good category 46 (62%). Nurses must always improve nurses knowledge and attitudes about nursing ethical principles to improve the quality of nursing care. **Conclusions:** These results indicate the nurses' knowledge and attitudes about the nursing ethical principles in the moderate and good categories. Nurses need to be provided with training to increase their understanding of the nursing ethical principles to improve for maximum results on each indicator.

Keywords: Attitudes, ethical principles, knowledge, nursing ethics

Abstract 90

THE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AFFECTING OF THE WOUND HEALING PATIENTS DIABETIC FOOT ULCER IN THE HEALTH CENTER AT RURAL AREA OF SOUTH BORNEO

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Objectives: to evaluate the factors that influence the length of wound healing in Diabetes Mellitus patients with diabetic ulcers in the work area of the health center in the rural area of South Borneo. **Methods:** This research used a descriptive design with the total sampling technique. This research has passed the ethical review with a sample of about 45 patients with a diabetic foot ulcers. Retrieval of data using a questionnaire for factors affecting wound healing. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis. **Results:** the result showed that the majority of range age of respondents is 45-80 years 39 respondents (80%), gender dominated is female 30 respondents (66.7%), the patient's nutrition was met by as many as 28 respondents (62.2%), the patient consuming drugs (steroids, non-steroids, and antibiotics) long term as many as 34 respondents (75.6%) and most of the patients who have good physical health as many as 24 people (53.3%). **Conclusions:** These results obtained from the evaluation of factors that affect the length of wound healing in Diabetes Mellitus patients with Diabetic Ulcers in the work area of the health center rural area of South Borneo are the factor of physical health and drugs, besides that there are trends that influence other factors.

Keywords: Contributing factors, diabetic foot ulcers, Public Health Center, wound healing

Profil JPPNI

p-ISSN: 2503-1376; e-ISSN: 2549-8576

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Profile of IJINNA

p-ISSN: 2614-2333; e-ISSN: 2614-4794

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