



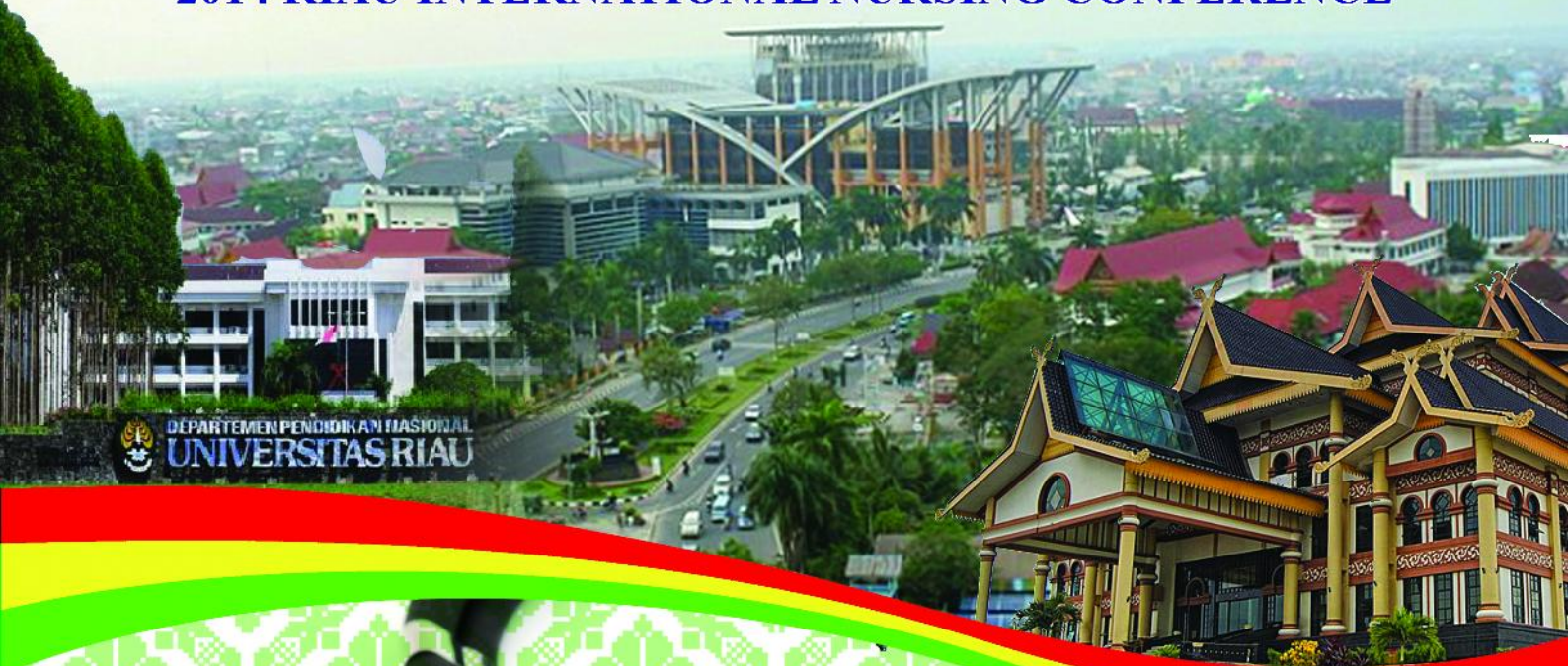
School of Nursing
University of Riau

ISSN: 2406-9175



PROCEEDING

2014 RIAU INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE



DÉPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
UNIVERSITAS RIAU

Theme :

How Evidence-Based is Our Practice?



THE HONG KONG
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
香港理工大學



November 12 - 13, 2014

Aryaduta Hotel, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

<http://psik.unri.ac.id>



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香港理工大學

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**SCHEDULE OF ORAL PRESENTATION
2014 RIAU INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE
NOVEMBER 12-13, 2014**

DAY 1, NOVEMBER 12, 2014**Room I (Mahligai I)**

No	Name	Title	Panel (discussion)
1.	Yesi Hasneli	“Tempura” (Coconut Shells) As A Foot Exercise Therapy On Blood Circulation And Sensitivity Foot For Diabetic Patients	1
2.	Uke Pemila	The Use Of Four Score Scale In Assessing Level Of Consciousness Of Patients With Neurological Disorders	
3.	Dwi Agustina	Experiences In Patients With Diabetic Ulcers : A Phenomenological Study	
4.	Rismadefi Woferst	An Overview of Hand washing Habits for Visitors of Patients in Surgical Wards Arifin Ahmad Goverment Hospital	2
5.	Sofiana Nurchayati	Determining the Relationship between Hemodialysis Adequacy and Quality of Life in Adult Patients with Chronic Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis	
6.	Agnes A. Suyanto	Factors Associated to Latent Tuberculosis Infection Treatment Adherence In Clinic Population, Lexington Fayette County Health Department, KY, USA	
7.	Nani Safuni	Correlation Between Pain And Anxiety Level In Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapyin Aceh Province	3
8.	Gamya Tri Utami	An Overview of Implementation of Universal Precautions among Nurses in Arifin Achmad General Hospital, Riau	
9.	Rizka Febtrina	The Effect of Right Lateral Position on Hemodynamics and Comfort Patients with Heart Failure: <i>A Randomized Controlled Trial</i>	
10.	Yesi Ariani	The Factors Affecting Self Care of Type-2 Diabetes Patients in Medan Johor	

DAY 2, NOVEMBER 13, 2014**Room I (Mahligai I)**

No	Name	Title	Panel (discussion)
1.	Wice Purwani Suci	The Influence Of The Patient Safety Champion Empowerment On The Application Of Patient Safety Culture In A Hospital	1
2.	Nurul Huda	Evaluating Cachexia Assessment Scale (CAS) to identify Cancer Cachexia in Dharmais National Cancer Hospital	
3.	Arcellia Farosyah Putri	Needs Of Competency Improvement Towards The Nurses Working In A Disaster Response Situation In Indonesia	
4.	Erwin	Analysis Of Phlebitis' Risk In Patients With Intravenous Therapy	2
5.	Tukimin Bin Sansuwito	Analysis of Patients' Satisfaction Level After The Implementation of A Primary-Team Nursing Practice Delivery Model in A Medical Ward in A Hospital in Indonesia	
6.	Siti Rahmalia	Analysis of Home Care Need Among Patients with Chronic Respiratory Disease	
7.	Riri Maria	The Experience And Perception Of Tuberculosis Patients During Their Treatment In Jakarta, Indonesia: A Qualitative Study	3
8.	Dikha Ayu Kurnia	The Effectiveness of Monitoring Insulin Sheet Integrated In Patients Type 2 of Diabetes Mellitus To Reduce The Occurrence Of Hypoglycemia	
9.	Juliawati	Case Analysis Of The Application Of Peaceful End Of Life Theory In Nursing Care With Advanced Cancer Patient At Dian Harapan Hospital Jayapura	
10.	Bayhakki	Identification of Home Care Needs of Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease Undergoing Hemodialysis in Pekanbaru, Indonesia	

DAY 1, NOVEMBER 12, 2014**Room II (Mahligai II)**

No	Name	Title	Panel (discussion)
1.	Allenidekania	Impact of Fatigue Management Education on Stress Frequency and Severity in Indonesian Mothers of Children with Cancer	1
2.	Agung Waluyo	Developing Reducing HIV Stigma Curriculum for Indonesian Medicine-Nursing-Midwifery students'	
3.	Hanny Handiyani	Optimizing Clinical Instructors' Roles To Improve The Students' Ability In Implementing Patient Safety Based Clinical Practices	
4.	Vella Yovina Tobing	Effectiveness Of Mind Mapping For Blok Body Mechanic's Learning Outcomes Of First Years Students In Nursing Program Hang Tuah Health School In Pekanbaru 2013	
5.	Suprajitno	Description of hemoglobin level of teen who consumed iron supplement	2
6.	Desti Puswati	The Differences Of Breast Milk Quality Produced By Mothers Who Drink Stout And Breastfeeding Mothers Who Don't Drinkstout In Sukamaju Hamlet Pinggir Village Pinggir District Bengkalis Regency	
7.	Deswinda	The Effectiveness Of Mix Milk And Butter To Improve Weight Of Toddler At Posyandu Melur Rt 01 Rw 03 Siak Sri Indrapura	
8.	Wardah	Comparison Family Stress Appraisal Before And After Given ICU Information Package	3
9.	Riri Novayelinda	The relationship of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months and the development of 6-12 years old infants	
10.	Siti Saidah Nasution	The Maternal And Infant Health Status Behavior Based On Cultural Aspects In Mandailing Natal (Madina) Sumatera Utara	

DAY 2, NOVEMBER 13, 2014**Room II (Mahligai II)**

No	Name	Title	Panel (discussion)
1.	Jenica Ana A. Rivero	Connection Across the Cyberspace: Lived Experiences of Mother and Child Separated by Seas and Tides	1
2.	Mike Jared Ditangco	Child Discipline Strategies among Parents with Child Diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder	
3.	Ririn Muthia Zuhra	The Effectiveness Of Mozart Classical Music Therapy Againsts Premature Infant's Body Temperature In Perinatology Ward, Teluk Kuantan General Hospital	
4.	Yesi Maifita	Relationship Between Individual Characteristics And Performance Of Nurse In Nursing Care Documentation At Padang Pariaman Sitrict Hospital In 2014.	2
5.	Kiki Hardiansyah S	Nursing Student's Perspective in Implementation, Controlling, and Reporting about Patient Safety in Clinical Practice Field	
6.	Misrawati	Correlation Characteristics Of Mother With Postpartum Blues	
7.	Clarence Jan H. Concepcion	Simulation Gaming Resulted to Better Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation Attitude Among Nursing Students in the Philippines	3
8.	Stephanie Dwi Guna	The Effect Of Oxytocin Massage In Increasing The Breast Milk Production Of Postnatal Patient With Sectio Caesarea	
9.	Yulia Irvani Dewi	Prevalence And Risk Factors of Anaemia Among Pregnant Women In Public Health Centre Pekanbaru	
10.	Riama Marlyn Sihombing	Patients' Knowledge On Chemotherapy And How They Manage Chemotherapy Side Effects	

DAY 1, NOVEMBER 12, 2014**Room III (Tanjung Datuk)**

No	Name	Title	Panel (discussion)
1.	Ennimay	The Comparison Of Applying Curriculum Based On Competency And Conventional Curriculum Towards Students GPA	1
2.	Ezalina	Determinant of Utilization of Mobile Clinical Services Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) for Female Sex Workers (WPS) in Pelalawan District, Riau Province in 2011	
3.	Uswatul Khasanah	Pro Makan As Intervention Strategy Of Community Nursing Care To Treatment Toddler Malnutrition In Depok	
4.	Ni Made Dian Sulistiowati	The Effect Of Social Skills Training Toward Social Ability Of Patients With Obstacles In Social Interaction	2
5.	Erna Marni	The Correlation Between Level Of Education With Application Of Nursing Care To Pasien With Mental Disorder In Tampan Psychiatric Hospital	
6.	Sri Mugianti	The Professional Competency Of Nurse In Meeting The Spiritual Needs Of Hospitalized Patients	
7.	Febriana Sabrian	The Effect Of <i>Annona Muricata</i> Juice For Elderly With Gout Arthritis	3
8.	Herlina	The Effect Of Turmeric Stew Toward Glucose Blood Level Of Diabetes Mellitus Clients	
9.	Siska Mayang Sari	Identification Of Learning Style Of Competence Based Curriculum Of Nursing Departement Students In Hang Tuah School Of Health Science Pekanbaru	
10.	Rika Endah Nurhidayah	The Spiritual Care Of Stroke Patients By Family At Home	

DAY 2, NOVEMBER 13, 2014**Room III (Tanjung Datuk)**

No	Name	Title	Panel (discussion)
1.	Hilman Syarif	Preparedness To Earthquake And Tsunami Of Senior School Students In Banda Aceh	1
2.	Fathra Annis Nauli	Factors That Influence The Adolescent Aggressive Behavior	
3.	Veny Elita	The Effect Of Psycho-Religious Therapy To The Spiritual Level Of Elderly In A Nursing Home	
4.	Sri Wahyuni	Transitional Care in Schizophrenia: A Concept Analysis	2
5.	Intan Asri Nurani	Kuat As An Intervention Strategy In Risk Control Of Drug Abuse Among Adolescent At Depok	
6.	Arneliwati	The Effect Cucumber Juice On Blood Pressure Hypertension Patients	
7.	Ari Pristiana Dewi	Implementation of Peer Educator Method in Prevention of Pre-Marital Sexual Behavior In Adolescents	3
8.	Wasisto Utomo	Students Experience Undergoing Competency Based Curriculum In School Of Nursing Of Riau University	
9.	<i>Caroline V. San Diego*</i>	<i>The Con-Triad Response in the Promotion of Healthcare from a Social Networking Site: The Interactivity of Promoters and Consumers in Facebook</i>	

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Day 1, November 12, 2014.

08.00 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 09.15	Greetings from MC
09.15 – 09.20	Guests of honor enter the ballroom
09.20 – 10.15	Opening <i>Ceremonies</i> - Reciting Holy Qur'an - Singing national anthem - Welcome dance - Riau traditional dance followed by flags attraction
10.15 – 10.40	Welcome remarks - Head of University of Riau School of Nursing, (Mr. Erwin, M.Kep) - Head of Riau Province Nurse Association (Elia Tarigan, SKM) - Rector of University of Riau (Prof. Aras Mulyadi, DEA) - Governor of Riau (Ir. Arsyadjuliandi Rachman MBA.)
10.40 – 11.00	Break
11.00 – 12.15	Plenary Sessions: 1. Prof. Claudia Kam Yuk LAI, PhD, RN "Evidence-based Practice in the Care of Older Adults: Simply jumping onto the bandwagon?" 2. Agung Waluyo, S.Kp., M.Sc., Ph.D. "Evidence Based on HIV Curriculum for Health Professionals"
12.15 – 12.30	Token of appreciation to: Prof. Claudia Kam Yuk LAI, PhD, RN Agung Waluyo, S.Kp., M.Sc., Ph.D
12.30 – 13.00	Poster presentation
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break
14.00 – 16.00	Concurrence Sessions
19.00-21.30	GALA DINNER

Day 2, November 13, 2014.

08.00 – 09.00	Registration
09.00 – 09.05	Greetings from MC
09.05 – 09.15	Choir performance
09.15 – 09.30	Break
09.30 – 11.30	<p>Plenary Sessions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Michael Joseph S. Dino, RN, MAN, PhD (C) "Towards Knowledge Translation in Gerontology Nursing: Exploring Technologies in Health and Education" 2. Associate Professor Zahrah Saad MSc., BSc.(Nsg), SRN, SCM "Evidence Based Practice Reshaping Nursing for today and tomorrow." 3. Gabriel Culbert, PhD, RN "Evidence-based Practice of Nursing in the US"
11.30 – 12.00	<p>Token of appreciation</p> <p>Michael Joseph S. Dino, RN, MAN, PhD (C) Associate Professor Zahrah Saad MSc., BSc.(Nsg), SRN, SCM Gabriel Culbert, PhD, RN</p>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch break
13.30 - 14.30	Concurrence Sessions
15.30 – 15.45	Award Announcement for Oral & Poster Presentation
15.45 - 16.00	Closing Ceremony



Conference Chair Message

Dear Conference Participants,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, I would like to welcome you all in Pekanbaru for 2014 Riau International Nursing Conference. It is really a great honor and a pleasure for us to organize this event under the collaboration between University of Riau School of Nursing, Our Lady of Fatima University, MAHSA University and Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

The theme of the conference is “How Evidence-based is Our Practice?”. The conference will shed lights on new evidence that will help nurses reflect on their own practices. Moreover, this will encourage nurses to make continuous improvements in their practices in order to fulfill and exceed the needs of their stakeholders.

The 2014 RINC will be held for 2 days. A number of exciting activities are planned for the conference, including keynote speeches and plenary sessions. We have invited reputable speakers from Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and United States. In addition, we also organize sessions for participants to share information through oral and poster presentations.

As the Conference Chair, I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate everyone who has worked with me in planning and organizing the conference. Recognition also goes to all participants, sponsors and all parties for your contribution to the success of this event.

Finally, I wish all participants and guests a fruitful experience during the conference. Enjoy 2014 RINC and join us to make it a memorable event!

Febriana Sabrian, BSN, MPH

Chairperson



Greetings from Rector of Riau University

It is my great pleasure to welcome all participants and keynote speakers of 2014 Riau International Nursing Conference (2014 RINC) on November 12-13, 2014 in Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia. This conference is one of contributions of our Nursing School in fostering nursing science and practice in Indonesia, especially in Riau province. Our Nursing School was established in 2004. Within ten years, the Nursing School has worked hard to produce competent nurses who work in many provinces in Indonesia and overseas as well. I appreciate efforts from all lecturers and supporting staff of the Nursing school in developing their own school and giving contribution to increase quality of nurses and improve nursing care particularly in Riau Province, Indonesia.

Theme of this conference “How Evidence-Based is Our Practice?” is a significant topic which has to be discussed among nurses community in Indonesia since evidence-based practice is believed as a relevant way to accelerate improvement of quality of nursing care. This conference facilitates nurses to share and discuss their studies with others. I believe that objectives of this conference can be achieved.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to committee of the conference who has organized this conference. I wish all participants gain new knowledge on evidence-based nursing practice and enjoy your stay in Pekanbaru.

Warm Regards,

Prof. Dr. Aras Mulyadi, DEA

Evidence-based Practice in the Care of Older Adults:

Simply jumping onto the bandwagon?



Claudia K Y Lai, RN, PhD

Professor & Director, Centre for Gerontological Nursing

School of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

The emphasis on evidence-based practice (EBP) can almost be described as having an omnipresence in today's health care environment. The commitment to use evidence to inform practice has been propagated through the profession's strong motivation to render nursing a respectable science. Although some may disagree, the profession's pursuance along this path models after medicine. And of course, it also arose from our dedication to make use of the best evidence when caring for our patients.

For the last three decades, the nursing profession has been devoting tremendous efforts to promote the development of evidence-based knowledge, as well as the utilization of research findings.¹ Still, debates ricochet in the profession regarding the effectiveness as well as the practicability and applicability of incorporating evidence-based knowledge into practice. In the literature, the deliberations continue as to how evidence should be defined; how it should be understood for our profession; whether EBP undermines patients' voices and devalues clinicians' expertise; what constitutes sound evidence or sound research evidence, and are these two concepts the same; which research method(s) can render the best evidence, so on and so forth. There are no simple answers to all of these questions.

Human conditions are riddled with diverse and complex questions. As such, there needs to be more than a singular way to address questions about the human conditions in the health care context. With the propagation about the importance of quality evidence, randomized controlled trials and meta-analyses have become the epitome of research designs for evidence. However, our profession needs to appreciate that there are many useful designs suited for the investigation of different phenomena, including for example to name a few, quasi-experimental designs, and cohort or case controlled studies. Qualitative research design is particularly suited for the examination of areas that are not well understood. Qualitative

research designs, where the voice of the participants are considered as prime data, are especially useful to study attitudes, beliefs, and decision making processes.

Apart from focusing on the methods to obtain knowledge, some nurse scholars maintain that there are other ways of 'knowing' (obtaining knowledge) besides conducting research. Barbara Carper's seminal work on the four fundamental patterns of knowing in nursing – empirical, ethical, personal, and aesthetic – are knowledge that not only gained from scientific evidence.² Empirical knowing is only one of the ways to obtain knowledge about the nature of things. These four ways of knowing are fundamental to the practice of nursing according to Carper. Some nurse scholars argued that a different mode of inquiry is required to develop knowledge about and evidence for each pattern of knowing.³ Regardless of the forms of evidence, evidence-based knowledge has to be understood, interpreted and applied by clinicians when facing specific practice situations.

This paper will discuss research designs used for EBP and will include case examples, with a particular focus on the care of older adults. The risk of bias in these research designs and the interpretation of results will also be briefly introduced. Nurses need to be cognizant of the fact that design is only one of the aspects of evidence quality. In pursuing evidence-based knowledge to assure quality practice, one needs to consider the following three dimensions: (i) the strength of the evidence - the fruition of a combination of the study design, the methodological quality and statistical precision in quantitative methods (*or rigor in qualitative data analysis*); (ii) the magnitude of the measured/*observed* effects; and (iii) the relevance of the measured/*observed* effects to the implementation context.⁴

Regrettably, despite the drive by stakeholders (nurses included) to translate evidence into practice, the uptake of research findings is still a daunting task. It is therefore crucial to understand factors that facilitate or post as barriers to the implementation of evidence-based knowledge into practice, and for gerontological nurses - as applied to the care of older adults. Last, this paper will explore the means to drive the uptake of evidence-based knowledge into caring for the older population.

Reference:

¹ Boström, A-M., Wallin, L., & Nordström, G. (2007). Evidence-based practice and determinants of research use in elderly care in Sweden. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*, 13, 665-673.

² Barbara A. Carper (1978), "Fundamental Patterns of Knowing in Nursing", *Advances in Nursing Science* 1(1), 13-24.

³ Fawcett, J., Watson, J., Neuman, B., Hinton Walker, P., & Fitzpatrick J. J. (2001). On nursing theories and evidence. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 33(2), 115-119.

⁴ Rychetnik, L., Frommer, M., Hawe, P., & Shiell, A. (2002). Criteria for evaluating evidence on public health interventions. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 56, 119-127.

Evidence Based on HIV Curriculum for Health Professional



Agung Waluyo, S.Kp., M.Sc., Ph.D

The HIV incidence in Indonesia is growing rapidly. People living with HIV have been discriminated against and stigmatized by health professionals. The HIV curriculum that had been established may not represent actual problem of HIV in Indonesia. There were tendencies of people using the same old curriculum to teach health professional where they were only focus on their skills on caring physical aspect. The use of evidence based on curriculum may help health professional educator provide the best curriculum. The curriculum may integrate various competencies based on research not only on physical aspect but also mental, social and spiritual. The used of evidence based practice on HIV curriculum for health professionals enhanced the important of reducing stigma among health professionals and community.

Evidence Based Nursing – Reshaping Nursing for Today and Tomorrow



Associate Professor Zahrah Saad
Dean
Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery
MAHSA University
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Presentation abstract:

Although evidence based nursing is part of our global nursing practice, it has some elements of fear and anxiety and creates some inhibition for practice implementation by our novice nurses. However, nurses take this concept on board in order to shape the future of nursing.

We therefore applied enquiry based learning to our novice nurses using a structured intervention based on five stages of the evidence based process – problem identification, search strategy, literature identification, quality critiquing, application. This was a special part of our ‘flying start’ programme for increasing the employment capabilities of the newly qualified nurses.

Utilizing a reflective approach, we arranged for small groups working on each of the five stages of the evidence based process. All stages were then integrated to provide an effective overview. Confidence in research awareness was one factor needing much attention. Further, it is crucial for the shape of nursing in the future not to lose nursing on the back of the perceived dominance of the randomized controlled trial and systematic review, by the inclusion of interpretivistic forms of research.

Evaluation of the programme showed that the newly qualified nurses were able to articulate the complex process of evidence based nursing implementation and for them to have a realistic concept of the time needed to move forwards from problem identification to the potential for change in practice. This is now a feature of the flying start programme and is to be incorporated into the formal programme for the shaping of nursing practice in Malaysia.

**From Evidence –based Nursing to Implementation Science:
Applying Knowledge to Practice**



Gabriel Culbert, PhD, RN

The idea that nursing should become a research-based profession is not new. Nonetheless, a wide gap remains between discovery and application, meaning that it takes years for original research to benefit patient care. Numerous barriers including time and resource constraints, limited access to literature, and professional training impede translation of scientific knowledge into clinical and community health practice. The decision to adopt, accept, and utilize an innovation is a process usually involving limited evidence, clinical expertise, and patient preferences and values. Some clinicians lack the support, training, and skills necessary to help them gather evidence and decide whether it is relevant for the particular patient. Organizational and workplace cultures also influence whether and how research is incorporated into clinical practice. *Implementation science* means to address these multiple complex barriers by investigating and addressing major bottlenecks (e.g. social, behavioral, economic, and management) that impede effective implementation, testing new approaches to improve health programming, and determining causal relationships between the interventions and their outcomes. Well-designed implementation research in resource-constrained settings, however, is particularly scarce, delaying diffusion of best practices and worsening health outcomes. A global perspective on knowledge translation is urgently needed. In this presentation, models for guiding providers and organizations through the process of evidence-based practice (EBP) will be discussed, as well as innovations for increasing EBP adoption, including informational technologies, problem-based learning, and multifaceted mentorship. Examples of well-designed implementation science studies will be highlighted and an implementation science agenda for resource-constrained settings will be put forward.



Towards Knowledge Translation in Nursing: Exploring Technologies in Health and Education

Michael Joseph S. Diño, MAN, RN

Nurse in the Limelight Innovator Award, Care Challenge 2012

Member, House of Delegates, Sigma Theta Tau Honor Society for Nursing

Apple Distinguished Educator (ADE) Batch 2013

Session Abstract

The proliferation of information communication technologies (ICT) delivers advantageous learning outcomes in all facets of nursing. Similarly, the increasing local and global needs for competent nurses requires innovative teaching and learning approaches in nursing education, and technology-driven nursing care. As these concepts intersect, nursing institutions are encouraged to explore and share evidence-based practices across physical and cyber spaces. Grounded on contemporary models of technology adoption and knowledge translation, the session focuses on the power, purpose and process of knowledge translation substantial to Outcomes-Based Nursing Education and Quality Healthcare in nursing praxis. The utilization of ICTs for creative activities and interactive channels that shape the adoption and appropriation of the current knowledge will also be highlighted. The session aspires to inspire nursing students, educators, researchers and related key players to explore technologies in health and education and discover ways to translate research knowledge to current practice.

Session Objectives

Guided by the four pillars of learning (UNESCO, 2010), the discussion shall revolve on the following intended outcomes and guide questions:

PILLARS	OUTCOMES	GUIDE QUESTIONS
Learning to know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To analyze the essential concept of informatics in nursing ▪ To summarize the current technological trends in nursing education and praxis ▪ To infer practical implications based on key research findings on technology application in nursing education and praxis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What trends serve as critical forces for implementing technologies in nursing education and practice ▪ What common technologies are utilized in nursing education and praxis? ▪ What researches say on the integration of technology in nursing education and praxis?
Learning to do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reflect on Knowledge Translation and associated concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How can nurses effectively adopt Knowledge Translation?
Learning to be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To critique the relevant applications of Knowledge Translation in Nursing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How can Knowledge Translation be applied in the context of nursing?
Learning to live together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To foster interaction approaches in Knowledge Transfer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How can nurses collaborate for effective Knowledge Transfer?

Healthcare Trends Juxtaposed with Informatics and Nursing Trends

- The demand for quality healthcare increases as the booming of population becomes apparent. This circumstance has been complicated by higher urbanization leading to declining informal and home care giving, and quality and quantity of services rendered by healthcare providers.
- Technology is changing the world at warp speed and nowhere is this more evident than in healthcare settings (Huston, 2014). Nurses must use technology in both clinical and education settings to improve the quality of care.
- Nursing is a profession that has long been troubled with its public image. Nursing's identity is still being shaped and shifted - this process is fully visible on the internet, movies, television, books, stories and other media. Though there are misconceptions, nursing roles continue to evolve and new specialties continue to proliferate in response to societal needs.
- The theory of evolution of man states that human, through a combination of environmental and genetic factors, emerged as species to produce the variety of ethnicities seen today. This evolution may also be linked with the concept of digitalization through continuous utilization of information communication technologies in nursing education and practice.
- Nurses need to be fluent in technology. Informatics competencies are a global imperative for nurses (Chang, Poynton, Gassert & Staggers, 2011). That means more than following someone on Twitter or being competent with a Blackberry or computer. It involves such tasks as retrieving data, sharing information and mining healthcare charts for information about both patients and the community (health informatics)
- The use of information technology varies not only from country to country but also within countries; the same goes

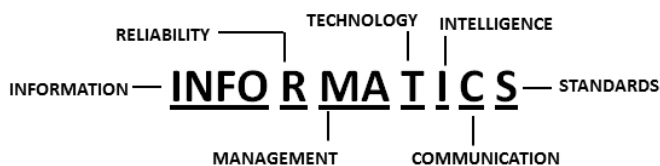
for education and training (Saranto & Tallberg, 1998). Nursing research are needed in these areas to generate new knowledge and innovations. Further nurses must be fluent in practicing knowledge translation to put new knowledge to use.

- Millions die in developing countries due to causes that can be prevented by applying simple and effective interventions as products of research. The transfer of research knowledge to practice is often a slow and haphazard process (Agency for Health Research and Quality (2014))
- Little money is spent on research in developing countries, and there is a major gap on what is known and what is done to apply it (Santesso & Tugwell, 2006). Knowledge translation is crucial for effective application of technology research results in practice and education.

TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATICS

Components of Informatics in Health and Education

(Diño, 2009)



Nursing Informatics

A definition for Nursing Informatics (NI) is the starting point for establishing competencies related to informatics education and practice.

- Nursing informatics is a specialty that integrates nursing science, computer science and information science to manage and communicate data, information and knowledge in nursing practice. It facilitates the integration of data, information and knowledge to support patients, nurses and other providers in their decision-making in all roles and settings. This support is accomplished through the use of information structures, processes and information technology (American Nurses Association, 2006)
- Nursing Informatics refers to the integration, of nursing, its information and information management with information processing and information technology to support the health of the people worldwide (International Medical Informatics Association, 1998).
- Logical and innovative management of reliable information through the use of technology for the purpose of standardization (Diño, 2009)

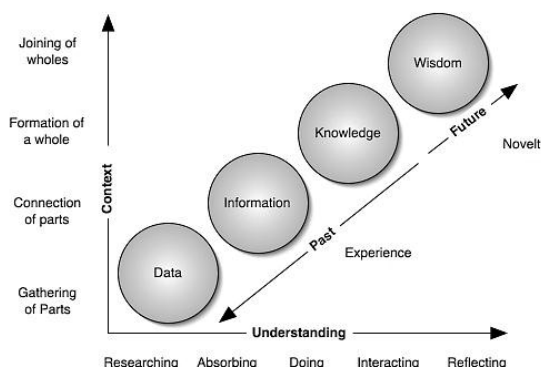
Nursing Informatics Model: Elements

Featherly (2004); Thede & Craig (2007); Nelson & Joos (1989)

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION
Computer Science	Objective element
Information Science	Processing element
Cognitive Science	Research element
Wisdom	Rationalization, human ethics

Theoretical Support

- Data-to-Wisdom Continuum (Abbott & Goodwin) - The continuum begins with the raw data. As data are named, collected and organized, it becomes information. By discovering the meaningful facts and information and the relationship between facts, knowledge base is built. By understanding knowledge and implications, nurses are able to manage a wide range of healthcare problems of clients.



TECHNOLOGY USE IN NURSING



NUMBER	REGION	FOCUS
1	African Region	Health Information Systems
2	America	TeleHealth, Global Village
3	Southeast Asia	Distance Learning
4	European	TeleHealth
5	East Mediterranean	TeleHealth
6	Western Pacific	mHealth

Technologies in Nursing Practice

ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS

Hospital Information Systems (HIS) are the most common informatics application in the clinical setting. It was first developed in the 1960s and has been an essential part in hospital information management and administration. Early systems consisted of large central computers connected to by dumb terminals, which are now being replaced by networked microcomputers. The systems were used to manage patient finance and hospital inventory. An excellent example of HIS are the OpenEMR and the OpenMRS.

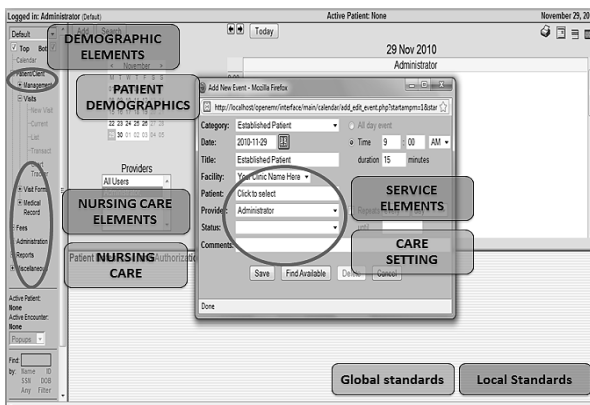
FLOSS Applications for Hospital/Healthcare Use

SOFTWARE	TYPE	URL
openEHR	Electronic Health Record	www.openehr.org
FreeMED	Electronic Medical Record	www.freemed.org
CARE2x	Hospital Information System	www.care2x.com
OpenEMR	Electronic Health Record	www.openemr.net

The Nursing Minimum Data Set (NMDS) - is a current standardization effort. The American Nurses Association Steering Committee on Databases to Support Clinical Practice (ANASCD) is involved in developing the NMDS. This set is described as "the *minimum data elements* necessary for defining the cost and quality of nursing care:

- Nursing Care Elements – diagnosis, intervention, outcome, intensity of nursing care
- Patient Demographic Elements – identification, birthdate, gender, race and ethnicity, residence
- Service Elements – facility or agency number, nurse number, episode encounter, patient, discharge, billing

It helps nurses better understand, communicate and quantify the care they provide.



Information Systems - a collection of methods, practices, algorithms and methodologies that transforms data into information and knowledge desired by, and useful for, individual and group users in organizations and other entities. This system can involve a combination of work practices, information, people, and technologies organized to accomplish goals in an organization.

Interoperability - ability of two or more systems to pass information and to use the exchanged information seamlessly. In healthcare, it means that healthcare information systems can transmit and receive information within and across organisational boundaries to provide the delivery of optimum healthcare to individuals and communities (HIMSS, 2005). Interoperability is not possible without standards.

Key results of some EHR Researches for KT

- Community health nurses prefer to use EHR on mobile platform, with minimalist/flat design and icon-centered menu (Diño, 2014)
- Confidentiality is an important concern of nurses with regards to EHR use (Kukafka et al, 2007)
- Participatory design process positively influences EHR use among intended users (Salman, Cheng & Patterson, 2012).

TELEHEALTH

A constructive portmanteau of healthcare and remote delivery; commonly employed through the use of (1) telephone, (2) internet, (3) data monitor, and (4) video monitor. Maeder (2010) observed that Telehealth processes consist of several essential components: (1) healthcare delivery activity, (2) two or more parties cooperating in healthcare delivery, (3) separate location or time, and (4) communication systems or link.

Components of Telehealth Process

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
Healthcare Delivery	Process or activity of caring for the patient
Parties	Two or more individuals cooperating in the healthcare delivery; human and or automated machine
Location	Must be separate in place or time
Communication System	Telecommunications link or a computer network

Modes of Action in Telehealth

MODE	DESCRIPTION
Patient Specific	Patient to computer
Patient Clinician	Healthcare providers to patient
Clinician Specific	Between healthcare providers

Key Results of Telehealth Researches for KT

- A personal encounter with the client is needed prior to Telehealth sessions (Diño, 2014)
- Quality of Life (QoL) can be enhanced through Telehealth sessions (Diño, 2014)
- Telehealth use among patients is directly influenced by performance expectancy, effort expectancy and facilitating conditions (Venkatesh et al, 2003)
- Telehealth interventions can produce clinically similar care when compared to traditional consultation (Delliffrane & Dansky, 2007)

mHEALTH

mHealth is the use of mobile and wireless technologies to support the achievement of health objectives (WHO, 2013). mHealth involves the use and capitalization on a mobile phone's core utility of voice and short messaging service (SMS) as well as more complex functionalities and applications including general packet radio service (GPRS), third and fourth generation mobile telecommunications (3G and 4G systems), global positioning system (GPS), and Bluetooth technology.

Key mHealth Application in Developing Countries

- Health Promotion and Education
- Collection of Health Data Collection
- Health Status Monitoring
- Communication and Training of Health Workers
- Disease Surveillance
- Diagnostic and Treatment Support

Key Results of mHealth Researches for KT

- SMS alerts have a measurable impact on and a greater ability to influence behavior than radio and television campaigns (United Nations Foundation, 2014)
- Monitoring patients at home (smartphone) for chronic conditions dramatically improves survival rates (United Nations Foundation, 2014).
- Connecting health workers with sources of information via mobile technology is a strong basis for empowerment, as it provides the support they need to perform their functions effectively and self-sufficiently (Iluyemi & Briggs, 2008)

Technologies in Nursing Education

VIRTUAL LABORATORIES (SIMULATION)

Simulation is designed to imitate the clinical environment and provides the opportunity for the student to demonstrate knowledge and skills learned within their education program as well as the opportunity to practice decision making and critical thinking (Li, 2007; Decker et al.,2008).

The use of simulation in educating health professionals enables learners to practice necessary skills in an environment that allows for errors and professional growth without risking patient safety (Galloway, 2009).

Types of Simulation and Simulators

- **Role Play** - low cost simulation which involves acting-out an event or situation
- **Standardized Patients** - Also known as simulated patients, or actors; these live simulators can be utilized in teaching students to conduct a physical assessment, take a patient history, communicate bad news, practice a psychiatric intervention, and even perform a pelvic or prostate exam.
- **Partial Task Trainers** - are designed to replicate a part of a system or process. The learning objectives associated with partial task trainers are often task specific. Examples include intubation mannequins; IV arms; and machines involved in processes, such as surgery, resuscitation, or emergency scenarios.
- **Complex Task Trainers** - allow a learner to perceive tactile and other stimuli to the senses through a complex, computer-generated environment. These virtual-reality scenarios offer an opportunity for the learner to practice skills, including surgical skills, bronchoscopy, and intravenous and central line catheterization via computer-based training.
- **Integrated Simulators (HPS)** - whole body mannequins (adult, child, or infant) that are capable of responding to certain medications, chest compressions, needle decompression, chest tube placement, and other physiologic interventions and subsequent responses.
- **Full Mission Simulators** - brings the learner into a complex situation or task that usually involves a team; The scenario typically begins with a pre-brief, is followed by the execution of the task, and concludes with the instructor leading a review of the event in a debrief session

Key Results of Simulation Researches for KT

- The use of standardized patients has been found to help students gain self-awareness of their communication and clinical strengths and weaknesses, their reactions to stressful situations, and also their biases (Shemanko & Jones, 2008)

- Debriefing in simulation help learners clarify and integrate the simulation experience with previous knowledge (Galloway, 2009).
- The use of simulation fosters teamwork (Paige et al, 2009)

Digital Books (eBook)

The digital/electronic books, or e-Books, offer students, teachers and schools an additional medium or tool of instructions that can support or enhance the learning process. Using e-Books as text books in the classroom at schools is a new paradigm especially in developing countries (Embong et al, 2012).

E-Books can present any type of auditory or visual materials including speech, text, music, animations, photographs, or videos alone or in different combinations. E-Books can link different types of representations such as pictures with sounds, oral readings with written text, videos with subtitles, or any other combinations that could reinforce teaching and learning

Types of eBooks in Healthcare

- **Flat** - with basic highlighting and annotation features
- **Embedded Media** - with audio, video and animations
- **Interactive** - with interactive contents

Key Results of eBook Researches for KT

- eBook is an effective tool to conveniently monitor, document, categorize and access student development (David, 2011)
- The use of e-Books in the classroom involved few parties: teachers, school administrators, and technology specialists.
- The shift to using e-Books as textbooks would not only reduce the usage of approximately 1 billion sheets of paper which translates into 120000 trees being saved every year but also ensure sustainable resources of knowledge (Conservatree, 2011)

KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION

Knowledge Translation (KT) - the effective and timely exchange, synthesis and ethically-sound application of knowledge among researchers and users to capture the benefits of research through improved health, more effective services and products, strengthened healthcare system, and improving people's health (Canadian Institute of Health Research, 2005; World Health Organization, 2005; Toronto Faculty of Medicine, 2004)

effective exchange of knowledge creators (researchers) and users; "moving knowledge to use"

Characteristics of Knowledge Transfer

- Creative Process of Metacognition
- Multidirectional Communication
- Interactive and Collaborative process
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Approach
- Community Involvement (Partnership)

Evidence-based Practice (EBP) - the process of decision-making among practitioners based on the integration of research evidences

CIHR Model of Knowledge Translation - conceptual guide (opportunities) for the overall KT process:

- KT1 - Defining research questions and methodologies
- KT2 - Conducting research
- KT3 - Publishing research findings, knowledge transfer
- KT4 - Placing research findings in the context of other knowledge and norms
- KT5 - Making decisions and taking action informed by research findings
- KT6 - influencing subsequent research plans based on previous knowledge use

Steps in Knowledge Translation Process (Quebec Health Institute, 2013)

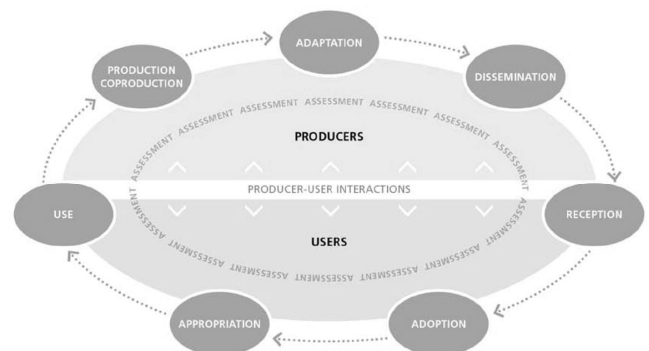


Figure: Knowledge Translation Process

Models and Frameworks Relevant to Knowledge Transfer

- **User-Context Framework (Jacobson et al, 2003)** - increasing familiarity and understanding of the intended users of research knowledge; consists of domains, namely: (1) user, (2) issue, (3) research, (4) research-user relationship, and (5) dissemination strategies that can be translated into several inquiry questions
- **Ottawa Model of Research Use (Graham & Logan, 2004)** - emphasizes that implementation of research knowledge must

include evaluation before, during and after the decision of implementing the innovation

- **Promoting Action on Research Implementation (Rycroft-Malone et al, 2002)** - advances that successful implementation of research into practice depends on the (1) level and nature of evidence, (2) environmental context, and (3) method of implementation process or facilitation
- **Coordinated Implementation Model (Lomas, 1993)** - outlines the competing factors (public pressure, regulation, economic incentives, education and social) of influence of the knowledge implementation process
- **Model of Research Utilization (Stetler, 2003)** - explores knowledge use among nurses at the individual level based on the type of use, method of use and level of use.

Types of Knowledge Transfer Activities

- **Diffusion** - activities designed to promote awareness; knowledge is made available in public but is not directed towards specific target
- **Dissemination** - intentional activities to share research findings strategically
- **Implementation** - most active type of knowledge transfer with a goal of creating behavioral change which may include face-to-face contact with the experts and performing audits

Components of Knowledge Transfer

- **The 'Message'** - refers to the research and associated guidelines
- **The 'Target Audience'** - the recipient of knowledge; the message must reflect their needs
- **The 'Messenger'** - credibility of the research reporter
- **The 'Process or Infrastructure'** - the mode of transfer (personal interaction, journals, websites, email, blogs, discussion rooms, interest group meeting, round table discussions)



Figure: Sample infrastructure for KT: Public Library of Science Website

Approaches and Interactions on Knowledge Transfer

- **Knowledge-Driven Approach** - presupposes that producer of knowledge (researchers) have the interest to communicate research results to potential users or conveyors of knowledge
- **Problem-Solving Approach** - knowledge transfer is initiated in response to the specific needs of a group of actors seeking solution to the problem; the starting point is the need of the users
- **Interactive Approach** - characterized by frequent exchanges between knowledge producers and users throughout the process

Types of Knowledge Use

- **Instrumental** - concrete application of research findings in which the research is translated into materials in usable forms
- **Conceptual** - occurs when the research outcomes may change one's thinking but not necessary one's actions
- **Symbolic** - use of research finding as a political tool to legitimize practice

The type of research use is predicted by one's degree in nursing, attitude, awareness and involvement in research (Milner, Estabrooks & Humphrey, 2005), specifically: (1) degree in nursing positively predicted conceptual research use, (2) attitude, awareness and research involvement positively predicted symbolic research use, and (3) instrumental research use is predicted by degree in nursing, attitude, awareness and involvement in research.

Knowledge Use Evaluation

Knowledge Translation strategies have been developed to promote the use of evidence and knowledge by nurses, but evaluation of these is lacking at developed nations. Evaluation of knowledge use is equally important as knowledge creation and application. Conner (1980) developed a conceptual model for research utilization evaluation, with emphasis on the following:

- **Goals** - setting up goals that one would like to achieve as a result of the research utilization effort
- **Inputs** - quality of research findings as to validity and reliability, and importance of the research
- **Processes** - the need to monitor and document the knowledge dissemination and utilization efforts including user opinions and reason for use and non-use
- **Outcomes** - analyzing who has used the information, how the information was used and time frames of utilization

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Abstract of Oral Presentation

FACTORS ASSOCIATED TO LATENT TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN CLINIC POPULATION, LEXINGTON FAYETTE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, KY, USA.

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Abstract

Adherence to Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) treatment is fundamental in reaching the *Healthy People 2020* goal to reduce TB disease to 1.0 per 100,000 populations. This study examined the completion rates among those who started treatment of LTBI with regimens containing INH or RIF and identified factors associated with completing treatment for LTBI. All Lexington Fayette County Health Department (LFCHD) patients who started treatment of LTBI regimens containing either INH or RIF during July 2012 and estimated to finish the treatment in April 2014 were studied. LTBI treatment completion rates were described and compared according to patient socio-demographic and other TB risk factors characteristics using univariate analysis and logbinomial regression. A total of 110 patients started LTBI treatment, 76 patients completed the treatment with completion rate 69.1%. RIF had 2.8 times higher odds of adherence to treatment (CI=1.1, 6.7). People who were born in Asia were more likely to complete the treatment (44.7%, aRR = 0.12, 95% CI= 1.2, 10.7) and surprisingly health workers were less likely to finish LTBI treatment. Shorter treatment increased completion rates. Although the reasons were not clearly identified, family support could be one of the reasons of a high completion rate. Delivering care door to door by community health worker (CHW) can be a priority alternative. Greater focus is needed to health workers by enforcing the policy in health facility.

Keywords: Adherence to treatment, Community Health Worker, completion rates, Latent Tuberculosis Infection.

REDUCING HIV STIGMA MODULE FOR INDONESIAN MEDICINE- NURSING- MIDWIFERY STUDENTS'

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Abstract

People living with HIV (PLWH) can not access health care services as they experience rejection from health center personnel and refusal of treatment. Stigma may influence the low of antiretroviral therapy coverage in Indonesia (46%). The purpose of this study is to develop HIV based curriculum that not only focus on physical aspect but also mental, social and spiritual aspect to care PLWH. Two steps studies have been done from the total of three. First stage was mixed methods using descriptive quantitative and qualitative study, using a questionnaire covering demographic information, HIV knowledge, religious beliefs, attitudes toward PLWH, and list of questions for focus group discussion. A convenience sample of 535 Medicine-Nursing-Midwifery student participated from 9 Medical-Nursing-Midwifery schools, and around 27 Medical-Nursing-Midwifery professors and manager of academic affairs join to FGD to discuss HIV and AIDS curriculum on their institutions. These Medical-Nursing-Midwifery schools are in 3 different provinces, Jakarta, East Java, and Papua. Second stage was combining the gap found from first stage study and literature review and expert seminar on what is the best way to deliver HIV curriculum that can reduce HIV stigma among health professionals. The HIV curriculum was established which is consist of the impact of HIV and AIDS to personal and professional life of health personnel, the right of patient and health personnel, understanding patient experience living with HIV and AIDS, stigma and discrimination toward PLWH from health personnel, understanding the risk of and how to prevent HIV infection among health personnel within health service system. HIV/AIDS curriculum allows health professional student reducing stigma and discrimination toward PLWH need to be tested to a group of three different health profession schools. Curriculum testing will be done in year three, 2015.

Keywords: Indonesian, stigma, curriculum, Medicine-Nursing-Midwifery, student

IMPACT OF FATIGUE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION ON STRESS FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY IN INDONESIAN MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER**Allenidekania¹, Elly Nurachmah²**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare the stress frequency and severity in mothers of children with cancer before (T1) and after (T2) the administration of the fatigue management education. A pre-experimental pre-post test without control group was applied to 43 Indonesian mothers of children treated for cancer therapy using consecutive sampling technique. Samples were taken at one general hospital in West Java. Research intervention was the fatigue management education provision that covers six topics. The questionnaire used was Indonesian version of the Pediatric Inventory for Parent to measure the stress frequency and severity, which consisted of 42 items. Data were analyzed using frequency distribution and McNemar test. There were significant differences in the reduction of frequency as well as severity of the stress level between T1 and T2. Moreover, mothers' education, working status, and ethnic have a significant relationship with stress frequency and stress severity. Furthermore, mothers' age, child diagnoses, and length of cancer also have a significant association with stress frequency and stress severity. It is important for nurses to consider mothers' stress level before giving education about fatigue management. Further research need to use experimental design with some related variable to mother stress and children outcome.

Keywords: mothers, stress, education fatigue management, cancer children.

NEEDS OF COMPETENCY IMPROVEMENT TOWARDS THE NURSES WORKING IN A DISASTER RESPONSE SITUATION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore the needs of competency of the nurses working in a disaster response situation in Indonesia. The study was a qualitative study using semi-structured interview to explore 10 nurses with experiences of working in a disaster response. The participants were recruited using snowball sampling method. Content analysis was used to identify categories of disaster nursing competency. Furthermore, focus group discussion was performed to validate and explore unclear identified nursing competencies which were emerged from the content analysis. Four main categories were identified in this study: (1) basic personal attitudes competency, (2) disaster nursing care competency, (3) leadership and managerial competency, and (4) professional development competency. Disaster event forms a complex situation which has high potential to cause a health crisis. All emerged categories and subcategories in this study described the nurse's competencies that are needed to respond a disaster event in Indonesia. This study might contribute to the content development of the education and training program of the disaster nurses, particularly those who are assigned to the disaster area during the respond phase.

Keywords: competency, disaster, nursing, Indonesia.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PEER EDUCATOR METHOD IN PREVENTION OF PRE-MARITAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Adolescents are a potential nation's assets in order to face global competition. Peer education is empowerment program of peers to provide information and knowledge for adolescent health. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of peer education on adolescent premarital sexual behavior. The study was conducted at the Pasir Gunung Selatan Village, West Java. The study was quasi-experimental study with one group (pretest-posttest) design. The respondents were 32 adolescents. The results showed that majority of the respondents were in middle age stage (15-17 years) and (55.5%) of the respondents were male. Bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant difference between the average adolescent premarital sexual behavior before and after the implementation of peer education ($p > 0.05$). It is suggested to public health centers to develop a Youth Care Health Services (PKPR) program as an extension of the peer educators so that efforts to improve adolescent reproductive health can be optimal.

Keywords: peer educators, pre-marital sexual behavior, adolescents

THE EFFECT CUCUMBER JUICE ON BLOOD PRESSURE HYPERTENSION PATIENTS

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to determine the effectiveness of cucumber juice for blood pressure of the hypertension patient. This was a quasy experiment pre-post without control group research. The samples of this research were 23 hypertension patients who were taken by using purposive sampling technique in Sidomulyo Public Health Centre. Data was taken two times; before cucumber juice was given and after 4 days giving. This research used descriptive analysis and dependent T test. Descriptive analysis is used to describe the demography characteristic of samples; age, sex, work, ethnic, and education. Dependent T test is used to know the influence of cucumber juice for hypertension patients blood pressure. The result showed that most of the samples were in the end adult age (60,9%), most of the samples were female (69,9%), Minangese was the majority ethnic of the samples (43,5%), most of samples were housewife (60,9%), most of the samples were graduate from senior high school (43,5%), and most of blood pressure of hypertension patient were decrease, it was 20 people (87%). The result of dependent T test showed that there was a decreasing of hypertension patients blood pressure average, the decreasing was 11,6 mmHg with standard deviation 10,02. The result of statistic test showed that there was a significant difference of blood pressure before and after giving the cucumber juice (p value 0,000). Suggestion for hypertension patients is to consume cucumber juice as a natural healing to decrease blood pressure.

Keywords: Hypertension, cucumber juice, Blood Pressure

IDENTIFICATION OF HOME CARE NEEDS OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS IN PEKANBARU, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Need of Home Care for patients with chronic diseases are increasing rapidly in developing countries, including Indonesia. The objective of this study was to identify home care needs of patients with Chronic Kidney Disease undergoing hemodialysis. This study was a descriptive study. 60 participants were recruited using convenience sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire which has been tested its validity and reliability. The results showed that 26 participants (43.3%) were in early adult stage (26-35 years old). There were 41 participants (68.3%) reported that they did not need home care. Only 19 participants (31.7%) needed it. The study also revealed that needs of home care were mostly related to physiological needs such as oxygenation, food and drink, wound or skin treatment. The participants who needed home care also needed psychological, social and spiritual consultation and support. It is suggested to home care providers to provide care which are needed by their patients and also provide nurses who can fulfill the needs professionally at the patients' homes.

Keywords: chronic kidney disease, hemodialysis, home care, patients

**THE CON-TRIAD RESPONSE IN THE PROMOTION OF HEALTHCARE FROM A
SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE:
THE INTERACTIVITY OF PROMOTERS AND CONSUMERS IN FACEBOOK**

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Abstract

The present study, which is anchored in the interesting but less investigated field of virtual health promotion, examined the concept of interactivity relative to two (2) intersecting actors and their corresponding activities at health promotion in a social networking site, namely (1) promoters or *wall posts* and (2) consumers or *thread comments*. This research made use of bibliometric analysis involving validation through covert non-participative observation of five thousand and twenty-five (5,025) *thread comments* from twenty-three (23) health-related SNS pages. Researchers performed and exhibited a resilient and adaptive procedure to assess the importance of SNS interaction. Results of the analysis aspired to supplement the previous gaps in the literature by advancing three (3) themes eidetic of the thread comments and interactions between the SNS site and the virtual participants, namely: (1) concern, (2) conflict and (3) concept, which was further referred to as the Con Triad Response in Healthcare Promotion. Impliedly, the study communicates the need to understand SNS consumers' motivation for engaging in and adopting new communication technologies and the unseen potential of SNS in furthering public health awareness and related teaching.

Keywords: Facebook; health promotion; social media; social networking sites

**SIMULATION GAMING RESULTED TO BETTER CARDIO-PULMONARY
RESUSCITATION ATTITUDE
AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

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Abstract

The comparisons of the merits of simulation games versus other teaching techniques have been carried out by many researchers and a number of comprehensive reviews and/or journals have been published. Unfortunately, few studies dealt with simulation gaming as a pedagogical tool, and its effects in furthering knowledge, skills and attitude among undergraduate nurses. This study explored the possible benefits of integrating simulation gaming as a teaching strategy and pedagogy in nursing education. This quasi-experimental study involved forty-five (45) purposively selected nursing students from a nursing school in the Philippines. Subjects were grouped into three (3) groups namely the traditional lecture group, the simulation group and the combination of lecture and simulation group. Pre-test and post test was done utilizing a self-made validated questionnaire. A discussion on CPR using aforementioned teaching techniques were done in between the tests. Results show that the presence of simulation together with the traditional lecture teaching has the most significant effect ($p=0.028$) compared to the other two (2) lone groups. It affected all the knowledge, skills and attitude of the participants. Findings of the study may guide policy makers and curriculum developers on the possible benefits of simulation gaming.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Nursing, Simulation gaming, Skills

**FACTORS RELATED COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS ON EARTHQUAKE AND
TSUNAMI IN COASTAL AREA
OF BANDA ACEH, INDONESIA**

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Abstract

Disaster preparedness is an activity on pre disaster which purpose is to develop operational capacities and facilitate effective responses when the disaster occurred. The purpose of the research is to identify factors related community preparedness on Earthquake and Tsunami in Coastal Area of Banda Aceh. The variable of the research is community preparedness with sub variables are knowledge and attitude for disaster risk, policy and guideline, planning for emergency and disaster, early warning system, mobility and resources. Research design used analysis descriptive with cross sectional study approach. Sampling technique was using proportional sampling to 140 respondents who stayed in 4 sub districts of coastal area of Banda Aceh, Indonesia such as Baitussalam, Meuraxa, Syiah Kuala and Kuta Alam. Analysis method used a simple descriptive by using *software computer*. the instruments of the research consisted of 2 parts, which are demographics data consisted of age, sex, long stayed in the risk villages, educational level, attending in emergency training and educational program; 31 items on disaster preparedness questionnaire by using Likert scale, and 6 items open question related community preparedness on disaster. The results showed knowledge and attitude on disaster risk were in well prepare, the policy and guideline were in fair prepare, emergency disaster plans were in fair prepare, disaster warning system was in well prepare, and mobilization of resources was in fair prepare. The conclusion showed that factors related community preparedness on earthquake and tsunami in coastal area of Banda Aceh were in well prepare. It recommended to community who stayed in the coastal area of Banda Aceh, could improve knowledge and attitude for disaster risk by attending training and education on disaster preparedness and for stakeholders to maintain effectiveness of early warning system and guidelines for victim evacuation.

Keywords: preparedness, disaster, community, coastal area, earthquake, tsunami

THE EFFECT OF FOOTBALL HOLD (PINCH) BREASTFEEDING POSITION ON PASCA SECTIO CAESAREA PAIN IN BANDA ACEH, INDONESIA**Darmawati, Wanelfi**

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Abstract

Sectio caesarea is an obstetric surgery to deliver the baby through abdomen wall and uterus wall incision. Sectio caesarea caused tissue destruction and pain. The pain after surgery probably caused any discomfort and difficulty for mother to breastfeeding. Hence, finding the comfortable breastfeeding position is important. The positions that commonly used to breastfeeding were sit down position and laying down position, while the football hold position is never used. By performing the football hold position, the baby will not getting contact to surgery wound. This study aimed to identify the effect of football hold breastfeeding position on pasca sectio caesarea pain in obstetric ward of Zainoel Abidin General Hospital Banda Aceh. This study was conducted on 13th until 25th Mei 2014, using quasi-experimental design by the pretest-posttest with the control group. The number of subjects in this study was 15 for intervention group and 15 for control group selected based on inclusion criteria using the purposive sampling. The data was collected by leading interview and measuring pain intensity level using Numerical Rating Scale (NRS), then analyzed by statistical paired t-Test. The findings revealed that there was significance difference level of sectio caesarea pain before and after football hold breastfeeding position with the $p\text{-value}=0,0001 (\leq 0,05)$. It also indicated the significance effect of breastfeeding football hold position on pasca sectio caesarea pain. This study provided the valuable information regarding the importance of having a standard operating procedure (SOP) to advocate the hospital institution in breastfeeding position by nursing service to improve the level of patient's comfort.

Keywords : Sectio caesarea, Pain, Feeding, Football Hold

THE DIFFERENCES OF BREAST MILK QUALITY PRODUCED BY MOTHERS WHO DRINK STOUT AND BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS WHO DON'T DRINKSTOUT IN SUKAMAJU HAMLET PINGGIR VILLAGE PINGGIR DISTRICT BENGKALIS REGENCY

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Abstract

Breast milk represents the perfect food because it contains all essential nutrients for babies. Breastfeeding means to give breast milk that is needed for babies. Feeding babies with breast milk is not only giving early nutrition and healthy life to babies, but also representing the transfer of warm, pleasant and loving way from the mother. In SukamajuHamlet Pinggir villagePinggir district Bengkalis regency, a lot of breastfeeding mothers consumed alcoholic beverages, like stout, whichwas approximately 40% of all breastfeeding mothers. This study aimed to evaluate and understand the differences of breast milkproductionof breastfeeding mothers who drink stout with mothers don't drink stout in Sukamaju hamletPinggir village Pinggir district Bengkalis regency. A comparative cross-sectional study was used in Posyandu Permata Bunda of Sukamaju with 30 breastfeeding mothers as samples. Questionnaires were used as the measuring instrument.Univariateand bivariate analysis was conducted. The characteristic of 15 breastfeeding mothers who don't consume stout with the productive breast milk productionwere counted 12 people (80.0%). While characteristic from 15 breastfeeding mothers whoconsumed stout with unproductive breast milk productionwas counted 10 people (66.7%). Based on the result of statistical chi-square test with $\alpha = 0.05$, the P valuewhich was obtained wa s0.025.It could be concluded that there were significant differences between stout consumption and breast milk production. This study recommends breastfeeding mothersto not consume stout because it can lessen ASI production. Based on this study, hence it is suggested to health care providers to give health education or make policy for breastfeeding mothers to not consume stout.

Keywords : ASI Production, Breastfeeding Mothers, Drink Stout

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MIX MILK AND BUTTER TO IMPROVE WEIGHT OF
TODDLER AT POSYANDU MELUR RT 01 RW 03
SIAK SRI INDRAPURA**

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ABSTRACT

Human resource quality aspect is nutrition. Less of it causes physical and intelegent growth failure, decreased of productivity and immune system, it might cause death. Toddler malnutrition today seems to remain one of the toughest problems our government has been trying to deal with. The objective of this research is to determine the effect of milk-butter mixture at improving toddlers' weight. This is a quantitative research with quasi -experimental design, /a research utilizing unclear experiment design. There were pretest and posttest control groups. Samples were taken by using total sampling technique, in which there were 15 control groups and 15 case groups. During the research, weighing scale was used as the measuring instrument. All data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis method. According to the research result, toddlers who consume milk mixed with butter have significantly different weight than those who consume only milk ($P\ value = 0,000 < 0,05$). Therefore, the future researches should be expected to carry out a research on the effectiveness of rice-butter mixture. Health workers may also utilize the research as a reference for providing the community with information on the importance of consuming milk-butter mixture for improving toddlers' weight, and for monitoring those with low birth weight.

Keywords: toddlers, milk, milk-butter mixture.

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MONITORING INSULIN SHEET INTEGRATED IN
PATIENT TYPE 2 OF DIABETES MELLITUS TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF
HYPOGLYCEMIA**

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Abstract

Hypoglycemia is an acute complication that occurs due to insulin therapy in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2. The incidence of hypoglycemia can be reduced by careful monitoring by the health care team, especially nurses. Integrated insulin monitoring sheet is one of the instruments that are being developed by researchers to monitor the condition of patients with type 2 diabetes who received insulin therapy both types of rapid-acting analog insulin and long-acting insulin to avoid hypoglycemia. The instrument has been tested at the seminar of experts provides calories in monitoring, monitoring of the need for education, monitoring insulin therapy, monitoring of blood glucose levels during the time of the daily blood sugar curve and the incidence of hypoglycemia when monitoring protocols, and monitoring difficult to fall asleep. The research method uses non-equivalent approach to the design of post-test only control group design and sampling techniques of non- probability sampling with consecutive sampling approach that 20 patients will be monitored using insulin sheet RS. Fatmawati and 20 patients will be monitored using the integrated insulin sheet. The results of the study to obtain the result that there is a significant relationship between the current monitoring of rapid-acting insulin administration during meals in the afternoon to prevent the incidence of hypoglycemia. Analysis of the data to get the result that there is no significant relationship between the monitoring calorie intake, insulin doses, and changes in sleep patterns with the incidence of hypoglycemia, It can be concluded sheet integrated monitoring insulin is not effective in preventing the occurrence of hypoglycemia.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetic patients, insulin therapy, instruments, sheet integrated insulin monitoring, the incidence of hypoglycemia

**EXPERIENCES IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC ULCERS:
A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY**

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Abstract

Diabetic ulcers as one of the complications of diabetes mellitus disease, has impacts on the patients' physical, psychological, social and environmental comfort. The purpose of this study is to describe the experience of patients with diabetic ulcers. A descriptive phenomenology method with in-depth interview was assigned to eight participants. The results of this study found nine themes of their experience which are the understanding of diabetes mellitus, the experience of dealing with diabetic ulcers, the pain experience, the understanding of comfort, the changes in life, the social support gained, the spiritual experience, the health professional support and the psychological experience. The study recommends further studies.

Keywords : experiences, diabetic ulcer

**THE COMPARISON OF APPLYING CURRICULUM BASED ON COMPETENCY
AND CONVENTIONAL CURRICULUM TOWARDS STUDENTS GPA****Ennimay, Abdurrahman Hamid**

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Abstract

The development of education curriculum today demand to encourage students learning achievement, based on Kepmendiknas no. 232 / U / 2000 and no. 045 / U / 2002 AIPNI which had been successfully implemented competency-based curriculum (CBC) undergraduate education since 2008. Therefore, Nursing Program of Hang Tuah Pekanbaru Health School in the 2012 began implementing CBC. The aim of this study was to compare the implementation of curriculum CBC and Conventional with the students GPA in nursing program. The research design used in this study was a causal comparative study. The samples in this study were 53 students with CBC system and 48 students conventional system. The analysis was used univariate analysis with the frequency distribution of the average GPA of students in semester 1st and 2nd, bivariate analysis with chi-square and independent t-test. Analysis chi-square was used to know the relationship between curriculum systems and students GPA. The results of this study obtained, p value $0.019 < 0.05$ which means that there were a relationship between the applications of the CBC with a GPA of students achievement. For comparison used for the independent t-test comparing students with GPA of students at CBC and Conventional and get p value $0.029 < \alpha (0.05)$. From these results it appears that the implementation of the curriculum system of CBC gave effect to a better direction in improving the achievement of students.

Keywords : curriculum system, competency-based, conventional, student

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF EDUCATION WITH APPLICATION OF NURSING CARE TO PASIENT WITH MENTAL DISORSDER IN TAMPAN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

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Abstract

The nursing care is a process in nursing practice that provided directly to the patients.. The level of education is one or other contributing factor in provision of process nursing care. Nurse education is an effort to create a professional nursing staff and developed along with the development of science and technology. The purpose of this research to determine the correlation with educational level of nursing with care to patients mental disorder in the Tampan of Psychiatric Hospital. This research was descriptive correlation study with cross sectional approach. The data retrieval techniques were total sampling with the samples of 63 respondents. The instruments used questionnaire with the observation sheet comprising six points on the application of nursing care. Processing and analysis of the correlation of education level of nursing care using level the chi-square test. The result of the research is (pvalue=0.012) that there was a significant correlation between level of education with the provision of nursing care to patiens with mental disorders. To the hospital are expected to improve the quality of human resources to increase the level of education

Keywords: Nurse, Level Education, Nursing Care

ANALYSIS OF PHLEBITIS' RISK IN PATIENTS WITH INTRAVENOUS THERAPY

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Abstract

Intravenous therapy aims to supply fluid through veins when the patient is unable to eat or drink orally. Intravenous therapy also facilitates the drug administration intravenously. This study aims to analyze the signs of phlebitis in patients with infusion therapy including intravenous catheter location, the average duration of intravenous therapy and factors influence the occurrence of phlebitis in patients with intravenous therapy. This study was a descriptive study. The total sample were 68 patients who received intravenous therapy. Samples were recruited using purposive sampling technique whom met the inclusion criteria. Instruments used in this study were questionnaire for collecting demographic data and the observation sheet for observing signs of phlebitis. The results showed that the average length of intravenous therapy was 4 days. Location of IV canule insertion was mostly in the metacarpal vein (73.5%) and mostly using sterile gauze bandage (58.8 %). Signs of infection on the intravenous catheter insertion site were rubor (2.9 %), color (5.9 %), dolor (5.9 %) and tumors (7.4 %). The incidence of phlebitis were 13.2% and majority were found after the third day of intravenous therapy with the percentage of incidence was higher in location of the basilica vein than metacarpal vein. Phlebitis was found higher in patients using a Hypafix than using a sterile gauze. Phlebitis incidence was still higher than recommendation from the Infusion Nurses Society (INS), which should be below 5%. The incidence of infection begins early on the third day. Several factors can contribute to the incidence of phlebitis such as the duration using of IV canule, location of insertion and type of dressing. Recommended to change the location of the insertion of an IV after 3 days and further research needs to be done about the risk factors associated infection infusion techniques performed by nurses.

Keywords: Intravenous canule, phlebitis, signs of infection

**DETERMINANT OF UTILIZATION OF MOBILE CLINICAL SERVICES VOLUNTARY
AND TESTING (VCT) FOR FEMALE SEX WORKERS (WPS) IN PELALAWAN
DISTRICT, RIAU PROVINCE IN 2011**

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Abstract

The utilization of health service facility is an important indicator of a health service system. According to the data from SDKI 2007, The utilization of health service facility is still at the low level (46 %). Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) is a prevention effort for the spread of HIV/AIDS infection through increasing access, both static and voluntary, for people with HIV/AIDS. Mobile VCT program at Selasih General Hospital of Pelalawan regency has been implemented since the first time mobile VCT clinic came to the community. However the other hand, there have been only 14 persons (2,3 %), that have performed static or voluntary visit to the VCT clinic. The objectives of this research are to describe relation between independent variable (knowledge, believe, believe, value, encouragement, motivation, organization, and service environment) and dependent variable (the VCT clinic service utilization). Design is quantitative with cross sectional approach. The sample of this research was 84 female sex workers at location km 84 Pelalawan. The data were collected using questionnaires and analized using chi square and logistic regression test. Chi square test result shows that belief, value, and motivation are the factors affecting the VCT clinic service utilization and logistic regression test result only show value, encouragement, and motivation are the factor affecting it. In conclusion, there is a significant correlation between belief ($p= 0,001$), value ($p=0,00$) and motivation ($p=0,00$) toward VCT clinic service utilization, furthermore, motivation of the sexual worker woman has the most significant correclation with VCT clinic service utilization ($p=0,001$).

Keywords: HIV / AIDS, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) VCT Clinic.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE ADOLESCENT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR**Fathra Annis Nauli¹, Veny Elita², Jumaini³**Lecturer in Psychiatric Nursing School of Nursing, University of Riau^{1,2,3}

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Abstract

Adolescent is period of transition between childhood development and adulthood which very susceptible to aggressive behavior. Aggressive behavior is caused by many factors both internal and external factors. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that related to adolescent aggressive behavior using descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach. This research conducted in Kulim District Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru City with 110 total respondents. Sample are taken using proportionate stratified random sampling technique that has been requested to complete a questionnaire with validity and reability test. Based on an analysis using Chi-square test, it was obtained that there are significant relationship (p value < 0.05) between the four variables namely parenting (p value = 0.003), a history of violence (p value = 0.001), peer social support (p value = 0.048) and electronic media (p value = 0.002) with adolescent aggressive behavior. Based on the results of this study, it is suggested to public health officials to more understand about the various factors that influence adolescent aggressive behavior, which can be used as a basis for providing health education for the prevention on of aggressive behavior in adolescents.

Keywords : Aggressive, adolescents, behavior

THE EFFECT OF *ANNONA MURICATA* JUICE FOR ELDERLY WITH GOUT ARTHRITIS**Febriana Sabrian, Agrina, Herlina**

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Abstract

Previous study proved that *Annona muricata* leaves had an ability to inhibit further formation of uric acid in hyperuricemic wistar rat. In addition, the study suggested that further investigation is needed to find out whether this will give similar effect on human. Therefore, this study aims to determine the effect of *Annona muricata* juice for elderly with Gout Arthritis. The design of the study is quasi-experiment with pre and post test without a control group. The study was conducted in Sidomulyo Public Health Center area, where 20 elderly have been chosen purposively. Respondents were given *Annona muricata* juice every day for 6 days long. The measurements of uric acid level were taken two times, on day 1 (pre test) and on day 6 (post test). The analysis used was descriptive for univariate analysis and T-dependent test for bivariate analysis. The results showed that 15 respondents (75%) were female and 10 respondents (50%) were in the range of 60-74 years old. T-dependent test result showed that there is a decrease in uric acid levels (1.035 g%) after the intervention with *p value* < 0.05. The results of this study indicate that *Annona muricata* juice has an effect on lowering uric acid levels in people with gout arthritis. Therefore, public health center nurses can suggest clients with Gout Arthritis to consume *Annona muricata* juice for lowering uric acid level.

Keywords: Gout Arthritis, *Annona muricata* juice, uric acid

AN OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS AMONG NURSES IN ARIFIN ACHMAD GENERAL HOSPITAL, RIAU

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Abstract

Nosocomial infections arise during patient admission to the hospital and the symptoms can be observed during or after the treatment completed. Nurses are part of healthcare providers who are vulnerable to contracting nosocomial infections. Nurses can transmit nosocomial infection by direct contact with patients or body fluids of patients with infectious diseases. Universal precaution is one way to prevent these infections among health care providers and patients. The purposes of this research were to describe the implementation of the universal precaution among nurses which consists of the act of hand washing, protection used, and waste management and sanitation. This research was a descriptive study. Using simple random sampling, there were 64 respondents from medical and surgical ward who have inclusion and exclusion criteria. Research tools was observation with checklist form. The results showed that 23% nurses washed their hands before doing a procedure, 100% nurses washed their hands after implementation, 100% nurses washed their hands imperfectly, 92% nurses used protection appliances when they were taking care of patients with high risk of infection, 98% nurses manage dirty waste and sanitation perfectly. It is concluded that there are nurses who have not implement universal precautions correctly. Based on the results, it recommended to socialize universal precaution standard procedure regularly and to train nurses to be able to implement universal precautions perfectly.

Keywords: nosocomial infections, nurses, universal precaution

OPTIMIZING CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS' ROLES TO IMPROVE THE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN IMPLEMENTING PATIENT SAFETY BASED CLINICAL PRACTICES**Hanny Handiyani¹, Krisna Yetti², Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati³, Kuntarti⁴, Tuti Nuraini⁵, Kiki Hardiansyah Safitri⁶**

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Abstract

Clinical instructors played an essential role to the improvement of patient safety in the clinical settings. A preliminary study with a qualitative design to nursing students in the profession program indicated that the clinical instructors focused their attention on the attainment of student's clinical competences. Yet, the aspect of patient safety issues was ignored or addressed in a narrow manner. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of optimizing clinical instructors' roles to improve the students' ability in implementing patient safety based clinical practices. This pre-experimental study used pre and posttest designs without control groups. The clinical instructors received daily text messages (by using a SMS gateway) concerning patient safety information. The text contained information on how to achieve six goals of patient safety. The study comprised 125 observations, which were analyzed by using Wilcoxon test. This study revealed that the score of clinical instructors' roles to improve students' ability in implementing patient safety based clinical practices increased by 2.66 (6.44%). The study furthermore showed a significant improvement of clinical instructors' roles on the intervention stage compared to that on the pre-intervention stage ($p < 0.001$; CI = 1.948: 3.380). Patient safety information through SMS gateway was effective to improve the competences of students to implement six goals of patient safety in the clinical practices.

Keywords: nursing students, patient safety, SMS gateway

THE EFFECT OF TURMERIC STEW TOWARD GLUCOSE BLOOD LEVEL OF DIABETES MELLITUS CLIENTS

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus has become a public health problem which is steadily increasing from year to year in Indonesia. Increased prevalence of diabetes occurs because of the effects of unhealthy lifestyles and diets. Diabetes Mellitus has a poor prognosis if it is not treated immediately. It can lead to worse complications. One way of controlling diabetes that patients maintain their quality of life is done with non-pharmacological therapy, namely turmeric therapy. This study aimed to determine the effect of turmeric stew of therapy on blood sugar level of DM patients. The study design was quasy experiment with non-equivalent control group design. Respondents are divided into 2 groups, 16 for experimental group and 16 for control group (total sample: 32 respondents). The experimental group took turmeric stew once in a day for 7 days consecutively. Univariate analysis is used to describe characteristics of respondents and bivariate is used paired and pooled t-test. The results showed that the majority of respondents were female (75%), elderly (81.4%), high school education (46.8%), ethnic Minang (78.2%), and a housewife (56, 2%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed a difference in mean blood glucose levels between before and after the treatment in the experimental group (p value 0.00). Mean while, there was no difference in mean blood glucose level were between the experimental group and the control group (p value 0.051). It is suggested to health public centers to introduce herbal development program such as turmeric stew for DM clients in the community.

Keywords: blood glucose, Diabetes Mellitus, turmeric stew

PREPAREDNESS TO EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI OF SENIOR SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BANDA ACEH

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Abstract

One of the places that is highly dangerous at the time of a disaster occurs are schools which are vital buildings and there are many individuals there. Students are very important to know about disaster preparedness because of school community has high level of vulnerability. In addition, stakeholders are crucial on community preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR). One form of DRR efforts is to increase the capacity of the community of schools. The purpose of this study was to identify the disaster preparedness of Senior School students in Banda Aceh. The research method was descriptive study and cross sectional study design. The populations were students of 10 SMU (National Senior School) in Banda Aceh. The samples consisted of 880 students of SMU in Banda Aceh. The sampling method was stratified random sampling. Data collection method used survey i.e. Student Preparedness Disaster to Earthquake and Tsunami Questionnaire. This questionnaire was developed by Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Data analyze used univariat test. The study showed the mean of students disaster preparedness index is 62.89 (moderate level), the lowest index is 45.8 and the highest index is 77.3. The sub item of disaster preparedness are; the mean of knowledge of disaster index is 64.55 (moderate level), the mean of family preparedness planning index is 62.64 (moderate level), the mean of disaster warning index is 64.82 (moderate level) and the mean of mobilization of resources index is 59.80 (moderate level). It can be concluded that the senior school students preparedness inadequate; in moderate level. It is recommended for all schools in order to conduct the disaster preparedness activity as a routine activity.

Keywords: student, disaster preparedness, Banda Aceh

KUAT AS AN INTERVENTION STRATEGY IN RISK CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENT AT DEPOK

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Abstract

Changes in adolescents are one of the reason for their negative acts, including drug abuse. A strategy that can be used by the community health nurse to prevent this is by strengthening the role of adolescent families, so that they could provide their adolescent's needs properly. Based on assessment and identification of problems in adolescents, a program known as Keluarga Untuk Remaja Sehat (KUAT) was arranged in various of action plans for strengthening adolescent and their families as follows: 1) early detection of drug abuse; 2) how to communicate effectively with adolescent; and 3) forming a support group consist of families with adolescents in Kelurahan Cisalak Pasar Depok. The purpose of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of KUAT as an intervention strategy to increase adolescent's skill to control the risk of drug abuse. The method of this research was quantitative research and data was collected through questionnaire after KUAT intervention. A random sample of 72 adolescents who aged 10-19 years old and their families, was chosen. Result of KUAT program is the increasing of adolescent's risk control skill of drug abuse by 94,3% from 48,6% ($p=0,046$). Conclusion is that KUAT as a strategy of intervention was effective and applicable to use in the management of service and nursing care for controlling the drug abuse risk in adolescent. It is recommended that KUAT as risk control of drug abuse is needed for strengthening the role of family to adolescents.

Keywords: adolescent, drugs, family, risk, strengthening.

CONNECTION ACROSS THE CYBERSPACE: LIVED EXPERIENCES OF MOTHER AND CHILD SEPARATED BY SEAS AND TIDES

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Abstract

In these contemporary times, most of the mothers have the tendency to work even though they are going to leave their children alone in their house. Nowadays more mothers have entered the workforce. Although women are faced with new options related to careers, childrearing is still a life's goal for most. The researchers desired to surface the vibrant experiences of Filipino mothers who utilize the internet to communicate with their children from afar. Specifically, the researchers explained on the ways these mothers handled the situation of providing care and maintaining their relationship with their children. Capitalizing on the core principle of phenomenological approach, three (3) pre-identified mothers and their children from the National Capital Region were purposively chosen to serve as the corpus of data to give elucidation to the research inquiry. The richness of the information from the in-depth interview has made the researcher come up with one major theme entitled: Interconnected Relationship. Furthermore, through qualitative analysis, two subthemes emerged to discuss such event, namely: [1] Immediate Access, and [2] Feels Near, but so Far. Through critical friend technique, the researchers assimilated the themes and have come up with the simulacrum 'Modified Yin-Yang on a Web'. The results have mapped the effects of distant relationship and the role of Cyberspace in bridging this particular gap. It gives rise to the actuality that the role of cyberspace in bridging communication gaps can not be denied.

Keywords: Cyberspace, Internet, Mother and Child Relationship, Phenomenological

**CASE ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF PEACEFUL END OF LIFE THEORY
IN NURSING CARE WITH ADVANCED CANCER PATIENT AT DIAN HARAPAN
HOSPITAL JAYAPURA**

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Abstract

Cancer has been a complex problem of public health in the world, including in Indonesia. Several types of cancer have increased in prevalence and mortality. Almost clients come at an advanced stage. Cancer patients admitted to Dian Harapan Hospital, more than 70% are in advanced stages, making patients and families have to prepare for the peaceful death. The illness which is happened in individual will give big impact to their emotion, appearance and social behavior. Therefore, the role of a medical-surgical nursespecialist is very important in the carcinoma treatment. Medical-surgical nursing practice aimed to implement the role of the nurse specialist that include provided nursing care on carcinoma clients with “Peaceful End of Life (EoL)Theory” approach. Five aspects of the theory of peaceful and of life are: free of pain, feeling comfortable, value and respected, peaceful, and close to the meaningful one. All 7 clients that had been admitted and diagnosed with advance stage of cancer in september 2013 in Dian Harapan Hospital were studied. The case analysis study method was used to analyze the effectiveness of the aplication of the EoL approach in providing nursing care to solve the client problems that related to the five aspect of the theory. The main of the client’s complaints were dizziness, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, rapid fatigue, pain, and anxiety. By applied the EoL theory, all the complaints were minimized and the client’s quality of life were improved. The results of the analysis indicate the effectiveness of the Peaceful End Life Theory approach in providing nursing care to cancer clients. All the advace stage of cancer’s clients should achievea peaceful death through nursing actions that focus on releasing pain, giving comfort, creating an atmosphere appreciated and respected, peace and the presence of the most meaningful to patients.

Keywords: Advance stage of cancer, nursing care, peaceful end of life theory.

NURSING STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE IN IMPLEMENTATION, CONTROLLING, AND REPORTING ABOUT PATIENT SAFETY IN CLINICAL PRACTICE FIELD

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Abstract

Nursing education has *a responsibility* to create a safety culture. This study was aimed to explore the perspectives and the expectations of nursing students toward their counselors and clinical instructors. A qualitative method with focus group discussion was applied into 12 nursing students. The information obtained were analyzed by using content analysis, the results were, 1). Monitoring of patient safety was not appropriate. 2). the students experienced the common hazard due to not able to follow the guidelines. 3). The incident report was not completed by the students and the clinical instructors, and tend to cover from the supervisor. 4). A protocol in handling incident was not obtained and was not in-line with the Faculty regulation, And 5). There was a limitation in integrate the implementing, monitoring and reporting patients and students' safety in the field practice area. Conclusion: Patients and nursing student's safety was not offered yet. A task to provide the field practice area with guidelines to protect the patients and nursing students from accident will be discuss with the nursing manager in the hospital. An integrated system between Faculty of Nursing and field practice area will be obtained.

Keywords: Clinical Practice area, Nursing Student, Patient Safety

CHILD DISCIPLINE STRATEGIES AMONG PARENTS WITH CHILD DIAGNOSED WITH ADHD

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Abstract

This phenomenological study aims to explore the lived experiences of five purposively selected Filipino mothers with a child clinically diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD). It focuses on the challenges they face, the discipline techniques they utilize and the influences affecting these techniques. The study capitalized on in-depth interview with an aide memoir as the data gathering tool. Results show that characteristics of the parent, the child, and the environment and the interactions among these factors affect how a mother forms her discipline strategies. Three zones of influences that affect the discipline strategies used by parents have been identified: Nature Zone of Influence which illustrates the inherent child factor; Nurture Zone of Influence which illustrates the intrinsic maternal factor; and Natural Zone of Influence which illustrates the external and environmental factors. The zones are depicted in an Interlocking Cord Model representative of the Zones of Influence. The interlocking model exemplifies the overlapping discipline strategies used by mothers. Discipline strategies vis-à-vis the three zones of influences revealed three engaging themes: Responsive, Reactive and Reliable.

Keywords: ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder), Discipline, Discipline Technique, Parenting,

CORRELATION CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTHER WITH POSTPARTUM BLUES

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Abstract

Postpartum blues or baby blues can be one of the reasons of mother's inability in taking care of her baby. This condition may be caused by some factors within herself or out of herself (the environment). This study was aimed at analyzing the relationship between maternal characteristics with the incidence of postpartum blues, by using correlation descriptive design. The population in this study were all postpartum mothers in Pekanbaru Public Hospital. 76 respondents were taken by using purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria of samples in this research were: mothers with 1-3 days postpartum, pregnancy at 37- 42 weeks, and the exclusion criteria were: women with the history of birth complications and depression. Measuring instrument used was Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), which has been tested for validity and reliability. Bivariate analysis with Chi-Square test was used to analyze the result. The results show that P-value of respondent characteristics, cover: age= 0648; parity= 0665; level of education= 0055; work= 0648; type of delivery = 0.550 and the length of stay = 0.900 ($> \alpha 0,05$). It is concluded that the characteristics of the respondents are not associated with the incidence of postpartum blues. It is recommended to health professionals to perform preventive and promotive action programs on postpartum blues start from antenatal stage to anticipate events due to unknown causes.

Keywords: postpartum, baby blues

CORRELATION BETWEEN PAIN AND ANXIETY LEVEL IN CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY IN ACEH PROVINCE**Nani Safuni¹, Ayu Pratiwi Sagala²**¹Department of Medical surgical nursing, Nursing Faculty, Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh²Nursing internship student, Nursing Faculty Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh

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Abstract

Pain and anxiety are common problems that are experienced among cancer patients with chemotherapy. Pain is one of the effects that arise as a result of chemotherapy which is often caused by the damage of one or many nervous system. Individuals who are undergoing chemotherapy may experience anxiety. Anxiety can lead to increase pain intensity of cancer patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between pain and anxiety level in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy at dr. Zainoel Abidin General Hospital of Banda Aceh in 2014. The method used in this research was a descriptive correlational method with cross-sectional study design. Samples were collected by using purposive sampling technique and Slovin's formula. The sample of the research were 43 respondents. Research instrument was a numerical pain scale and anxiety questionnaire adapted from STAI (*State Trait Anxiety Inventory*). It consists of 20 statements with Likert scale. The analysis result of pain univariate variable showed that 25 respondents (58,1%) had moderate pain, and anxiety variable showed that 23 respondents (53,5%) were in moderate anxiety. The bivariate analysis result showed that there was a correlation between pain and anxiety of cancer patients with chemotherapy with p-value of 0,015. The research recommended the importance of assessment and management aspect of anxiety to cancer patients with post-chemotherapy pain.

Keywords: anxiety, cancer, chemotherapy, pain

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING TOWARD SOCIAL ABILITY OF PATIENTS WITH OBSTACLES IN SOCIAL INTERACTION

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Abstract

A healthy person has positive self-concept and have a good relationship with other people and his environment, has an open relationship with other person and makes good decisions on the existing reality and independent in thinking. Social interaction obstacle is a situation where an individual has decreased ability or even completely unable to interact with other people around him. Social skills training is designed to improve communication and social skills for someone who has difficulty in interacting skills that include giving praises, complaining as they do not agree on something, refusing requests of others, exchanging experiences, demanding personal rights, giving advices to others, solving problems and cooperating with others. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of social skill training to the clients who are experiencing obstacles in their social interaction. The design used is a pre-post test with control group in which 20 respondents are divided to 10 respondents in the intervention group and 10 respondents in the control group. Social skills training exercises are conducted in 4 sessions where each session lasts for 60 minutes. This study shows an increase in social skills in intervention group who receives social skills training exercise at 10.23 (41.84 becomes 52.10) and in the control group shows an increase by 1.92 (41.20 becomes 43.12). This is expected to serve as a guide for nurses and health workers who are working in the hospitals and also the families in carrying out the provision of support to clients with problems in social interaction to get better social skills.

Keywords: social skills training, obstacles in social interaction, social skills

EVALUATING CACHEXIA ASSESSMENT SCALE (CAS) TO IDENTIFY CANCER CACHEXIA IN DHARMAIS NATIONAL CANCER HOSPITAL**Nurul Huda, Agung Waluyo, Riri Maria**

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Abstract

Cachexia is devastating consequence of cancer and it is associated with several negative outcomes including poorer response to cancer treatment, increased treatment side effects lower quality of life and increased depression among patients and family. The early identification of patients at risk for cachexia particularly during early stages can be an important approach. Although literature stresses the need to assess cachexia, evidence prove that no tool adequately has been accepted as a gold standard. The aim of this study was to develop and evaluating a simple tool for nurse which could identify patients with cancer cachexia throughout all stages of diseases. Design of this study was qualitative study. Cachexia Assessment Scale (CAS) from previous researcher was modified and translated into Indonesia language. Purposive sampling methods established in this study involved 9 nurses. Semi structured interviews were recorded digitally, transcribed, and analyzed using thematic and interpretative analysis. The current study showed detail information about evaluating cachexia assessment scale tool within five main themes, namely : 1) the language was understandable, 2) the checklist system was preferred, 3) the diagnostic result was easy to be accessed 4) the scoring method was unfamiliar 5) the follow up plan after the scoring need to be considered. Study results show that Cachexia Assessment scale (CAS) is communicative tool, simple tool and easy tool for nurse. CAS can also discriminate the symptoms that cause cachexia from the side effects of treatment. But the scoring systems need to be informed among nurses.

Keywords : Identification, cancer, Cachexia assessment scale

THE SPIRITUAL CARE OF STROKE PATIENTS BY FAMILY AT HOME**Rika Endah Nurhidayah, Rosina Tarigan, Nurbaiti**

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Abstract

Stroke is proven to be a major cause of life chronic disability. Stroke requires a serious intervention since it can impact a physiological loss of body functions, such as the ability to communicate and think for the patients. Family empowerment is needed in patient's recovery and to minimize disabilities. Literature revealed that more than 50% of patients with stroke require treatment as a partial and total care. Therefore, Family involvement is needed for patients' daily living activities to assist the process of returning body functions as the impact of a stroke. This study was a qualitative study with phenomenological approach. The goal was to determine how the spiritual care delivered by the family at home. Data were collected through interviews with 7 participants, 6 people are Moslem and one person is Protestant. The criteria for the participants were family who caregiver stroke patient's. The data have been recorded or collected will be analyzed qualitatively as follows reduction, display, conclusions, verification and validity. The results showed that the family has not been fully facilitated and support the spiritual care of stroke patients. Families need to be motivated to provide spiritual care for stroke patient at home, in order to help improve the quality of life of patients after stroke.

Keywords: spiritual care, stroke patient's, family

THE EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS DURING THEIR TREATMENT IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**Riri Maria¹, Denissa Faradita Aryani¹, Liya Arista¹**¹Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease and remains a significant health problem in Indonesia. Combating TB is paramount as the drop out and relapse of patients are still high. This study aimed to explore the experience of tuberculosis patients who had relapsed. The qualitative method with phenomenological approach was used in this study. Ten participants, with relapse of TB visiting the out patient of pulmonology departement in a respiratory hospital in Jakarta were selected using the purposive sampling and interviewed using semi- structured questions. The data were analysed using conventional content analysis. This study found four themes: the perception of tuberculosis, the impact of tuberculosis on patients, the challenge of TB patients during their treatment and the support from family. These results of this study can be used as the information for the healthcare workers to improve TB program such as, increasing health education program, so that the prevalence of the relapse in TB patients can be reduced.

Keywords: TB patients, experince, perception, treatment, Indonesia

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING FOR THE FIRST 6 MONTHS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF 6-12 YEARS OLD INFANTS

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Abstract

Exclusive breastfeeding has been proven to be beneficial for babies. However the number of study about exclusive breastfeeding and infant development in Pekanbaru is still limited. This study aims to assess the relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and infant's development in two districts in Pekanbaru. A cross sectional study was carried out enrolling 47 infants aged 6-12 months from two suburban districts in Pekanbaru. The data about breastfeeding status at the first 6 months were collected by using the questionnaire. Infants development were asses based on Denver Development Screening Test II (DDST II) interpretation. The data were analyzed by using chi square test. The result showed that there are no significant differences on the development between the exclusive breastfeeding infants and non exclusive breastfeeding infants. This study suggests to apply another data collection method in assessing the influence of breastfeeding on infant development.

Keywords : DDST II , exclusive breastfeeding, infant development

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOZART CLASSICAL MUSIC THERAPY AGAINST
PREMATURE INFANT'S BODY TEMPERATURE IN PERINATOLOGY WARD, TELUK
KUANTAN GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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Abstract

Premature infants have immature body functions. One of the body functions is temperature regulation. Commonly premature infants get hypothermia. Mozart classical music therapy is a kind of therapeutic music which can help healing process in premature infants. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of Mozart Classical Music Therapy for premature infants's body temperature in Perinatology Ward Teluk Kuantan General Hospital. The design of this study was quasy experiment. The number of samples in this study were 30 premature infants which had selected through purposive sampling method and met inclusion criterias. Then the samples were grouped into intervention and control group which each group consist of 15 infants. Intervention group was given Mozart Classical Music therapy during 15 minutes each day for 7 days. This study was analysed with t-test. The result of study showed that infant's body temperature in intervention group before getting intervention ($36,46 \pm 0,192$) and after ($36,88 \pm 0,237$) with p value $0,000 < 0,05$. It means there was difference body temperature before and after getting intervention. Control group who didn't get intervention had the result before ($36,593 \pm 0,26$) and after ($36,40 \pm 0,12$) with p value $0,119 > 0,05$. It means that there was no difference body temperature in control group. Unpaired t test was used to know the difference of premature infant's body temperature beetwen intervention and control group. This test showed that in intervention group ($36,88 \pm 0,237$) and control group ($36,40 \pm 0,12$) with p value $0,000 < 0,05$. It means there was difference premature infant's body temperature in intervention and control group. The conclusion of this study was Mozart Classical Music Therapy was more effective to stabilize premature infant's body temperature so that can be suggested to perinatology nurse and parents giving Mozart Classical Music as a therapy for caring premature infant's body temperature.

Keywords: body temperature, mozart classical music therapy, premature infants.

AN OVERVIEW OF HANDWASHING HABITS FOR VISITORS OF PATIENTS IN SURGICAL WARDS ARIFIN AHMAD GOVERMENT HOSPITAL**Rismadefi Woferst, Nurul Huda**

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Abstract

The process of transmission of microorganism can occur through a variety of mechanism. Hands may look clean but invisible microorganism were always present. Some of them were harmful. Eliminating micro organism is the most important factor in preventing infections from being transferred to other people. Hand washing is the simplest and easiest way to prevent the spreads of nosocomial infections. The objective of this study was to identify the hand washing habits for visitors of patients in preventing nosocomial infections. This study was conducted at surgical ward Arifin Achmad Government Hospital Pekanbaru, Indonesia. Participant was eligible if they are patients family member who accompany the patients as long as patient in surgical ward and selected by total sampling. A total of 64 participants are agreeing to participate in this study. Each participant recruited was required to complete the questioner. The study design was descriptive analysis. The result showed that 56,2% respondent was male, the mean age was 27.4 (7.4 %). Most of them were muslim (90.6%) and works as enterpreneurs (42.2%). 43.8 % responden is bachelor but over a half (71.6 %) of respondents have less income. There was 79.68 % respondents is using handwashing before and after visiting patients and there was 20.32 % is not using hand washing. Most of them need more information about the right technique and the proper time to do hand washing when they visited the family in hospital. However, through doing handwashing, the family can prevent nosocomial infection to patient and theirsself

Keywords: hand washing, nosocomial infection, family, visitor

THE EFFECT OF RIGHT LATERAL POSITION ON HEMODYNAMICS AND COMFORT PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL**Rizka Febtrina¹, Elly Nurachmah², Dewi Gayatri³**Staff of Nursing Lecture, School of Health Sciences of Payung Negeri Pekanbaru¹Medical Surgical Nursing Lecture, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia²Nursing Lecture, Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia³

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Abstract

Benefits of right lateral position on patients with heart failure has been widely studied, but it is still unclear the effects of right lateral position on hemodynamics of patients with heart failure. This study aims to identify the effect of right lateral resting position on hemodynamic and level of comfort on heart failure patients. The method of this research was randomized controlled trial (RCT) with cross – over design. Twenty patients with heart failure stage II and III (15 men and 5 women) at the Harapan Kita Cardiovascular Hospital were participated. Blood pressure, Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), respiratory rate (RR) and SaO₂ were measured before and after setting up the position using bedside monitor. The level of comfort was measured by using the Verbal Rating Scale Questionnaire. Measurements were taken in the morning (09:00 to 11:00 AM) and evening (04:00 to 06:00 PM). The results of this study showed there are significant effects of right lateral position on the Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP) (Morning: p value .000; Evening: p value: .017), Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP) (Morning: p value 0.004), MAP (Morning: p value 0.001), HR (Evening: p value 0.008) before and after setting up the right lateral position. There is a significant difference between group on the level of comfort (Evening: p value 0.041). Recommendation of this study is setting the right lateral position can used as one of nursing intervention for maintain hemodynamic and increase level of comfort on patients with heart failure.

Keywords : right lateral, hemodynamic, comfort, heart failure

**IDENTIFICATION OF LEARNING STYLE OF COMPETENCE BASED
CURRICULUM OF NURSING DEPARTEMENT STUDENTS IN HANG TUAH
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCE PEKANBARU**

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Abstract

Nowadays, Indonesian educational institutions were led to use Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) to produce high quality of human resources. Nursing Department of Hang Tuah School of Health Science Pekanbaru (STIKES Hang Tuah Pekanbaru) has implemented CBC since academic year 2013/2014. It was referred to the theory of Faye Glenn Abdellah in relation to market needs. Teaching method used in CBC is Student Centered Learning (SCL) in which students should be more active in finding all information about learning topic independently. It is further to describe students' learning style. The aim of this study was then to identify students' learning style of using CBC in Nursing Department of STIKES Hang Tuah Pekanbaru. This research used descriptive quantitative to 116 samples (students) who applied CBC in the academic year 2013/2014 in which the researcher used total sampling as the sampling technique. Instrument used was questionnaire consisting 24 questions. In analyzing the data, the researcher used frequency distribution. In the finding, the researcher found that 45.2% students used visual learning style, 40.95 used auditory learning style and 13.9% used kinetics learning style. Derived from the finding, it is suggested that lecturer should ideally consider students' learning style in teaching using SCL method. Also, suggestion was addressed to school management to provide a sufficient facilities to support teaching and learning process.

Keywords: learning style, CBC, SCL

ANALYSIS OF HOME CARE NEED AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE

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Abstract

Chronic respiratory diseases are chronic diseases of airways and other structures of the lung. People with chronic respiratory disease have difficulties breathing, primarily due to the narrowing of their airway. They need to admit in hospital for getting treatment from medical services to improve health status and reduce dyspnoea. However this condition need long term care and need rehabilitation program that can be planed by home care. The objective of study was to identify kind of needs among patients with respiratory disease (chronic respiratory deases) and to prevent exacerbation and also to increase quality of life for patient with chronic respiratory deases. This study was conducted at Arifin Achmad Hospital Pekanbaru, Indonesia. Participant was eligible if they have diagnosis chronic respiratory problem and selected by purposive sampling . A total of 60 patients are agree to paticipate in this study. Each participant recruited was required to complete home care chronic respiratory disease (HCCRD) questionare . The questionare used rating scale 1 to 4(1:not all need, 2:somewhat need, 3:Pretty need, and 4: verry need). Content validity index of HCCRD questionare at level 0,82 and reliability was tested by 20 respondents at level 0,92. The study design was descriptive analysis. The result showed that, Male more than female have chronic respiratory diseases.The mean of age was 47,5 years old; 37% were men, mayority were employe clerical and trade job. Over a half (56%) of respondents have secondary education and were current smoker (45%) and also had limmited exercise (52%).There was 37% respondents need to make oxigen available at their home; most of them also need more information related to their diseases , physical exercise, deep breathing relaxation technic, consult to dietary consultant and also need medical check up for lung function. However mayority of them didn't need pot sputum and wheel chair but almost of them need to follow up their health status regularly by health care provider. Patient with chronic respiratory deases need home care to improve their quality of life. Home care services can increase quality of daily activity by follow up health condition regularly, provide information and show kind of exercise to prevent exacerbation.

Keywords: Home Care, Needs, Chronic Respiratory Diseases

**THE MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH STATUS BEHAVIOR BASED ON
CULTURAL ASPECTS
IN MANDAILING NATAL (MADINA) SUMATERA UTARA**

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Abstract

Madina is one of the Sumatera Utara's regions which have a high mortality rate of mothers' and babies. The health care status among families in Indonesia affected by the culture including in Madina. It guides the community to decide the health care treatment for their family members including mother and babies. The type of research is qualitative with deep interview in data collection. The sample was the cultural community leaders and the pregnant women with culture beliefs. The information gathered from pregnant women are crosscheck with the cultural community leaders opinion, thus the samples selected for this research are 9 participants. The result showed that : maternal care, post partum, and infant care. In fact, it revealed that the behavior of Madina's community is still focus on culture for the treatment of pregnancy, parturition, childbirth and newborn baby. In addition, the findings also showed that there are culture with benefit and culture without benefit on health care. Therefore, it is needed to establish a community based health care with local culture background in community. It is an obligation for the health workers to understand the issue for community health care improvement in future.

Keywords: Treatment, Maternal, Culture.

DETERMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMODIALYSIS ADEQUACY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

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Abstract

Quality of Life (QoL) has become an important clinical outcome to measure the effectiveness of interventions on patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) who are undergoing regular hemodialysis (HD), which hemodialysis adequacy is an important predictor of QoL. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between hemodialysis adequacy and QoL in patients with CRF who receive HD therapy. The purposive sampling method was used to select 43 respondents who undergoing regular HD twice a week. The formula Kt / V was used to measure hemodialysis adequacy while QoL was assessed by using a WHOQoL questionnaire. The age range of the respondents was 25 to 75 years old, male 55.8%, female 44.2%, duration for each HD therapy (3 hours 4.6%, 4 hours 69.8% and 5 hours 25.6%). The research findings have shown that only 25.6% patients met with the HD adequacy requirement, whereas 48.8% respondents had poor QoL and 51.2 % of them had a good in QoL. Statistical analysis using chi square has shown that there was no significant relationship between hemodialysis adequacy and QoL (p value = 0.79). Achievement of high HD adequacy is needed to improve in order to enhance QoL. Further research needs to determine the strength of the disease profiles and clinical characteristics in order to confound QoL in this patient group.

Keywords: hemodialysis adequacy, quality of life.

THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY OF NURSE IN MEETING THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS**Sri Mugianti¹, Agung Prasetyo²**Lecture at Nursing Department of Poltekkes Malang¹Nurse practitioner²

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Abstract

Professional nurse has skill to meeting bio-psycho-socio-spiritual patient needs during hospitalized. Nurses often ignore to fulfillment in nursing care practice. This study aims to describe the nurse competency in meeting spiritual patient need during care. So, the patient spiritual needs are not met. This aims of study was to describe competence in meeting the patient spiritual needs during care. The design study was descriptive. Samples were 40 nurses who worked in 5 wards at the hospital. They were selected by simple random sampling. The data collection used Spiritual Care Competence Scale (SCCS) assessment tool consist 27 questions that's into 6 grouped with Likert scale. Data conducted on May 1st – 17th, 2014. Data analysis used descriptive statistics. Results showed 10% nurses (4 persons) was competent to capable in meeting the spiritual needs of hospitalized patients, while 3 nurses educated of 3rd nursing diploma and one's educated bachelor of nursing. And 90% nurses (36 persons) was unable to meet the patient spiritual needs i.e. not remind time of religious activities, not counseling of religious need during care, and not provide assistance patient with religious leader. Consequently of nurse inability to meet the spiritual needs, the family and the patient were unable to perform religious activities and accept self-condition during care.

Keywords: nurse competency, spiritual need

TRANSITIONAL CARE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: A CONCEPT ANALYSIS**Sri Wahyuni**

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Abstract

Little is known about the transitional care for patients with mental illness, particularly schizophrenia. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the concept of transitional care which is applied to schizophrenia patients. Walker and Avant's concept analysis were used to analyze the concept of transition care in schizophrenia patient. Data were collected from a review of Web of Knowledge, Pub Med, CINAHL, Cohcrane, and Google scholar databases using "transitional care", "transitional care in schizophrenia", "transitional care in mental illness", and "transitional care in psychiatric" as keywords. Articles written in the English language, with an abstract, published between 1998 and 2012 were considered. The search yielded 8 articles. Data were synthesized to identify attributes, antecedents and consequences of transitional care. The transitional care described as a smooth process moving patient from one level of care to another and involved the health care providers in each of the levels. The defining attributes of transitional care separate in period in hospital and post hospitalization. The primary antecedent of transitional care is readmission, which is caused by psychotic symptom and inadequate planning of the patient's discharge. Consequences of transitional care include decreasing the length of stay and reducing the readmission, improving quality of care and satisfaction with health care providers. The empirical referent of the concept is the Care Transitions Measure (CTM). Providing explanation about transitional care in schizophrenia will allow completion in the delivery of transitional care for schizophrenia people in hospital. These findings are useful for nursing intervention program, research, and making policy.

Keywords: concept analysis; transitional care; schizophrenia

THE EFFECT OF OXYTOCIN MASSAGE IN INCREASING THE BREAST MILK PRODUCTION OF POSTNATAL PATIENT WITH SECTIO CAESAREA

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Abstract

Most of postnatal patient has problem in breastfeeding the newborn, especially for the sectio caesarean case. Researches showed fewer women breastfeed their baby after having had a caesarean. Stress tends to delay lactogenesis, routine protocols and medicines interfere breastfeeding initiation and decrease supply. It needs appropriate intervention such as oxytocin massage. This study aimed to know the effectiveness of oxytocin massage in increasing the breast milk production of postnatal patient with section caesarean. This study applied a quasi-experimental with post test only design with control group. Thirty two participants were divided into two group; experiment and control group. The experiment group received 15 minutes oxytocin massage. The result of this study shows that oxytocin massage increases breast milk production effectively (p=0.000)

Keywords: Oxytocin massage, breastfeeding, section caesarean

DESCRIPTION OF HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL OF TEEN WHO CONSUMED IRON SUPPLEMENT

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Abstract

Survey of Dinas Kesehatan Kota Blitar in 2002 found that the prevalence of teen anemia was 20.5%. This situation aligned the problems that often occur in adolescents is obesity and anemia. An effort to decrease the prevalence of teen anemia conducted a pilot award projects of iron supplementation (Fe) since 2010, but has never an evaluation. Pilot project conducted on all woman students in the junior school Blitar, which public junior school of 4th Blitar has implemented since 2010. The purpose was to describe the level of hemoglobin in teen who consumed iron supplementation (Fe). Design used descriptive, research instruments was Hb test using Sahli's method. The population sizes of teen at Public Junior School 4th of Blitar were 438 teens and sample sizes were 65 teens selected used proportional stratified random sampling based classed. The sample criteria were taking iron supplement (Fe) at more than 6 months on routinely one tablet a week taken at school and not menstruating when measured hemoglobin. Data collected in June 2014. Results: Teens who consumed iron supplement tablet for less than 1 year as many as 22 teens, 1-2 years as many as 24 teens, and more than 2 years as many as 19 teens. The level of hemoglobin teen who consumed iron supplementation (Fe) were low category (less than 12 g/dL) as much as 14% (9 teens), normal category (12.01 – 15.0 g/dL) as much as 77% (50 teens), and high category (more than 15.01 g/dL) as much as 9% (6 teens). Teens who have normal category of Hb, 47 of them (72.3%) live in the lowlands and 3 people (4.7%) living in the highlands.

Keywords: hemoglobin, teen, iron supplement

**ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS' SATISFACTION LEVEL AFTER THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF A PRIMARY-TEAM NURSING PRACTICE DELIVERY
MODEL IN A MEDICAL WARD IN A HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of a primary team nursing practice delivery model to enhance patients' satisfaction level. This research was carried out using a mixed quantitative and qualitative studies design. Quantitatively, a quasi-experimental design was used to compare the satisfaction level of the intervention group and the control group. A quota sampling method was used to select 30 respondents for both groups. Data were collected from the selected respondents in both groups after 3 months' intervention by using the validated and reliable instrument. Meanwhile, qualitative data collection was done by using a semi structured interview guide. After three months of implementation the nursing practice delivery model can be evaluated. In the intervention group 100% respondents felt satisfaction with the daily nursing practice whilst in the control group 80% of respondents were satisfied by daily nursing practice and 20% of them were not satisfied. A *t test* analysis found a *p value* < 0.05, indicating that there is a significant difference between the patients' satisfaction level of the intervention group and control group. Detailed statistical findings also showed that the dimensions tangible, responsiveness, assurance were significantly different between the two groups with *p value* < 0.05. Meanwhile there was a difference in the dimensions reliability and empathy in both groups. However, qualitatively, patients in both group reflected some dissatisfaction in responding to the assertiveness information, nurses' accessibility and general matters. Implementation of a primary-team nursing practice delivery model was significant in improving the patients' satisfaction level. There was a different level of patients' satisfaction between the intervention group and control group.

Keywords: patient's satisfaction, primary-team nursing practice delivery model.

THE USE OF FOUR SCORE SCALE IN ASSESSING LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS OF PATIENTS WITH NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

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Abstract

Full Outline of UnResponsiveness(FOUR) score is a scale designed to assess patients level of consciousness in four functional categories : eye response (E), motor response (M), brainstem reflexes (B), and respiration (R), where the maximal grade in each of the categories is 4 (Wijdicks, 2005). The purpose of the FOUR Score measurement is to determine the severity of patients brain impairment, to monitor patients disease progress, to determine the best treatment of patients in the coma state, to determine patients survival, and to determine patients disability upon recovery phase. This scoring system can overcome the limitations of the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). It is said that GCS misses the key and the essential elements in assessing comatose patients, while FOUR score is more easy to use and more comprehensive. This study was aimed to compare patients neurological status using FOUR Score Scale and GCS at Neuroscience ward of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta. Using One-Shot Case Study, where all the patients given the treatment and outcome in observation. 11 patients with CVD, Head Injury and Meningitis were assessed using FOUR Score and GCS. There were no difference in all patients treatments and interventions. The results revealed that there were an extreme difference in FOUR and GCS Score, where the FOUR Score was more detailed in determining survival and outcome of patients with impaired level of consciousness, because it provided neurological status in more detail, particularly patient brainstem function. It is suggested to apply FOUR Score as an alternative in assessing patient level of consciousness in patients with neurological impairment. For better outcomes, it is appropriate to start using FOUR Score from the patients admission in emergency department, since it is more useful in patients further treatment.

Keywords : FOUR Score Scale, Glasgow Coma Scale, impaired level of consciousness, neurological disorder

**PRO MAKAN AS INTERVENTION STRATEGY OF COMMUNITY NURSING
CARE TO TREATMENT TODDLER MALNUTRITION IN DEPOK****Uswatul Khasanah**Akademi Keperawatan Yayasan RS Jakarta
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Toddlers as the population at risk is a group of individuals who have the opportunity to experience health problems . Factors that affect infants as a group at risk of malnutrition because of the dependence of a child to the parent of nutrition . Child, Family, Eat Programme as strategy of intervention community nursing care to to increase weight of toddler , who can continue the family and community empowerment through self- help groups and support groups. This final scientific papers describing of the implementation of the Pro MaKAN through the application of the theory of integration of Community As Partner , Family Center Nursing , Health Belief Model , and management of health services in infants with malnutrition at Cisalak Market. Data were collected by interview , observation, questionnaires to 56 respondents with purposive sampling. Intervention strategies through a complementary therapy , therapeutic modalities , coaching, guidance, counseling and health education on self- help group. Its was given to 30 families with children at risk of malnutrition, as well as support groups some 10 cadres for 8 months. The results showed this study increased the average value of family behavior is value of knowledge is 61 to 70. The increase value of skills 68 to 84, value of the attitude is 64 to 71. In addition there are 30% who still have a degree of independence III and 70% is independence IV. Results of Pro card eating to toddlers who gain weight are 80% with increase of 100-200 grams within 1 month.

Keywords: Intervention, Malnutrition, Pro MaKAN card, Self Help, Support Groups, Toddlers

**EFFECTIVENESS OF MIND MAPPING FOR BLOK BODY MECHANIC'S LEARNING
OUTCOMES OF FIRST YEARS STUDENTS IN NURSING PROGRAM HANG TUAH
HEALTH SCHOOL IN PEKANBARU 2013**

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Abstract

Difficulty in focusing of concentrating or remembering can have an impact on the low achievement of learning outcomes. Mind mapping is the way to record creatively and effectively. It can made student happy and enjoy in learning process, in addition can enhance learning outcome. The method of this research used quasy experiment with static group comparison design. Sixty students were included in this research using purposive sampling, 30 students as comparison group and 30 others students as control group. Learning outcomes took from final score of Blok Body Mechanic final test. The analysis used was frequency distribution for univariate and impaired T test for bivariate. Bivariate result showed that there is no differences between student who used mind mapping and student who did not use mind mapping technique (p value = 0.639). the suggestion of this study is student should choose appropriate method to enhance learning outcomes.

Keywords: mind mapping, student

THE EFFECT OF PSYCHO-RELIGIOUS THERAPY TO THE SPIRITUAL LEVEL OF ELDERLY IN A NURSING HOME

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Abstract

Spirituality is one of the important developmental tasks of elderly. Elderly who have high spirituality level will achieve a good quality of life. Psycho-religious therapy is one method which used to get high level of spirituality. This study aims to explore the effect of psycho-religious therapy to the spirituality level of elderly using *Quasy Exsperiment with One Group Pre test- Post test design*. All 51 respondents are moslems who taken using total sampling technique where they are asked to complete a questionnaire of their religious activities and spirituality status before and after psycho-religious therapy using “al-Ma’tsurat. Implementation is conducted in one week at a nursing home in Pekanbaru namely “PSTW Khusnul Khotimah”. The result of t-test analysis shows that there is a significant improvement of the level spirituality of elderly who got psychoreligious therapy using al-ma’tsurat with *p value* 0,006 ($< \alpha$ 0,05). Based on this result, it is suggested to health care providers to apply this kind of therapy to increase the spirituality level of elderly.

Keywords : Elderly, Psychoreligious Therapy, Spirituality

COMPARISON FAMILY STRESS APPRAISAL BEFORE AND AFTER GIVEN ICU INFORMATION PACKAGE

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Abstract

Family is a part of integral patient treatment. They provide strong support during patient's recovery process. Patient families with their relative as a patient in ICU are prone to develop stress, anxiety, and other psychological problems related to environment of ICU. Information availability related to ICU environment is a solution to minimize family stress which delivered by the nurses from start admission phase. This quasi experiment aimed to compare the stress appraisal score of family before and after given ICU information package. Pre and post design without control was used in this study. 33 respondent were recruited by purposive sampling taken from ICU Regional General Hospital Cibabat Cimahi, West Java. Data was collected by using Stress Appraisal Measure (SAM) which has been through back translation process. T-Dependent and Wilcoxon test were used to analyze the data. Result of this study before intervention in primary appraisal were 54.5% respondents perceived ICU environmental as a threat (pre 16.70 and post 13.39). In secondary appraisal, there were 60.6% respondents perceived ICU environmental is uncontrollable situation (pre 17.39 and post 15.24). Meanwhile, respondents demonstrated stressfulness $p=0.000$, respectively. From the study, it is concluded the availability of ICU information pack contributed to reduce the family stress, threat and uncontrollable perception related to ICU treatment and its environment

Keywords: Intensive care Unit (ICU), information package, family stress

STUDENTS EXPERIENCE UNDERGOING COMPETENCY BASED CURRICULUM IN SCHOOL OF NURSING OF RIAU UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

School of nursing of riau university has implemented a competency based curriculum began in 2008 and revised in 2011 that uses a systems approach. Various changes were made in the implementation of a competency-based curriculum from preparation, implementation and evaluation. This research was a qualitative case study approach that aims to get an overview of students experience undergoing competency based curriculum in school of nursing of riau university. The number of respondents in this study was as many as 18 students who were selected by purposive sampling technique that follow principles of data saturation. Data were collected through focus group discussions and field notes were analyzed using Colazzi methods. This study identified five main themes: 1) the learning process more interactive because it used a variety of teaching methods; 2) a variety of responses regarding the tools of learning; 3) various expectations regarding human resources (Lecturer); 4) a variety responses of the organization of learning; and 5) a variety responses of evaluation of learning. The results showed that the students undergo competency based curriculum will get a lot of experience in the implementation of competency based curriculum including with several components in competency based curriculum. This study suggests that any institution that done competency based curriculum should be preparing and improving the various components for better implementation of the CBC.

Keywords :Student, Experience, Competency Based Curriculum

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PATIENT SAFETY CHAMPION EMPOWERMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE IN A HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Patient safety is an important issue in healthcare organization. Patient safety practice change requires not only procedural change, but also cultural change. The culture of patient safety is the main foundation in the implementation of patient safety. Another recognized way that health care organizations can enhance their readiness to change is by ensuring the presence of clinical champions. Champions engaged in disseminating knowledge, advocating, building relationships, navigating boundaries, and facilitating consensus. This study aimed to determine the influence of the patient safety champion empowerment on the application of patient safety culture in Jakarta Hajj Hospital. This research method used pre-experimental design: pretest-posttest without control group design, the sample was 81 nurses. Data were analyzed using Mc Nemar test. The results showed there was an increase in the percentage of the implementation of a patient safety culture after the program of patient safety champions empowerment had been implemented, which was not statistically significant ($p = 0.451$; CI = 0084-0928). It is recommended to develop the patient safety champions by taking into account the eligibility criteria as a patient safety champion and to build a sustainable program of patient safety champion empowerment that suitable to the needs of the hospital.

Keywords: patient safety champion, patient safety culture

THE FACTORS AFFECTING SELF CARE OF TYPE-2 DIABETES PATIENTS IN MEDAN JOHOR

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Self care of type 2 diabetes patient is the patients' ability to do a self care to meet their basic needs as well as to maintain their health. The main purpose of self care of type 2 diabetes patient to control a good metabolic status, minimize complication and achieve a good quality of life. The aimed of this research was to analyze factors affecting the self care of type 2 diabetes patients. This study was a cross sectional analytic, recruited 50 respondents which was chosen by accidental sampling technique. Statistical analysis used for this study was spearman correlation for bivariate analysis and multiple linear regression for multivariate analysis. The results showed that the period of suffering, complication, knowledge, family supports were not associated with self care of type 2 diabetes patient's. There was relationships between self efficacy and self care (p value 0,001). Self - efficacy became the main factor which affected self care. People with good self efficacy had chance 0.6 times more to show a good self care than people with average self-efficacy. A type 2 diabetes patients with high self-efficacy able to perform self-care behaviors, and self-care behavior will directly be able to control blood glucose levels. It is recommended that nurses would be able to enhance self care of type 2 diabetes patients while providing nursing treatment by trying to increase patients' self efficacy through developing structured educational programmes and facilitating the social support.

Keywords : self-care, self-efficacy, type 2 diabetes

“TEMPURA” (COCONUT SHELLS) AS A FOOT EXERCISE THERAPY ON BLOOD CIRCULATION AND SENSITIVITY FOOT FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS

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Abstract

Increasing prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus (DM) can lead incidence of complication if diabetic patients do not control their disease. DM is one of the most common medical problems in Indonesian. Long term sequel of DM complications may include retinopathy, nephropathy and neuropathy such as numbness of extremities, paresthesia and burning do to impair of blood circulation. People with uncontrolled DM also have impaired wound healing increased susceptibility to infections. The purpose of this quasi experiment research was to compare the blood circulation and foot sensitivity of diabetic patients before and after tempura foot exercise therapy. Purposive sampling was used to recruit thirty adults with diabetic patients in Medical Ward of Arifin Achmad Hospital Pekanbaru. The research instrument consists of tempura (coconut shells) as a foot exercise therapy and monofilament for measuring respondent foot sensitivity. The respondents were given interventions by tempura foot exercise therapy about three times in 1 week. Descriptive statistic and paired t-test were employed to analyze data. The results revealed that blood circulation and foot sensitivity in diabetic patients has increased after intervention of tempura foot exercise therapy ($p=0.000$). Mean level blood circulation and foot sensitivity before intervention was 6,983 and after intervention was 7, 957. Therefore, tempura foot exercise therapy was found to be an effective foot exercise therapy to increase blood circulation and foot sensitivity t of diabetic patients for preventing diabetic foot complication. The result of this study can be reference for further experimental study that will aim to improve exercise, blood glucose level, and BMI of patients with diabetes.

Keywords: Blood circulation and foot sensitivity, Diabetes Mellitus, Tempura (coconut shells)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE OF NURSE IN NURSING CARE DOCUMENTATION AT PADANG PARIAMAN SITRICT HOSPITAL IN 2014

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Nurse and duty are less aware of the importance of nursing care documentation. It is obvious in the documentation statistics the data assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation are sometimes empty or incomplete. The purpose of the study is to find the relationship between individual characteristics of nurse care documentation of inpatients at Padang Pariaman District Hospital in 2014. The research is quantitative, using analytic descriptive method with cross sectional approach. The study was conducted by taking preliminary data at the beginning June until August 2014 in inpatient rooms of Padang Pariaman Regional Hospital. The number of sample is 34 respondents. The sample taken by using a total sampling method. Data collection technique and tools are done by using questionnaire which are later processed by computerized data analysis system (SPSS). The result of data analysis shows that most respondents are from age category of young age group (94,1%) more than half of the respondents employment status is volunteer (52,9%) most of the respondents educational background is D III (85,3%), the majority of the respondent are on newly working period (82,4%) more than half of the respondent are knowledgeable (52,9%) more than half of the respondent negative attitude (52,9%) more than half of the respondent have a good performance in documentation the result bivariate analysis shows no relationship ($p > 0,05$) there is a relationship between employment status and the nurse performance ($p > 0,05$) there is a relationship between years of service and the nurse performance ($p > 0,05$) there is a relationship between the knowledge and the nurse performance ($p > 0,05$) there is a relationship between the attitude and the nurse performance ($p > 0,05$). From the discussion above, the writer suggest the hospital to provide theories and the shared and shared experience from the senior nurses to the newly working nurses. One from of the theories to be given is about importance of proper documentation to do the continuous and sustained care process in order to reach the maximum quality of nursing services specially in the nursing care documentation.

Keywords: characteristic, performance of nursing documentation.

**PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF ANAEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE PEKANBARU****Yulia Irvani Dewi¹, Misrawati²**Maternity Nursing Department
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Email: jede_yidrs@yahoo.co.id**Abstract**

Anaemia has been a problem in developed and developing countries. It has negative effects on both mother and fetus. Anaemia increases the risks of complication in pregnancy and the process of delivery such as maternal death, prematurity, underweight birth, and perinatal death. This study was aimed to assess anaemia prevalence and to determine its factors in pregnant women. A cross-sectional survey was conducted from April to September 2014. The samples were 64 pregnant women who were anaemic and attended the antenatal-care facilities of Public Health Centre in Pekanbaru Indonesia. Accidental sampling technique was used. A single stool sample was also collected from each selected pregnant woman. Haemoglobin (Hb) level was determined by the cyanmethemoglobin method. The data were analyzed by descriptive analysis method. The prevalence of moderate anaemia was 81.3%. The highest risk factors of anaemia were based on (1) the characteristics of respondents: age of 20-35 years (73.4%), Minangnese (42.2%), house wife (92.2%), senior-high-school educated (46.9%), and 2-million-per-month income (75%); (2) the characteristics of pregnancy: multiparity (71.9%), third trimester of gestation (59.4%), > 2 years birth interval (43.8%), and antenatal-clinic visit less than 4 times (75%); and (3) consumption patterns: no food taboos (76.6%), no drinking tea (79.1%), and drinking coffee (67.2%). However, 15 respondents had food taboos (23,4%), and the highest taboo food was fish (9.36%); 21.9% of the respondents drank tea, and 67.2% of them drank coffee during pregnancy. The high prevalence of anaemia indicates that it is currently a serious health problem of pregnant women in Pekanbaru. The pregnant women should have more antenatal care to check and monitor their pregnancy condition and to get more education on food consumption.

Keywords: anaemia, antenatal care, food consumption, pregnant women

**PATIENTS' KNOWLEDGE ON CHEMOTHERAPY AND HOW THEY MANAGE
CHEMOTHERAPY SIDE EFFECTS****Riama Marlyn Sihombing**

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Abstract

The study was conducted based on a case of 90% of patients undergoing chemotherapy experiencing nausea and vomit. The success in managing the side effects of the chemotherapy is depend on patients' knowledge and the active role of patients in showing positive behavior by using independent complementary strategy. This has to be supported by the role of the nurse as an educator and motivator in improving a more positive behavior in the patients. The aim of this study is to explore the correlation between patients' knowledge of chemotherapy and how they manage the side effects of chemotherapy. This was a *quantitative* study with *purposive sampling* technique. The study involved 40 respondents with inclusion criteria as follows: patients who received chemotherapy that triggered nausea and vomiting in middle to high level, patients diagnosed with cancer with chemotherapy medication more than one cycle, had experienced nausea and vomiting with no brain metastasis. The study showed that there was a correlation between patients' knowledge of chemotherapy and their behaviors in managing chemotherapy side effects ($p= 0.028$). It can be concluded that patient knowledge correlated with patient behaviors in managing chemotherapy side effects. There is a need for further study about the methods and media for disseminating information about chemotherapy effectively, specifically to cancer patients.

Keywords: Patients' Knowledge, Behavior, Side effects of Chemotherapy

Abstract of Poster Presentation

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT ANXIETY AND COPING OF SMAN 1 KUOK FOR FACING NATIONAL EXAMINATION

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Abstract

In facing the national exams, students often have feelings of anxiety, and even some who suicide because of failure to pass the national exam. Because of the inability to overcome anxiety, the teenagers will have to use their own ways to solve the problem. This study aims to determine the relationship between the students' anxiety and the students' coping level in national exams. This study used descriptive correlative design involving 97 respondents was taken total population technique. The results showed experiencing majority of respondents (65%) had high anxiety and some of the respondents (59%) using adaptive coping in dealing with anxiety. Based on the results of chi square test shows that there is a relationship between students' level of anxiety with coping in the face of national examinations ($p = 0.000$; $\alpha 0:05$). This study has implications for the school so that research results can be used as evidence base in preparing a plan to reduce student anxiety in the face of national exam

Keywords: Anxiety, Coping, National Exams

FACTORS RELATED TO THE ACCURACY OF CHILDREN (CARD TOWARD HEALTHY) CADRE IN HEALTH WORKING AREA OF ROKAN IV KOTO I 2014

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Abstract

Inaccuracy cadres in the filling KMS (Card towards healthy) could affect to the error information on the weight loss which is closely related to the growth and nutritional status of children. The results of the status in the growth of child in KMS could be used by health workers as a basic for referring when the child was impaired growth. This aimed to determine the factors related to the accuracy of filling KMS by cadre in IHC Puskesmas Rokan IV Koto I Rohul 2014. This research was descriptive correlation with cross-sectional design, the samples of study were 91 people which taken by simple random sampling technigue. Data were collected through questionnaires and observation. The results showed more than half of cadres having good knowledge filling KMS (67 %), more than half of the volunteers who have secondary education (57.1 %), most of the volunteers have the optimal working time (71.4 %) and most of the cadres were not appropriate in filling KMS (75.8 %). Based on the results obtained chi square test P value of 0.001 indicated significant relationship between the factors of knowledge, education and years of service of filling KMS by cadres. It was suggested to the manager of integrated health activities to disseminate the proper way of filling KMS correctly and to give trained and involving cadres in activities associated with the IHC.

Keywords : Knowledge, education, work period, Accuracy filling KMS, Kader IHC

**THE EFFECT OF ACADEMIC MODEL SUPERVISION TRAINING
IN NURSE SUPERVISION CAPABILITY
IN RSI IBNU SINA PEKANBARU**

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Abstract

Supervision must be done by nurse managers in order to enhance the quality of nursing care. Most of the nurse managers in RSI Ibnu Sina could not implement adequate supervision due to lack of understanding of it, so that the supervision training is needed. This study aims to know the effect of academic model supervision training in nurse supervision capability. This was quasi-experimental study with pre-post test only design. Thirty five nursing managers followed the training, there were no control group. The sample did test before and after the training to know their capability in supervision. The Wilcoxon test showed that academic model training increases the nurse supervision capability significantly ($p = 0.000$). Their supervision capability increases in knowledge, attitudes and skills. To sum up, academic model supervision can be applied in order to improve the supervision ability of the nurse managers.

Keywords: Supervision, academic model, training and nurse manager.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH EDUCATION ON DANGERS OF SMOKING AND SMOKING BEHAVIOR OF AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Smoking behavior in among adolescents is initiated from curiosity and peer influence. Ignorance of dangers of smoking can increase the risk of adolescents as smokers. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between health education on dangers of smoking and smoking behavior of among adolescents in Sidomulyo Public Health Center, Pekanbaru. The design of this study was descriptive correlation with cross-sectional approach, and sample size were 51 adolescents who met inclusion criteria. The results showed that no significant correlation between the health education on dangers of smoking and smoking behavior of among adolescents ($p > 0.05$). It is suggested to the public health centers staff to provide health education using audio-visual multimedia; and the teacher at school conduct regular screening and counseling to smokers students.

Keywords: health education, smoking, adolescents

PATIENT SATISFACTION LEVEL AND NURSING ACTIVITY IN IMPLEMENTING NURSING CARE IN HAEMODIALISA ROOM

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Abstract

Nursing care is a series of activities of nurses in providing professional care to patients. Good professional service will enhance the sense of patient satisfaction to nursing actions. Increased sense of satisfaction with the services will have an impact on the improvement of health conditions of patients. This study aimed to identify the level of patient satisfaction and nurse actions in provision of nursing care. The study design was descriptive and selection of patient respondents using random sampling as many as 69 people and selection of nurses using total sampling as many as 18 people. The research instruments using patient satisfaction questionnaires and nursing actions questionnaires. The results of Content Validity Index (CVI) in patient satisfaction questionnaire obtained CVI value of 0.95, and in nursing actions questionnaire obtained CVI value of 0.98. The results of this study showed data that the majority of haemodialytic patients are not satisfied with nursing care as many as 46 people (66.7%) and were satisfied as many as 23 people (33.33%). The majority of the nurses said that the action taken by haemodialytic nurse was good as many as 16 people (88,9%) with an average value of 73.06. Good and appropriate action of the nurse will provide patient satisfaction during treatment.

Keywords: patient satisfaction, nursing actions

**DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT HYPERTENSION AND RISK FACTORS THAT
CONTRIBUTE TO THE OCCURRENCE OF HYPERTENSION
IN COASTAL SIAK RIVER**

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Abstract

Hypertension is a serious health problem and one of the most important causes of premature death worldwide. Hypertension incidence rates increased along with accompanying risk factors. This study aims to know the description of the incidence of hypertension and the risk factors that contribute to the incidence of hypertension in the coastal Siak River. The method used is *descriptive correlational* cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted in the Puskesmas Rumbai Pesisir, using simple random sampling technique, obtained a sample of 100 respondents. Measuring instruments used in the form of a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by univariate statistical test frequency distribution, bivariate data were analyzed with Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. The results showed that there is significant relationship between gender (*p value* 0.0 with OR 2.12 in men rather than women), body mass index gender (*p value* 0.04 with OR 0.64 in obesity person), consumption of foods high in salt gender (*p value* 0.026 with OR 3.03), fried food consumption gender (*p value* 0.08 with OR 3.36) and lack of exercise gender (*p value* 0.05 with OR 0.38) with the incidence of hypertension. It can be concluded that there are risk factors can be modified in hypertension and can not be modified, that affect the incidence of hypertension. This study expected can be a foundation management of hypertension disease in the community.

Keywords: Coastal Siak River, Hypertension, Risk Factors

THE CORRELATION OF COMMUNICATION STIMULATION BY CAREGIVER WITH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT OF INFANT IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER OF RUMBAI PESISIR**Ganis Indriati, Riri Novayelinda, Oswati Hasanah**

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Abstract

Communication is the way of human being to contact with others around them. Communication is also used by infant (0-12 months) by crying. Infant's crying, is the first communication way that possibly infant to express his or her need, emotion dan attitude. Communication also reflects the maturity of infant's nervous system, cognitive ability dan capability to interac with others. This research is a descriptive correlation, that aims is to identify correlation between communication stimulation that being given by caregiver to infant's language development. Samples of this research is an infant in Pekanbaru, that being choosed with cluster sampling tehnik, and considered inclusion criterion. Data of stimulation communication was collected by questionare and infant's development language by Denver Development Screening Test (DDST). Fisher's exact test was used to identified the correlation between the two of variables and the results found that there is no correlation between stimulation of communication that given by caregiver to infant's language development (p value = 1,00). Although the result of this research found no correlation, but it still recomends to caregiver especially mother to keep stimulate their infant while taking care of them. Because exposure of language in early life will affect the capabilityof the baby to learning language in later life.

Keywords: Caregiver, infant, communication's stimulation, language development.

**TOWARDS ELDERLY FRIENDLY MEDICAL LABELS:
THE USE OF CONJOINT TECHNIQUE FROM MARKETING TO NURSING**

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Abstract

Conforming to the continuing influence of medicine labels as a platform of ideal preferences demonstrates the continuing efforts of consumers to be involved on the contents and appearance of what they are taking as medications. This study aspired to capture the ideal medical label from the lens of sixty (60) purposively selected insulin-dependent Filipino seniors from an urban community in the Philippines using Conjoint technique through an innovative Prototype Object Sorting (POS). This made use of the interesting attributes from a wealth of scientific literature in drug marketing, namely: (1) color, (2) font style, (3) font size and (4) language. Conjoint analysis utilizing SPSS version 21 showed that color (37.40) is the most important factor in the seniors' preference of medical labels, followed by font style (32.63) and font size (20.13). Accordingly, the respondents' consider language translation as their least preferred (9.83) factor. It can be deduced from the study results that researchers in both healthcare and marketing shall consider age-related preferences in medical packaging which may further result to increased utilization and better understanding of personal medication practices among patients.

Keywords: Medical Labels, Medicine, Conjoint Analysis, Card-based, Prototype Object, Elderly

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE ADOLESCENT SELF CONFIDENCE**Jumaini, Veny Elita, Fathra Annis Nauli**

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Abstract

Adolescence is a developmental stage in the life cycle of humans are susceptible to a variety of mental problems. The existence of the adolescent problems can be attributed to a lack of self-confidence. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors related to adolescent self confidence using descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach. Research conducted in the District of Kulim District Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru City with 100 total respondents. Sample are taken using proportionate stratified random sampling technique that has been requested to complete a questionnaire that has been tested for the validity and reliability. Based on an analysis using Chi-square test, it is obtained that there are significant relationship (p value < 0.05) between the two variables namely parenting style (p value = 0.00) and peers (p value = 0.000) with adolescent self confidence. Based on the results of this study, it is suggested to public health officials to more understand about the various factors that influence adolescent self confidence, which can be used as a basis for providing health education for the increase adolescent self confidence.

Keywords : Adolescents, parenting style, peers, self confidence

**EMERGENCY NURSES JOB SATISFACTION ACROSS THREE PEMDA
DKI JAKARTA HOSPITALS**

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Emergency department as a part of hospital care has its own characteristic of its emergency cases which might influence the nurses satisfaction. The factors which determine job satisfaction might be categorized into areas called duties, salary, promotion, supervision, and people met. Therefore, the purpose of this descriptive study was to gain a better understanding of the nurses job satisfaction and its elements at the emergency department across three Pemda DKI Jakarta hospitals. This study took place at Tarakan Hospital, Budi Asih Hospital and Duren Sawit Hospital. Data were collected by using questionnaire and analyzed at univariate level. Sample size of 39 emergency nurses through total sampling method was conducted. This study indicated that the average of overall satisfaction tend to be ambivalent (mean=8,7). It meant that the nurses might have a conflict opinion whether they were more satisfied toward their overall job or not. The average of duties satisfaction tend to be ambivalent (mean=8,7), the average of salary satisfaction tend to be dissatisfied (mean=7,5), the average of promotion satisfaction tend to be dissatisfied (mean=8,21), the average of supervision satisfaction tend to be satisfied (mean=11,4) and the average of satisfaction for people met at work was tend to be satisfied (mean=15,44). This study recommend to do several actions. Firstly, it is suggested to reevaluate the number of the nurses and to train all nurses about their duties. Secondly, it is important to reconsider their take home pay. Thirdly, it is proposed to give equal opportunity for continuing education and fair job promotion.

Keywords: job satisfaction, emergency nurses, Pemda DKI hospital

POSTPARTUM BLUES IN PEKANBARU PUBLIC HOSPITAL**Misrawati¹, Widia Lestari², Sri Utami³**

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Abstract

Postpartum blues or baby blues is a psychological condition for the mother postpartum where it may give effect for infant growth and also mother herself. This condition is often ignored because of early detection is not being done yet. The research purposed to identify postpartum blues case in Pekanbaru Public Hospital. The research used simple descriptive research design. The population of this research were all of postpartum mothers in 1st Camar ward Pekanbaru Public Hospital. 42 respondents were taken during a month by using total sampling in the postpartum first day. Measuring tool used was Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), which has been tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed by univariate with frequency distribution table. The results was gotten 61.9% respondents were in risk to have postpartum blues, 16.7% had already had postpartum blues, 11% had postpartum depression risk and 9.5% postpartum depression. It can be concluded that all of postpartum mothers are in risk to have postpartum blues moreover postpartum depression. It is recommended to health professionals to perform preventive and promotive activities program on postpartum blues from antenatal stage by involving her husband and close family. Also early detection is important to preventive the postpartum mother in having postpartum blues.

Keywords: postpartum, baby blues, Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (EPDS)

THE EFFECT OF SIMPLE MASSAGE FOR INFANT DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Massage is a therapy that has been used since ancient times throughout the world by the mothers to their babies. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of massage on infant gross motoric development. The design of this study was post-test only quasi-experimental design with control group. The samples of this study were 25 babies taken with purposive sampling method and were divided into two groups. The first group was given massage at the age of 1-3 months with 2 weeks supervision, while the second group was only given massage once and not given any supervision by researcher after 2 weeks later. Massage techniques used was a simple technique created by researcher team that was easy to remember and be done by the mother. The data were analyzed with Independent T- test. The results shows a significant different in infant gross motoric development between two groups ($p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.02$), the difference of gross motoric score between both groups was 3,1 points. This research suggests that this kind of massage technique can be an option for pediatric nurse and also families to stimulate infant gross motoric development.

Keywords: infant, massage, development.

**MUROTAL AL-QUR`AN STIMULATION FOR REDUCING
ANXIETY LEVEL ON ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENT :
A PRACTICE BASED ON EVIDENCE**

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Abstract

The need to get help (diagnostic of nursing) generally happened to patients, i.e.: decreased of cardiac output, impaired gas exchange, ineffective airway clearance, risk of hemorrhage, acute pain, and risk for infection. This scientific work is report from Implementation of nursing practical based on evidence, has to done to reducing patient anxiety Acute Coronary Syndrome with Intervention was done Al-Qur`an stimulation up to 30 minutes. This is quasi experiment study using pre and post test non equivalent control group design. Sample of 10 Acute Coronary Syndrome patient recruited using NNT (Number Needed to Treat). The result shows significant difference on level of anxiety on esperimental group before Murottal Al-Qur`an intervention (mean = 40,80) and after Murottal Al-Qur`an intervention (mean = 31,00), and different between level of anxiety before Murottal Al-Qur`an intervention in control groups (mean=34,60), and after intervention (mean=34,60). Murottal Al-Qur`an stimulation gave positive influence in reducing level of anxiety on Acute Coronary Syndrome Patient. Based on this study it is recommended to nurse? To apply Murottal Al-Qur`an stimulation to Acute Coronary Syndrome Patient patient to improve level of anxiety. Implementation of evidence based nursing practice at patient with Cardiovascular`s system disorder in cardiovascular Hospital Harapan Kita Jakarta.

Keywords : Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS), Al-Qur`an Stimulation, Anxiety

**ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: THE ANALYSIS OF THE
HIGHER EDUCATION IN MEDAN****Salbiah**Fundamental and Medical Surgical Nursing Departement, Faculty of Nursing, University
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Abstract

Organizational commitment is a psychological construct that indicates the relative degree of individual attachment to the organization employed and the implications for the individual's decision to remain in the organization or not. The purpose of this explorative descriptive research is to describe and analyze the organization commitment among the lecturers in nursing higher education in Medan. The research used a correlation design with *ex post facto research* approach. The population is 165 lecturers from 11 institutions. The sampling method used a proportional stratified random sampling considering gender, organization status and education level based. The sample involved 115 participants based on the Cochran William formula. The data collection conducted through developed closed questionnaires and passed the validity and reliability test. The result showed that there is a high category on organization commitment with the proportion 88.7% and empirical average is higher than the ideal average. In addition, the caring individuals in the category above the mean ideal. Based on the samples characteristic, the formation of commitment is not determined as gender or lecturer's level of education, but is determined by the status of the organization; that are public or private institution. In detail, it is obtained that the value of the organization's commitment among three -dimensional lecturer showed the same tendency, which is above the ideal average category. Based on the study results, it can be explained that the organizational commitment of Nursing Higher Education are need to be improved effectively.

Keywords: Organization commitment, Nursing higher education

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ELDERLY NUTRITIONOUS STATUS
AT WERDATAMA POSYANDU TEMBILAHAN YEAR 2014****Sandra Harianis**

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Abstract

An elderly person is someone who reached age 60 or above. The changes in physiology function can reduce the food absorption which resulted in lower nutrition status for elderly people. Fatmah, 2010 explained that 3.4% elderly people in Indonesia who live in the city suffer for low nutrition is 28.3%, excess weight is 6.7%, obesity is 3.4% and ideal weight is 4.2%. Some factors which caused nutrition problems according Fatmah (2010) are disturbance of food taste, malfunction of digestion, food consumption habit, lifestyle, some diseases and knowledge. This research aims to know the relationship among, knowledge factor, gender, and smoking habit towards the nutrition status on elderly people in "Posyandu" of Werdatama in Gadjah Mada Tembilahan health center region in 2014. This research is analytic quantitative with *cross-sectional* design. The total sample was 94 by using quota sampling method. The research was held on June 2014 in "Posyandu" of Werdatama in Gadjah Mada Tembilahan health center region. The collecting of data using questioner (primary data). The data was analysed by using *chi-square* test. The research result showed that gender have relationship toward nutrition status on elderly by score of P value 0.005 (OR= 4,196 (CI 95% 1,475-11,935)), smoking habit have relationship toward nutrition status on elderly person by score of P value 0.002 (OR= 4,750 (CI 95% 1,701- 13,263)) and there have relationship between knowledge toward status nutrition on elderly person by score of P value 0.006 (OR=4,227 (CI 95% 1,441-12,400)). For that reason, It is suggested to the health worker to improve their services on elderly posyandu and motivate the male elderly people to actively participate in posyandu activity as well as counseling regarding the nutrition status of elderly.

Keywords: gender, smoking habit, knowledge, elderly nutrition status

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN
PREGNANT WOMEN WHO HAVE ANEMIA ABOUT HIGH RISK
PREGNANCY AND ANTENATAL CARE VISITS ADHERENCE**

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Abstract

Antenatal care is the care of pregnancy women and her unborn baby throughout a pregnancy. The goal of antenatal care is to monitor both of mother and baby throughout pregnancy for looking change may lead to a high risk pregnancy. The purpose of the study is to identify relationship between level of knowledge about antenatal care among mother pregnancy with frequency for controlling to health care provider. This study was conducted in Sungai Kuning Bonio Rengat on May 2014. The population involved a total women pregnant in third semester and a sample of 45 who considered. The technique sampling used purposive sampling. The research instrument used in data collection was a questionnaire by using Multiple choice. The information was then analyzed by Chi Square. The result of study showed that the average age of pregnant women is 34 years old. They have good knowledge was 66% about antenatal care and 22% poor, 12% is worse. They always come to control her pregnancy based on schedule. Most of pregnant women were aware (87%). Based on finding there was significant the correlate between level of knowledge among pregnant women about antenatal care with visit regular to control their pregnant ($p;0,02$). The regular visit of pregnant women to health care provider is importance to prevent high risk during pregnancy especially in third semester.

Keywords: Antenatal Care, Controlling, Level of Knowledge, Pregnancy Women Anemia

**MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHEA BY USING INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF
CHILDHOOD ILLNESS (IMCI) GUIDELINES
ACROSS ALL PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS IN PEKANBARU**

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Abstract

The Integrated Management of childhood Illness (IMCI) guidelines is a strategy to manage diseases in children younger than five, with prevention and health activities included. Diarrhea is one of the diseases treated in this guideline and it is considered to be one of the main diseases with high mortality rate. Through this guideline, the health professional is expected not only able to treat diarrhea but also as well as identify the danger signs that might lead to death. This study attempts to investigate the use of IMCI guideline among health practitioners. Simple descriptive design was carried out and analyzed at univariate level. The measurement tool for this study is observation form that is validated using content validity. The research was conducted at room maternal child health clinic and child clinic. The samples were obtained by using descriptive categorical formula with 43 respondents. This study indicated that the majority of Pekanbaru Public Health Centres do not perform IMCI for managing diarrhea in their practices (86%). Even though it is shown that 55,8% health provider had training experience in IMCI, but majority of those trained do not perform yet IMCI in their daily care (48,8%). This study also found that there is 44,2% untrained health professional on IMCI program. Based on this result, it is suggested to conduct IMCI training to all local public health centers, especially for health professional that work at pediatric room or maternal child health clinic. The training not only include how to use IMCI, but also the importance of IMCI for the health providers and children's status of health.

Keywords: Children under five years, Diarrhea, IMCI

RISK FACTORS FOR ANXIETY PROBLEMS IN ADOLESCENTS**Veny Elita¹, Fathra Anis Nauli² dan Jumaini³**

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Abstract

The number of adolescents with mental and emotional problems increased every year. One of the mental emotional problems in adolescents is anxiety problem. This study aims to determine factors are associated with the occurrence of anxiety in adolescents. The method used is descriptive associative study using survey technic. The study was conducted in area of Tenayan Raya Community Health Center, District of Kulim area in, Pekanbaru. This study uses Hars (Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale) to measure anxiety level and a questionnaire about risk factors related to anxiety. Sample of population are recruited by using accidental sampling method as many as 132 respondents. Based on the univariate analysis, there are 49.2% of respondents experienced mild anxiety, 47% moderate anxiety and 3.8 % of adolescents with severe anxiety level. Factors related to axiety are body shape (64%), thinking about their future 38.6%, their parents' illness 24.2%, parents too busy 26.5%, promiscuous environment 42.4%, crimes 22%, addicted to social media 32.6% and financial competition 12.9%. This study suggest the government particularly health care provider and community mental health nurses to perform health education to adolescents and their parents and conduct the screening to prevent the occurence of psychosocial problems in adolescents in order to achieve a healthy community life.

Keywords: Adolescents, anxiety factors

STUDENTS EXPERIENCES ABOUT PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING METHOD IN UNIVERSITY OF RIAU SCHOOL OF NURSING

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Abstract

Currently developments of science and technology is very fast. This development has also occurred on the learning method in higher education institutions. A variety of learning methods are used in order to be able to achieve the learning objectives and meet the learning competencies. One of the changes that happened lately is a learning method which was originally teacher centered learning turned on student centered learning. This research was a qualitative case study approach that aims to get an overview of students experiences about problem-based learning (PBL) method in university of riau school of nursing. The number of respondents in this study was as many as 18 students who were selected by purposive sampling technique that follow principles of data saturation. Data were collected through focus group discussions and field notes were analyzed using Colazzi methods. This study identified five themes: 1) students learn to express idea with communication to other participants; 2) the student must read a lot of literature in preparation at the PBL; 3) The student must find the source of literature from a variety of sources (library and internet); 4) The students are motivated by other students to play a more active; and 5) The students feel satisfied if they can give an opinion at the PBL. The results showed that learning by using PBL provides many benefits for students who are at the same time demanding the student more proactive role in learning activities. The results of this study are expected to provide an understanding that learning is not only centered on the lecturer but also focus on students with use PBL as one of learning method in learning.

Keywords :Student, Experience, Problem Based Learning