



ICGH AIC-HHC 2019



UNIVERSITAS
INDONESIA

Veritas, Probitas, Iustitia

HEALTH
SCIENCES

THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL HEALTH

in conjunction with

THE 7th ASIAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMANIZED HEALTH CARE

**“ Humanized Healthcare in Responding to
Global Health Issues ”**

Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia
September 26-28, 2019

PROCEEDING

Co-Host



FACULTY OF
NURSING



FACULTY OF
DENTISTRY



FACULTY OF
MEDICINE



FACULTY OF
PUBLIC HEALTH



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Sponsored by:





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in conjunction with
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DRAFT



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Welcome Message from Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia



Greetings!

On behalf of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia (FoN UI), I would like to extend my warmest welcome to all participants of the 4th International Conference on Global Health (ICGH) 2019. The theme of this congress is “Humanized Healthcare in responding to Global Health Issues”. The ICGH is annual scientific meeting conducted by the health cluster Universitas Indonesia. The cluster consists of 5 faculties which are Faculty of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Public Health, and Faculty of Pharmacy. The ICGH 2019 it continues the previous successful ICGH 2016, 2017, and 2018 hosted by the Faculty of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, and Faculty of Dentistry Universitas Indonesia. This Year ICGH is held back to back with the other scientific event, which is the 7th Asian International

Conference on Humanized Health Care (AIC HHC).

This proceeding book, containing research and challenges on global health issues directed by leading researchers from various countries. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the distinguished invited speakers for their contributions to the conference and proceeding. I also thank all the program committee members for their efforts in ensuring a rigorous review process to generate high-quality papers.

Finally, I sincerely hope that all the participants and the wider community of knowledge in the area will benefit from the contents of this proceeding, and wish you are very successful in now and in the future.

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



Welcome message from Chairperson of the 4th International Conference on Global Health 2019 in conjunction with the 7th Asian International Conference in Humanized Health Care.

Dear Colleagues,

A very warm welcome to Jakarta, Indonesia. We are excited and honoured to have you here with us.

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to the 4th International Conference on Global Health (ICGH) in conjunction with the 7th Asian International Conference in Humanized Health Care. Five faculties within the Health Science Cluster of Universitas Indonesia: Faculties of Nursing, Medicine, Dentistry, Public Health, and Pharmacy worked hand in hand to organize this prestigious conference that aims to raise awareness and seek solutions to various global health challenges. The ICGH is a means for sustaining conducive scientific atmosphere for scholars, researchers, and health practitioners for sharing information and networking.

More than 300 participants from various countries in five continents will share their experiences and ideas for strong global health initiatives from September 26-28, 2019 at Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia.

As the Chairperson of the Conference Organizing Committee, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to God for this conference for without His will, it could not occur. On behalf of the Committee, allow me to appreciate the supports from Universitas Indonesia; Directorate of Research and Community Engagement UI; Health Science Cluster UI; Faculties within Health Science Cluster UI; Dean, Vice Deans, and staff of Faculty of Nursing UI; FoN UI Manajer of Research, Community Engagement, and Publication; Conference Steering Committee; co-hosts; sponsors; speakers; participants; and all attendees. Finally, this event cannot be possible without the smart work of all committee members, consisting of dedicated staff and students. Thank you!

We hope the conference will benefit the attendees in various ways and that the experiences in this event will be engraved in your memory.

Sincerely,

Hening Pujasari, MBiomed., MANP, Ph.D.





About ICGH & AIC-HHC 2019

The issues of global health are of concern to health professional and researchers. Several major threats related to health have raised, such as lack of equitable health services, drug resistance, air pollution, and climate change. In line with the efforts to achieve the Sustainability Development Goals, efforts to create and develop innovations in the area of health need to be immediately made to address global health problems. In accordance with that goal, Health Science Cluster Universitas Indonesia, organizes the 4th International Conference on Global Health (ICGH) in conjunction with the 7th Asian International Conference on Humanized Health Care (AIC-HHC) at Hotel Borobudur Jakarta, Indonesia on September 26 -28, 2019, with the theme “Humanized Healthcare in responding to Global Health Issues.”

ICGH is a collaboration between five faculties under UI Health Science Cluster; Faculty of Nursing, Medicine, Dentistry, Public Health, and Pharmacy. The ICGH 2019, hosted by **Faculty of Nursing**, continues the previous successful ICGH 2016, 2017, and 2018 hosted by the Faculty of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, and Faculty of Dentistry, respectively. AIC-HHC is biennial regional forum for nursing researchers in Asia that share about their findings and experiences related to improve a quality of nursing care based on humanized health care since 2007. This international scientific event offers programs such as workshops, panel discussion, seminar, and poster/oral presentations delivered by outstanding speakers and researchers. More than 300 participants from various countries in five continents will share their experiences and ideas for strong global health initiatives. This event continues to facilitate the platform for many scholars, researchers and practitioners and other professionals interested in global health issues worldwide to discuss, share experiences, build networks on the current research and development as well as issues in global health and health care. These global health issues may include topics in nursing, medicine, dentistry, public health, and pharmacy. Selected papers that presented in the conference are published in Scopus-indexed journals.



Keynote Speakers



Prof. dr. Ali Ghufron Mukti, M. Sc., Ph.D.

Director General of Technology and Higher Education Resources, Ministry of higher education RI



Prof. Alicia K. Matthews, MA., Ph.D.

University of Illinois at Chicago, USA



Advisory Board

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

(Dean Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia)

Dr. Enie Novieastari, S.Kp., M.S.N.

(Vice Dean for Academic Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia)

Dr. Nani Nurhaeni, S.Kp., M.N.

(Vice Dean for Human Resources and Administration, Faculty of Nursing,
Universitas Indonesia)

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

(Manager of Research and Service, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia)



Steering and Organizing Committee

A. STEERING COMMITTEE

- Herni Susanti, S. Kp., M.N., Ph.D.
- Dessie Wanda, S. Kp., M.N., Ph.D.
- Dr. Imami Nurachmawati, S. Kp., M.Sc.
- Dr. Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati, S. Kp., MARS.
- Dr. Sigit Mulyono, S. Kp., M.N.
- Masfuri, S. Kp., M.N.

B. ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Hening Pujasari, MBIomed., MANP, Ph.D

Secretary

Ns. Bhekti Setya Ningrum, S.Kep
Ade Maya Azkiati, S. Kep

Finance

Ns. Shanti Farida Rachmi, S Kep., M.Kep, Sp.Kep MB
Yussy Marita, S. Sos

Scientific committee

Dr. Mustikasari. S. Kp., MARS
Dr. Hanny Handiyani, S.Kp., M.Kep
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Kuntarti, S.Kp., M.Biomed
Ns. Dwi Nurviyandari Kusumawati, S.Kep., M.N
Tuti Afriyani, S. Kp., M. Kep
Ns. Tri Budiati, S. Kp., M. Kep., Sp. Kep. Mat
Rahmi Rinawati, S.E

Program committee

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Dr. Dewi Gayatri, S.Kp., M.Kes
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Ns. Dikha Ayu Kurnia, S.Kep., M.Kep., Sp. Kep. MB
dr. Dessy Septianingsih



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Ns. Prima Agustia Nova, S. Kep., MSc
Fara Fernanda, S.S
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Daniel Andre, S.S

Sponsorship committee

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Ns. Agustin Indracahyani, S. Kep., MS
Firman Amirulloh, S. Kep

Logistics committee

Ns. La Ode Rahman, S.Kep., MBA
Ns. Suki Hananto, S. Kep., M. Kep
Maisa Rasyida, S.K.M



International & National Speakers



Prof. dr. Ali Ghufron Mukti, M. Sc., Ph.D.

Director General of Technology and Higher Education Resources, Ministry of higher education RI

Prof. Alicia K. Matthews, MA., Ph.D.

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Prof. Min-Huey Chung, M.S., Ph.D.



Prof. drg. Anton Rahardjo, MKM, Ph.D.

Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Indonesia

dr. Agustin Kusumayati, M.Sc, Ph.D.
Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia





General Information

Venue

Hotel Borobudur Jakarta
Lapangan Banteng Selatan street, P.O.Box 1329, Jakarta 10710, Indonesia
Tel: [\(62-21\) 380 5555](tel:(62-21)3805555), [\(62-21\) 383 5000](tel:(62-21)3835000)
Fax: [\(62-21\) 380 9595](tel:(62-21)3809595)
Email: welcome@hotelborobudur.com

Official Language

The official language of the conference is English.

Registration Desk

The registration desk will be open every day during the conference at 7:30 AM.

Name Badge

Upon registration, you will receive your name badge. Please wear your badge during the entire conference in order to have access to the session halls and exhibition area.

Certificate

Participant will be eligible for certificate

1. as participant: if fully attend the three days conference, proven by attendance sheet
2. as workshop participant: attend the first day workshop, proven by workshop attendance
3. as presenter: if meet the criteria mentioned in the presentation guideline

Notice Board and Messages

Updates and notification will be posted during the conference on a notice board located near registration area. Participants are also welcome to uses this space messages to colleagues.

Proceeding

Access to e-book proceeding will be sent by email.

Poster

Poster presenter will be asked for clarification/explanation about the poster content; presenter should be ready next to the displayed poster. Presenter may



dress up formally and be creative.

Dress Code

During the entire conference, attire will be casual and formal.

Food and Beverage

Coffee is available in the exhibition area for registered participants throughout the conference as indicated the program. Lunch is provided by the conference.

Smoking Policy

Smoking is prohibited throughout the conference venue.

Mobile Phones

Mobile phones must be switched off or muted during all sessions.

Conference Secretariat

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

Prof. Dr. Bahder Djohan Street, UI Campus, Depok, Indonesia

Tel: +62217864124

E-mail: icghaichhc@gmail.com

Website: icgh.ui.ac.id



Program & Schedule

Time	Day 1/ September 26, 2019, PIC NH+TU			PIC	Venue
06.30 – 07.30	Briefing Panitia			HP	Flores Room
07.30 - 08.30	Registration			Bhekti, Shanti	
08.30 – 08.35	Safety Induction			Acara: NH & TU	
08.35 – 08.45	Opening MC + Opening Dance				
08.45 - 08.50	Indonesia Raya			Logistik: Fahrul (Menyiapkan lagu Indonesia Raya 1 stanza)	
08.50 – 09.00	Event report by the Chairperson				
09.00 – 09.05	Welcome Remarks from Dean of FoN UI				
09.05- 09.10	Welcome Remarks from UI Rector				
09.10 - 09.25	Welcome Remarks from Director General of Technology and Higher Education Resources, Ministry of higher education RI (ceremonial opening)				
09.25 - 09.30	Prayers				
09.30 – 09.40	Welcome Dance				
09.40-09.50	Photo Session			HZ	
09.50 - 10.00	Coffee Break				
10.00 - 12.00	Keynote Speech 1: Prof. dr. Ali Ghufon Mukti, M. Sc., Ph.D. Director General of Technology and Higher Education Resources, Ministry of higher education RI "Policy/planning for society 5.0: A new human-centered society"			Acara: RM Logistik: Anung (Keperluan perlengkapan)	
	Keynote Speech 2: Prof. Alicia K. Matthews, MA., PhD. University of Illinois at Chicago, USA "Models of Smoking Cessation Treatments for Medically Ill populations"				Ilmiah: Mustikasari, Beatrix (Mendampingi pembicara)
12.00 - 13.00	LUNCH			HZ	
Time	Day 1/ September 26, 2019				Venue
13.00 - 16.00	Parallel Workshop: "Leadership 5.0 for health professionals" (interactive workshop by team of speakers)				
	Workshop 1: Led by Nursing Speakers: 1. Prof. Alicia K. Matthews, MA., PhD. "Addressing social stigma as a cause of health inequalities: The role of nursing research" 2. Prof. Achir Yani, S. Hamid., MN, DNSc. (FU Bhekti) 3. Dr. Michael Roche (FU Bhekti)	Workshop 2: Led by Medicine Speakers: Prof. Dr. dr. Budi Wiweko, MPH, Sp. OG(K) (FU Mba Desy)	Workshop 3: Led by Dentistry Speaker/s: Drg. Nurtami Soedarsono, PhD., SpFO (K) "Disaster Preparedness and Response: Medical professionals role in disaster victim identification"	Nursing: Dikha (Acara) Mustikasari, Beatrix (Ilmiah) Via (Logistik)	Works hop 1: Flores A Works hop 2: Banda A Works hop 3: BCC 7 Works hop 4: Flores B Works hop 5:
				Dentistry: GH (Acara) Mustikasari, Marina (Ilmiah) Maisa (Logistik)	
				Public Health: WK (Acara) Mustikasari, Chandra (Ilmiah) Runa (Logistik)	
			Pharmacy: DG (Acara)		



	<p>“Mystery Client Method of Data Collection”</p> <p>2. Dr. dr. Sabarinah Prasetyo, M.Sc. “Mixed Method, Applied in Health Research”</p>	<p>“The Use of Deep Learning Method for Classification of New Psychoactive Substance”</p>		<p>Mustikasari, Nani (Ilmiah) Anung (Logistik)</p>	<p>Banda B</p>
16.00-16.15	Coffee Break			HZ	Flores Room
End of Day 1					
19.00 - 21.00	Dinner			CS (Acara) AF+AA (Logistik)	Flores A

Time	Day 2/ Sept. 27, 2019: PIC NH+DG	PIC	Venue
06.30 -07.30	Brifieng Panitia	HP	Flores A
07.30 - 08.30	Registration	Bhekti, Shanti	Flores A
08.30 - 09.00	Coffee morning	HZ	
09.00 - 11.45	<p>Plenary & panel discussion: "Toward global health 5.0"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dentistry: Cortino Sukotjo, DDS, PhD., MMSc. “Caries risk assessment and management of the prosthodontic patient” Pharmacy: Prof. Masashi Kawaichi, MD, PhD (FU Mba Desy) Nursing: Prof. Min-Huey Chung, M.S., PhD. “Sleep and Global Health” Public Health: dr. Agustin Kusumayati, M.Sc, Ph. D (FU Mba Desy) 	<p>RM (Acara) Tuti A (Ilmiah) Anung (Logistik)</p> <p>HPD: Boby</p>	Flores A
11.45 – 12.00	Sponsor Presentation by Cartula International	Tuti N, Regina (Sponsorship)	
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch	HZ	Flores A
13.00 - 15.00	Oral presentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flores A room: TU Flores B room: WK Banda A Room: CS Banda B Room: GH BCC 7 Room: DA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flores A Banda A BCC 7 Flores B Banda B
15.00 - 15.30	Coffee Break	HZ	Flores A
15.30 - 17.00	Oral presentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flores A room: RM Flores B room: HZ Banda A Room: CS Banda B Room: GH BCC 7 Room: DA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flores A Banda A BCC 7 Flores B Banda B
17.00-17.45	AIC HHC Business Meeting	NH	Banda A
End of Day 2			



Time	Day 3/ Sept. 28, 2019: PIC: NH+RM	PIC	Venue		
06.30-07.30	Brifieng Panitia	HP	Flores A		
07.30 - 08.30	Registratration	Bekti	Flores A		
08.30 - 09.00	Coffee morning	HZ			
09.00 - 12.00	Parallel Seminars (Free topic)				
	<p>Seminar 1: Led by Nursing Speakers: 1. Dr. Imami Nurachmawati, SKp., MSc. (FU Maisa) 2. Juraporn Tangpukdee, BSc., M.N.S., PhD. (FU Bhkti) 3. Dr. dr. Sabarinah Prasetyo, M.Sc.</p>	<p>Seminar 2: Led by Medicine Speaker: Prof. Dr. rer. physiol. Dr. Septelia Inawati Wanandi (FU Mba Desi)</p>	<p>Seminar 3: Led by Dentistry Speakers: 1. Marc Tenant, BSc, PhD W.Aust., AFCHSE, FICD “Development of Telehealth/ Tele-dentistry in Australia. How it could be implemented in Indonesia” 2. Prof. drg. Anton Rahardjo, MKM, PhD.</p>	<p>Nursing+ Public Health GH (Acara) Via (Logistik) Beatrix (Ilmiah)</p> <p>Pharmacy WK (Acara) Anung (Logistik) Nani Asna Dewi (Ilmiah)</p> <p>Medicine DG (Acara) Arun (Logistik) Chika (Ilmiah)</p> <p>Dentistry TU (Acara) Chandra (Logistik) Chandra (Ilmiah)</p>	<p>Seminar 1: Flores Seminar 2: BCC 7 Seminar 3: Banda A Seminar 4: Banda B</p>
		<p>Seminar 4: Led by Pharmacy Speakers: 1. Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Jantan (FU Pak Agung) 2. Prof. Dr. Berna Elya, MSi. (FU Pak Agung)</p>			
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch	HZ			
13.00 - 16.00	Oral Presentation	<p>1. Flores A room: DG 2. Flores B room: HZ 3. Banda A Room: CS 4. Banda B Room: GH 5. BCC 7 Room: DA</p>	<p>1: Flores A 2: Banda A 3: BCC 7 4: Flores B 5: Banda B</p>		
	Coffee Break		Flores A		
16.00-17.00	<p>Announcement 1. The best oral presenter per room (10 persons) 2. The best poster: 2 presenter per day (6 persons)</p> <p>Closing Ceremony 1. Event Report by the Chairperson 2. Giving the 'plakat' to Co-Host representatives by: Dean of FON 3. Announcement of the next conference: Handling over AIC HHC Flag from Dean of FON to KKU representative 3. Closing Speech from Rector/Dean</p>	<p>TU (Acara) Anung (Logistik) Tri Budiati (Ilmiah)</p> <p>HPD: Rona</p>	Flores A		
End of Day 3					



Oral Presentation Schedule

Day 1; Friday, September 27th, 2019 at 01.00 – 05.00 p.m Google Doc testing	
Room 1: Flores A	Moderator : Co-Host IIUM / Dr. Allenidekania (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Fransiska Novita Sari Session 1 (at 01.00 – 03.00 pm) Mental Health Nursing
001	Norizumie Mahamud, Salizar Mohamed Ludin <i>The Prevalence of Burnout Syndrome among Critical Care Nurses in a tertiary hospital in Pahang, Malaysia</i>
002	Achir Yani S. Hamid, Herni Susanti, Anggun Frida, Agus Setiawan <i>Training Need Assessment of Nurses Working on Disaster Risk Management in Indonesia</i>
003	Mochamad Ali Sodikin, Budi Anna Keliat, Ice Yulia Wardani <i>The Effects Of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and Assertiveness Training in Chronic Low Self-Esteem Clients</i>
004	Ade Sutrimo <i>Stress, Depression, and Anxiety Symptoms among Indonesian Migrant Workers in South Korea</i>
005	Mutianingsih, Mustikasari, Ria Utami Panjaitan <i>Factors That Affect The Psychological Preparedness of the Elderly in Earthquake Disaster Prone Areas</i>
006	Mutia Rahmah, Budi Anna Keliat, Ice Yulia Wardani <i>The Effect of Therapeutic Group Therapy and Problem Solving Therapy on Developmental Aspects of Adolescents in Drug Misuse Prevention</i>
Moderator : Co-Host IIUM / Sri Yona, PhD (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Fransiska Novita Sari Session 2 : at 03.30-05.00 pm Mental Health	
007	Ni Made Dian Sulistiowati, Budi Anna Keliat, Raden Irawati Ismail, Besral Besral, Henni Dwi Windarwati <i>How Adolescents Respond with Their Problems and Have support: a phenomenological study</i>
008	Thika Marlina <i>Life Events and Psychosocial Factors in Elderly Depression: a Systematic Review</i>
009	Ema Dessy Naediwati, Ety Rekawati, Dwi Nurviyandari Kusuma Wati <i>Spiritual Reminiscence Group Therapy Reduce Depression in Older People at Older Care Facility</i>
010	Maria Yoanita Bina, Megah Andriany, Nur Setiawati Dewi <i>Stages of Hope Intervention in Overcoming Mental Disorders: A Systematic Review</i>
011	Mei Rianita Elfrida Sinaga, Megah Andriany, Artika Nurrahima



		<i>Strategy Interventions for Female Inmates With Depression: A Systematic Review</i>
	012	Fertin Mulyanasari, Sigit Mulyono, Henny Permatasari <i>Impact of Occupational Health Post to Work Accident Prevention Behavior of Emping Chips Workers, Cilegon, Indonesia</i>
	013	Akemat, Budi Anna Keliat, Adang Bachtiar, Fidiansjah, Heni Dwi Windarwati <i>Restraint Predictor Instruments For Mental Disorder Patients In Mental Health Hospitals</i>

Day 1; Friday, September 27th, 2019 at 01.00 – 05.00 p.m

Room 2: Flores B	Moderator : Doni Hikmat Ramdhan, SKM, MKK, PhD Secretary : Muhammad Chandra Session 1 (at 01.00 – 03.00 pm) Public Health	
	001	Annisah Annisah, Sofyan Cholid, Arif Wibowo, Johanna Debora Imelda <i>Effects of Advertisements on Overweight and Obesity in Adolescents in Three Provinces</i>
	002	Rahmawati Rahmawati, Muchtaruddin Mansyur, Dwi Nastiti Iswarawanti <i>Identifying dietary pattern and problem nutrients using linear programming among school adolescents in Malang District, Indonesia</i>
	003	Karmellia Nikke Darnesti, Prastuti Soewondo <i>Utilization of Dental Service in National Health Insurance (JKN) Era at Lagoa Primary Health Care North Jakarta 2014-2016</i>
	004	Haliza Hasan <i>The experiences of parents and caregivers of children with disability on Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) services in Malaysia: A qualitative</i>
	005	Hilmi Tsuraya Zulfania, Indang Trihandini <i>Factors Affecting Duration of Postpartum Amenorrhea in Indonesian Women: A Survival Analysis</i>
	006	Rara Warih Gayatri <i>Android Aplication for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus</i>
	007	Silfia Nuzulus Sa'idah <i>Relationship of Ages and Types of Marine with The Event of Hypertension in Tangerang indonesia Housing</i>
	008	Saraswati Pradipta, Dante Saksono Harbuwono, Ekowati Rahajeng, Rahma Ayu Larasati, Heri Wibowo <i>Distribution Patterns and Risk Factors of Dyslipidemia in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Cross Sectional Study in Bogor, Indonesia</i>
	Moderator : Doni Hikmat Ramdhan, SKM, MKK, PhD Secretary : Muhammad Chandra	



Session 2 : at 03.30-05.00 pm Public Health	
009	L. Meily Kurniawidjaja, Stevan Deby Anbiya Muhammad Sunarno <i>Risk Factors of Fatigue at PT. X, Coal Mining Company, Indonesia</i>
010	Sachin Atre <i>Risk factors associated with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in Pune city, India</i>
011	Afzan Mat Yusof <i>Knowledge, attitude and practice on parasitic infections and anti-parasitic kit availability among Orang Asli in three main districts, Pahang, Malaysia</i>
012	M Mutalazimah, Diah Pitaloka Putri <i>Helminthiasis, Iron Intake and Hemoglobin Levels in Pregnant Women</i>
013	Zulhairul Naim Bin Sidek Ahmad <i>Pre-travelling Health Seeking Behaviour and Predictors of Knowledge about Travel Health and Vaccines among Malaysian Travellers: An Online Survey</i>
014	Endah Mulyani, Tri Ratih Agustina <i>Characteristics of Mother and Nutrition Status in The Posyandu Sekardangan Sidoarjo 2019</i>
015	Audinia Nada Kamilah, Doni Hikmat Ramdhan <i>A Cross-Sectional Study: Quantity and Quality of Sleep with Incidence of Fatigue in Fuel Oil Tank Truck Drivers at PT X in 2019</i>

Day 1; Friday, September 27th, 2019 at 01.00 – 05.00 p.m

Room 3: Banda A	Moderator : Dr. Drg. Yuniardini Septorini Wimardhani, MScDent Secretary : Beatrix Elizabeth Session 1 (at 01.00 – 03.00 pm) Public Health, Dentistry, Nursing
001 (Dentistry)	Jazzle Mae Dublin Villacarlos, Richa Carreon Marcos, Claudine Lagman, Ma. Therese Sta. Maria <i>The Closer The Better: A Case of Diastema Closure Using Direct Technique</i>
002 Dentistry	Andrea A. Maclang, Richa C. Marcos <i>Complete Denture Fabrication, Restoring Patient's Oral Health: A Case Report</i>
003 (PH)	Bagus Ronidipta Pradana <i>Rural-Urban Comparison of Quality of Life Among The Ageing Population of Elderly Using WHOQOL Indicators : A Systematic Review</i>
004 (PH)	Irma Jayatmi <i>Relationship of Parents, Motivation and Youtube Use on Development of Children's Social Interactions</i>
005 (PH)	Kusuma Estu Werdani <i>How is The Role of The Husband in Exclusive Breastfeeding for Teenage Mothers in Boyolali, Central Java</i>



	006 (PH)	Ahmad Sidratul Muntaha, Anhari Achadi <i>Factors Associated with The Decision amongst Employees to Use Private Medical Insurance</i>
	007 (PH)	Muhammad Arif Dalimunthe, Doni Hikmat Ramdhan <i>Analysis of Musculoskeletal Disorder of Ojek Online Driver at Depok City, 2019</i>
Moderator : Co-Host/ Riri Maria, M.N (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Beatrix Elizabeth Session 2 : at 03.30-05.00 pm Nursing		
	008	Pramita Iriana , Ratna Sitorus, Agung Waluyo, Sutanto Priyo Hastono <i>A Conducive Academic Atmosphere for Practical Learning in the Nursing Laboratory</i>
	009 (Nurs)	Rif'atunnailah Mat Isa , Sanisah Saidi , Adzura Salam , Thandar Soe Sumaiyah Jamaludin <i>A cross sectional study on factors influencing attendance to eye screening</i>
	010 (Nurs)	Imelda Avia, Hanny Handiyani, Dewi Gayatri <i>Nurse case manager' communication skill significant relationship with patient satisfaction on case management services in two hospitals in jakarta</i>
	011 (Nurs)	Sancka Stella Ganasnda Sihura, Krisna Yetti, Dewi Gayatri <i>Relationship between Readiness of Applying Self-directed Learning and Nurse Knowledge in Discharge Planning at X Hospital, Jakarta</i>
	012 (Nurs)	Deny Gunawan, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati, Efy Afifah, Tuti Afriani <i>The Relationship Among Role, Management Function of Head Nurse and Handover Implementation Perceived by Nurses</i>
	013 (Nurs)	Sigit Mulyono, Junaiti Sahar , Enie Novieastari, Jajang Gunawijaya, <i>Improving Food Safety Of Urban Children Through Culture-Based Community Collaboration Program In Depok City</i>
	014 (Nurs)	Siti Hajar Mohd Zain, Mohd Said Nurumal <i>A Review of Factors Associated with Smoking Initiation Among Adolescents in Malaysia</i>
	015	W. Solihatul Hafidzah, WM. Anwar, Siew Pien Lee, Aniwanis Makhtar <i>Parent experience in caring children with pneumonia in pediatric intensive care unit (PICU): A review</i>

Day 1; Friday, September 27th, 2019 at 01.00 – 05.00 p.m

Room 4: Banda B	Moderator : Dr. Drs. Herman Suryadi, MS., Apt Secretary : Nani Asna Dewi Session 1 (at 01.00 – 03.00 pm) Pharmacy and Medical	
	001 (Phar)	Suzilawati Mohamed Ariffin , Abdullah Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Khin Thandar Aung, Salizar Mohamed Ludin



		<i>Pharmacists' Perception on Medication Errors in Intensive Care Unit Being Voilenceless: A review an patient communication in ICU</i>
002 (Phar)	Diah Kartika Pratami, Muhamad Sahlan, Abdul Mun'im	<i>Microencapsulation Optimization of Propolis Ethanolic Extract from Tetragonula spp Using Response Surface Methodology</i>
003 (Phar)	Dwitiyanti, Yahdiana Harahap, Berna Elya, Anton Bahtiar	<i>Study of Molecular Docking of Vitexin in Binahong (Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis) Leaves Extract on Glibenclamide- Cyp3a4 Interaction</i>
004 (Med)	Andi Ade Wijaya	<i>Effectivity of Propofol 0,5 mg/kg at the End of Anaesthesia to Reduce the Incidence of Emergence Agitation in Children</i>
005 (Phar)	Elly Wardhani, Yahdiana Harahap, Abdul Mun'im, Anton Bahtiar	<i>Study of Molecular Docking of Mahanimbine in Kemuning Leaves Extract on Simvastatin-Cyp3a4 Interaction</i>
006 (Phar)	Tamara Joviani Aisyah, Herman Suryadi	<i>Effect of Carbon Sources and Optimization of Aerobic Conditions in Aspergillus tamarii Culture for Fermentation of Kojic Acid Production</i>
007 (Phar)	Neneng Siti Silfi Ambarwati, Berna Elya, Putu Gita Maya Widayawari Mahayasih, Muhamad Sharul Nizam Awang, Hanita Omar	<i>Antioxidant Activity of Litsea petiolata Hk. f</i>
008 (Phar)	Hariyanti Hariyanti, Hayun Hayun, Arry Yanuar	<i>Ligand Based Pharmacophore Modelling, Virtual Screening chan Asymmetric Hexahydro-2H-Indazole Analogs of Curcumin, and Molecular Docking of Estrogen Receptor α Inhibitor</i>
Moderator : Dr. Drs. Herman Suryadi, MS., Apt Secretary : Nani Asna Dewi Session 2 (at 03.30 – 05.00 pm) Pharmacy and Medical		
009 (Med)	Kusmardi kusmardi, Paulus Anthony Halim, Aryo Tedjo	<i>The Effect of Omega-3 Rich Fish Oil on the Histopathology of Kidney in Mice Induced by Azoxymethane and Dextran Sodium Sulfate</i>
010 (Med)	Wa Ode Zulhulaifah	<i>Analysis of FSH Receptor Expression and KI-67 Expression (Proliferation Marker) in Endometrial Cells Macaca Nemestrina In Mid-Luteal Phase after Exposure to Various Doses Of Recombinant FSH and Fixed Doses of GNRH Agonist</i>
011 (Med)	Fifit Eka Furi Astutik, Diah Fauzia Zuhroh, Moh. Rizqi Lazuardi Ramadhan	<i>The Effect of Gotu Kola (Centella asiatica L.) Tea on Blood Pressure of Hypertension Patients in Gunung Anyar Sub-District, Surabaya</i>
012 (Med)	Noza Hilbertina, Septelia Inawati Wanandi, Nurjati Chairani Siregar, Murdani Abdullah	<i>The effect of cancer-associated fibroblast secretomes on stemness of HT-29 colorectal carcinoma cells</i>
013 (Med)	Silmi Lisani Rahmani, Annisa Zakiroh	



		<i>Clinical Manifestations and Predisposing Factors of Dry Eye Disease Among Visual Display Terminal Workers of Creative Industry in Jakarta, Indonesia</i>
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Day 1; Friday, September 27th, 2019 at 01.00 – 05.00 p.m		
Room 5: BCC 7 (2nd floor)	Moderator : Dr. dr. Rahyussalim, SpOT, K-Spine Secretary : Marina Session 1 (at 01.00 – 03.00 pm) Medical and Nursing	
	001 (Med)	Danial Danial <i>The association between obesity and Dyslipidemia among Indonesian woman based on demographic factors</i>
	002 (Med)	Rakhmad Ramadhan <i>Diagnostic Challenge of Anemia in Isolated Area, Medical Aspect Encounter Biopsychosocial Factor: A Case Report</i>
	003 (Med)	Christian Murtani, Patrick Bayu <i>The Relationship between Premenstrual Syndrome and Quality of Life of Female Medical Students of Universitas Pelita Harapan</i>
	004 (Med)	Belinda Julivia Murtani, Reza Damayanti, Kristiana Siste Kurniasanti <i>Addictive Online Gaming Behavior in Indonesian Medical Students: Justification of Why Women are Less Susceptible</i>
	005 (Med)	Rodiani rodiani rodiani, citara tri utami, nurul utami utami <i>Association Of Uric Acid Level With Severe Preeclampsia In Pregnancy Women In RSUD Dr. H Abdul Moeloek Province</i>
	006 (Med)	Annisa Zakiroh, Silmi Lisani Rahmani <i>Prolonged Visual Display Terminal Use on Dry Eye Disease Symptoms of Creative Industry Worker in Jakarta, Indonesia</i>
	Moderator : Co-host / Prima Agustia Nova, M.Sc Secretary : Marina Session 2 (at 03.30 – 05.00 pm) Nursing	
	007 (Nurs)	Arief Andriyanto, Ety Rekawati, Dwi Nurviyandari Kusuma Wati <i>Increased Self-Awareness of Patient with Type 2 Diabetes Through EMAS Intervention (Education, Nutrition Management, Physical Activity, And Stress Management)</i>
	008 (Nurs)	Jumari, Agung Waluyo, Dhea Natasha <i>The Effectiveness of Acupressure on Blood Glucose Levels of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients in Jakarta Islamic Hospital Cempaka Putih, 2018</i>
	009 (Nurs)	Sanisah Saidi <i>Usage of traditional complimentary medicine (tcm) among patients with diabetes mellitus in pahang, Malaysia</i>
	010 (Nurs)	Dwi Retno Sulistyansih, Elly Nurachmah, Krisna Yetti, Sutanto Priyo Hastono <i>Nurses' experience in the role of educators to improve adherence fluid intake and diets hemodialysis patients: a qualitative study</i>



011 (Nurs)	Harin Hidayaturochmah, Tuti Herawati, Riri Maria <i>Factors related to self-management behavior in patients at risk of end stage kidney disease</i>
012 (Nurs)	Irsanty Collein, Ratna Sitorus, Krisna Yetti, Sutanto Priyo Hastono <i>Facilitators and barriers to self management of patients early stages chronic kidney disease</i>
013 (Nurs)	Erni Forwaty, Hema Malini, Elvi Oktarina <i>The effect of intradialytic rom exercise on dialysis adequacy and fatigue of hemodialysis patients</i>

Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m

Room 1: Flores A	Moderator : Co-Host (Malaya University)/ Titin Ungsianik, S.Kp., MBA (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Marina 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
001	Azlina Daud 1 , Anis Fsehad Jamal 2 , Siti Zuhaidah Shahadan <i>Association between Sitting Time and High-sensitivity C - Reactive Protein Level among Obese Women</i>
002	Che Azunie Che Abdullah, Sanisah Saidi, Siew Pien Lee <i>Understanding Self-management Related Experience of Patients with Nasopharyngeal Cancer: A Review</i>
003	Apriliani Siburian, Ching-Fen Chang, Shu-Fang Wu, Prof Chieh-Yu Liu <i>Self-efficacy Improves Quality of Life among Indonesian Chronic Liver Disease Patients</i>
004	Aishairma Aris, Suliza Sulaiman, Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan <i>Effects of Music Therapy on Physiological Outcomes for Patients Underwent Total Knee Arthroplasty</i>
005	Nurfatihah Masrurah Mohammad, Masmunaa Hassan, Thandar Soe Sumaiyah Jamaludin <i>Knowledge and practice on medication adherence among type ii diabetes mellitus patients</i>
006	Lia Ayu Kusuma Dewi ¹ , Arief Wahyudi Jadmiko ² , Wiwin Winarti ³ <i>Description of family support level on congestive heart failure patients in regional general hospital Dr. Moewardi surakarta</i>
007	Khumaidi, Sri Yona, Agung Waluyo <i>Condom Use Negotiation, Alcohol Consumption and HIV Risk Sexual Behavior Among Female Sex Workers in Kupang</i>
008	Reineldis Gerans, Agung Waluyo, Sri Yona <i>Determinant of Condom Use Behavior in Men Who Have Sex with Men with Positive Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in Kupang</i>
009	Safitri Fadilla Wardhani, Sri Yona <i>Relationship between spousal intimacy and Antiretroviral therapy adherence among people living with HIV-AIDS in Bandung</i>



Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m

Room 1: Flores A	Moderator : Co-Host (Malaya University)/ Titin Ungsianik, S.Kp., MBA (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Marina 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)	
	010	Rizkiyani Istifada, Ety Rekawati, Wiwin Wiarsih The Strategies of Community Health Nurses in Implementing of NCD' Promotive and Preventive at Depok City: A Phenomenological Study
	011	Rosnani Sarkasi, Syarifah Munirah, Lee Siaw Pien, Nurasikin Mohammad Shariff Experience of breast cancer patient end there care giver at home during the period of chemotherapy treatment: A review

Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 09.00 – 12.00 p.m

Room 2: Flores B	Moderator : Co-Host Khonkhaen University/ Dr. Sri YonaF (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Fransiska Novita Sari Session 1 (at 09.00 – 12.00 pm) Nursing	
	001	Noriedayu Mohd Nor Rudin <i>Community Nurses' Knowledge and Nursing Care Skill on Enteral Nutrition in caring for Critically Ill Patient in Kuantan and Pekan, Pahang: An Interventional Study</i>
	002	Annisa Febriana, Sigit Mulyono <i>Family Support on Utilization of Adolescent Reproduction Health Service at the Area of Public Health Service (Puskesmas) of Martapura 1</i>
	003	Uke Pemila , Ratna Sitorus, Agung Waluyo , Sutanto Priyo Hastono <i>Patients' perception in reducing Risk factors for stroke</i>
	004	Barzam Fathan, Novy HC Daulima <i>Impulsivity in Depressed Clients</i>
	005	Lee Wan Ling, Khatijah Lim Abdullah, Karuthan Chinna, Imran Zainal Abidin, Vimala Ramoo <i>Methodology in Validation of Translated HQoL Questionnaire: Adaptation of Equivalence Taxonomy and Cognition Model for Modified Cognitive Interviewing</i>
	006	Titin Ungsianik, Setyowati <i>The Correlation between Compensation and Nurses' Job Performance in Indonesia: A Systematic Review</i>
	007	Vimala Ramoo, Ivy Mong, Lee Wan Ling, Sasheela Sri La Sri Ponnampalavanar <i>Factor Influencing Nurses' Perceived Practice towards Prevention Of Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI) in A Malaysian Teaching Hospital</i>
	008	Febi Ratnasari <i>The effect of health counseling about hiv/aids on prisoner stigma in women's prison class ii a tangerang</i>



009	Wiwin Winarti, Arief W Jadmiko <i>Period of Informational Support, Anxiety, and Satisfaction Among Patients' Family Members in Emergency Room Using Path Analysis</i>
010	Fany Angraini, Sharon Kinney, Suzanne Kapp <i>Nurses' Practices of Spiritual Care in Paediatric Palliative Care: A Systematic Review of Qualitative Evidence</i>
011	Jessica Pelangi, Allenidekania <i>The Relationship Between Depression and Fatigue in Children with Cancer Undergoing Chemotherapy</i>
012	Heri Kristianto, Agung Waluyo, Dewi Gayatr <i>Relationship between Diabetic Foot Ulcers Profile and Ankle Brachial Index Score: A Preliminary Study of Wound Image Analysis</i>
013	Siti Zuhaidah Shahadan, Azlina Daud, Muhammad Lokman Md. Isa, Muhammad Ibrahim, Samsul Deraman <i>Motivational Approach to Lifestyle Modification Intervention on Cardiometabolic Risk Profiles Among Obese Adults: A Randomized Controlled Trial</i>
014	Thandar Soe Sumaiyah Jamaludin, Mohd Said Nurumal, Norfadzilah Ahmad , Siti Aesah @ Naznin Muhammad 2 , Chong Mei Chan 2 <i>Soft Skill Elements In Structured Clinical Nursing Assessment For Undergraduate Nursing Student: A Systematic Review</i>
015	Somsakhoon Neelasmith*, Darunee Jongudomkarn <i>Perspectives of Families Regarding Adolescent Pregnancy in a Rural Village of Northeast Thailand</i>

Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m

Room 2 Flores B	Moderator : Co-Host (Chiang May University / Tri Budiati, S.Kp., M.Kep., Sp. Mater (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Beatrix 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
001	Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan, Fikriy Abdullah, Mohd Khairul Zul Hasymi Firdaus, Farrah Ilyani Che Jamaludin <i>Does physical activity and body weight status determine musculoskeletal health among adolescents in Malaysia?</i>
002	Ayu Pratiwi <i>The Correlation Between Therapeutic Communication Of Nurse With Anxiety Level Of Pre Operative Patients At Surgical Treatment Room In Tangerang General Hospital</i>
003	Dian Asih Rianty, Wiwin Wiarsih, Dwi Nurviyandari Kusuma Wati <i>Relation Between Family Emotional Support with Stress Management in Adult Hypertensive in Pringsewu Regency, Lampung</i>
004	Citara Tri Utami, Rodiani, Nurul Utami



Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m	
Room 2 Flores B	Moderator : Co-Host (Chiang May University / Tri Budiati, S.Kp., M.Kep., Sp. Mater (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Beatrix 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
	<i>Association Of Uric Acid Level With Severe Preeclampsia In Pregnancy Women In RSUD Dr. H Abdul Moeloek Province</i>
005	Siew Pien Lee, Siti Roshaidai Mohd Arifin <i>Participation in health care decisions for children with leukemia</i>
006	Mohd Khairul Zul Hasymi bin Firdaus, Piyanuch Jittanoon <i>A Literature Review on Intervention Program for Diabetic Foot Care</i>
007	Mohd Khairul Zul Hasymi bin Firdaus, Piyanuch Jittanoon, Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan <i>mHealth Program on Diabetes Mellitus Management: A Review</i>
008	Muhamad Al Muizz Ismail, Nor Marini Ibrahim, Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan <i>Level of Knowledge Regarding Management of Patients with Permanent Pacemaker among Nurses</i>
009	Alfunnafi' Fahrul Rizzal, Budi Anna Keliat, Ice Yulia Wardani <i>Save The Future : Enhancing Substance Abuse Refusal Skill in Adolescent</i>
010	Ni Luh Putu Dian Yunita Sari, Ety Rekawati, Dwi Nurviyandari Kusuma Wati, Sigit Mulyono, Lita Heni Kusumawardani <i>Effect Of Foot Massage With Lavender Massage Oil and Rindik Traditional Music on Systolic Blood Pressure's Older Person With Hypertension</i>
011	Muhammad Lokman Md Isa, Nor Razida Razali, Afzan Mat Yusof <i>He Study Of Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Among Diabetic Patients During Ramadan at Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan</i>

Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m	
Room 3: Banda A	Moderator : Co-Host: Myanmar / Masfuri, S.Kp., M.N (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Fransiska Novita Sari 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
001	Rifka Putri Andayani, Dessie Wanda <i>Assesing Effectiveness of Regular Repositioning in Preventing Pressure Ulcers in Children</i>
002	Risna Yuningsih, Yeni Rustina, Defi Efendi <i>The Related Factors of Phlebitis among Low Birth Weight Infants in Perinatology Ward</i>
003	Grace Yuliona S Tumakaka, Nani Nurhaeni, Dessie Wanda <i>Distraction Technique (Squeezing a Squishy Object) Effectively Controls Pain in Children During Intravenous Catheter Insertion</i>
004	Amirah Hazwani Binti Bakri, Dr. Noor Aishah Binti Rosli, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zarinah Binti Mohd



Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m	
Room 3: Banda A	Moderator : Co-Host: Myanmar / Masfuri, S.Kp., M.N (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Fransiska Novita Sari 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
	<i>Dimensions of Stress in Parents with Autistic Children (tidak jadi presentasi)</i>
005	Ayu Fitria Utami, Dessie Wanda, Happy Hayati <i>Mother’s Enjoyment in Baby-Led Weaning: A Phenomenological Study in Indonesia</i>
006	Siti Hazariah Abdul Hamid <i>Healthcare professionals’ experiences of delivering sexual and reproductive health services to adolescents: A Literature Review</i>
007	W Solihatul Hafidzah Wan M Annuar, Salizar Mohamed Ludin, Nurfatim Amirah Amran <i>Parents’ Experience in Taking Care of Critically Ill Children While Hospitalization</i>
008	Selly Kresna Dewi, Yati Afiyanti, Imami Nur Rachmawati <i>Fear of Recurrence in Gynecological Cancer Survivors : A Qualitative Study</i>
009	Maria Yasintha Goa, Imami Nur Rachmawati , Titin Ungsianik <i>Paternal Self – Efficacy in The Patriarchal Culture of Kupang City, Indonesia</i>
010	Sri Djuwitaningsih, Setyowati, Dwiana Ocviyanti, Indra Budi <i>Perspectives of Adolescent Girls in Maintaining Their Reproductive Health: A Descriptive Qualitative Study</i>
011	Khoirunnisa, Allenidekania Allenidekania, Happy Hayati <i>The Impact of Conservation Energy Model to Febrile Neutropenia in Children with Cancer</i>
012	Somsakhool Neelasmith*, Darunee Jongudomkarn

Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m	
Room 4: Banda B	Moderator : Co-Host (Malawi)/ Prof. Yati Afiyanti (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Nani Asna Dewi, M.Kep 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
001	Egi Rizky Septiana <i>The Relationship Between Food Safety Knowledge and Snack Food Selection Among Family Living with School Age Children</i>
002	Mohd Fuad Halil, Nor Marini Ibrahim, Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan <i>Knowledge and Practice of Burn First Aid among Household Parents</i>
003	Sofia Februanti, Tetet Kartilah <i>Family Support for Girls Who are Victims of Sexual Violence</i>
004	Praba Diyan Rachmawati, Mira Triharini, Putri Dewi Suciningtyas



Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m

Room 4: Banda B	Moderator : Co-Host (Malawi)/ Prof. Yati Afiyanti (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Nani Asna Dewi, M.Kep 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
	<i>The Contribution of Family Functions, Knowledge, and Attitudes in Under-Five Children with Stunting in Indonesia</i>
005	Sapariah Anggraini, Margareta Martini <i>The Correlation Between the Perception of Women of Child Bearing Age of Cervical Cancer and Their Motivation to Have Pap' Smear Test at Prodia Laboratory in Banjarmasin</i>
006	Riksa Wibawa Resna, Dian Puspitasari Effendi, Kamaluddin Latief <i>Effect of Oxytocin Massage on Onset of Breast Milk Expenditure on Post Partum Sectio Caesarea at Bhinneka Bakti Husada Hospital South Tangerang City</i>
007	Nindy Atika Rahayu <i>Relationship of Verbal Aggressiveness with Self-Esteem and Depression in Verbally Aggressive Adolescents at Public Middle School</i>
008	Mardiyanti, Desi Kurniawati <i>The Perception and Experience of Indonesian Health Professionals in Performing Islamic Female Circumcision in Urban Areas</i>
009	Lina Ayu Marcelina, Imami Nur Rachmawati, Wiwit Kurniawati <i>Self-care and Unpleasant Symptoms in Indonesian Postpartum Mothers with Twin Babies: A Nursing Case Report</i>
010	Eka Afdi Septiyono <i>Stigma and Discrimination of Children Clients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Jember</i>
011	Herniyatun Madkur Madwirja, Andrijono, Yati Afiyanti, Ridwan Lubis <i>Holistic nursing: The spiritual dimension in the practice of maternity nursing in cervical cancer patients</i>

Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m

Room 5: BCC- Borobudur 7	Moderator : Co-host: Khonkhaen University/ Dr. Imami Rachmawati (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Muhammad Chandra 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
001	Eric Umar Macpherson Mallewa <i>Transgender People's Experiences with the Malawi Health System: Barriers and Facilitators for Health Seeking</i>
002	Siti Badriah ^{1*} , Junaiti Sahar ² , Jajang Gunawijaya ³ , Sabarinah Prasetyo ⁴ <i>Sundanese Culture Sensitive Family Nursing Model Improves Behavior in Controlling Blood Sugar Elderly with Diabetes</i>
003	Wachidah Yuniartika <i>Decrease Level Of Anxiety with progressive Relaxation on elderly</i>
004	Aniawanis Makhtar, Sharifah Munirah Syed Elias, Athirah Aziz <i>The Study of Relationship between Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy and Functional Status of Older People In Kuantan,</i>



Day 2; Saturday, September 28th, 2019 at 01.00 – 03.30 p.m	
Room 5: BCC- Borobudur 7	Moderator : Co-host: Khonkhaen University/ Dr. Imami Rachmawati (Universitas Indonesia) Secretary : Muhammad Chandra 13.00 – 16.00 pm (Nursing)
005	Sharifah Munirah - Syed Elias, Nor Hazwani - Ahmad Tarmidi, Aniawanis – Makhtar <i>Prevalence of depression and its association with suicidal ideation among older people</i>
006	Nelly Safrina <i>Nurses' experiences in providing spiritual care to end of life patients</i>
007	Natasya Dwi Amalia, Astuti Yuni Nursasi <i>Relationship between gender and caring experience with informational support for pulmonary tuberculosis clients in depok</i>
008	Sri Ayu Rahayu Paneo, Astuti Yuni Nursasi, Wiwin Wiarsih <i>Positive Contribution of Nurse Performance In Pulmonary Tuberculosis Prevention by Family</i>
009	Khaula Nur Aliya, Astuti Yuni Nursasi <i>Family emotional support in pulmonary tuberculosis treatment at depok</i>
010	Mohd Said Nurumal <i>A review of factors associated with smoking initiation</i>
011	Rina Puspita Sari <i>The relation between work shift with work-caused fatigue in workers at pt sti tbk cikupa</i>
012	Zahrah Maulidia Septimar <i>Effect Of Benson Relaxation Techniques On Blood Glucose Levels In Patients With Diabetes Mellitus</i>



Poster Presentation Schedule

Day 1 Thursday, September 26th, 2019

No.	Authors and Title
1.	Ni Kadek Puspitasari Ayu, Yati Afiyanti <i>Fear of Cancer Recurrence and Quality of Life among Gynecological Cancer Survivors Undergoing Treatment</i>
2.	Tri Budiati, Imami Nur Rachmawati, Setyowati <i>Fathers' Role in Sustainability on Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice in Post Caesarean Section Mothers (A Phenomenological Investigation)</i> annisa
3.	Ilya Krisnana, Iqlima Dwi Kurnia, Tiyas Dwi Rahmadhani <i>Perceived Barriers Of Nutritional Feeding On Severe Stunting: A Qualitative Study</i>
4.	Muhammad Chandra, Enie Novieastari, Tuti Nuraini <i>The Experiences Of The Newly Appointed Case Managers</i>
5.	Nani Asna Dewi, Krisna Yetti, Tuti Nuraini <i>Nurses' critical thinking and clinical decision-making abilities are linked with the quality of nursing handover</i>
6.	Lita Heni Kusumawardani, Ety Rekawati, Poppy Fitriyani <i>Improving Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour Through Snakes, Cards, and Ladder Board Game Among School Age Children</i>
7.	Firly Andini, Hanny Handiyani <i>Comparison of Knowledge and Behavior to Prevent Low Back Pain (LBP) in Nursing Students</i>
8.	Nahla Savira Novelina, Kuntarti Kuntarti <i>Peer Caring Behavior and its Relationship with Nursing Students; Caring Behavior Towards Patients: A Cross- Sectional Studyk</i>
9.	Dina Nurpita Suprawoto, Nani Nurhaeni, Fajar Tri Waluyanti <i>Comfort Behaviour Scale Instrument: Validity and Reliability Test for Critically Ill Pediatric Patients in Indonesia</i>
10.	Ida Ayu Kade Sri Widiastuti, Yeni Rustina, Defi Efendi <i>The Use of Breastfeeding Pillow to Reduce Discomfort for Breastfeeding Mothers</i>
11.	Ade Yohana, Sigit Mulyono <i>Impact of Digital Era: Intensity of Excessive Use of Gadget Results in Eating Difficulty of Children</i>
12.	Berlian Nurtyashesti Kusumadewi, Monica Kartini <i>Stress and Coping Mechanism Among Women Worker in Tobacco Sector</i>
13.	Jayanti Dwi Puspitasari, Nani Nurhaeni, Fajar Tri Waluyanti <i>Testing of Braden Qd Scale for Predicting Pressure Ulcer Risk</i>
14.	Laila Dwiastani, Dewi Gayatri <i>Sleep quality of chronic disease patients in hospital in Depok City</i>
15.	Ita Pursitasari, Allenidekania, Nur Agustini <i>The Appreciation Support of Family and the Ability of Child with Special Needs for The Personal Hygiene: Indonesian's Case Study</i>



No.	Authors and Title
16.	Agus Setiyadi, Enie Novieastari, Dewi Gayatri <i>Evaluation of Prototype Electronic_Pressure Injury Alarm (E_Pia) Usage Using User Acceptance</i>
17.	Sri Melfa Damanik, Dessie Wand, Happy Hayati <i>Poor Feeding Practice among Toddlers with Stunting in Jakarta: A Case Study</i>
18.	Emilza Maizar, Dewi Gayatri, Tuti Nuraini <i>Knowledge of Mitigation and Attitude of Preparedness in Facing Earthquake Disasters in Health Vocational Students in Jakarta</i>
19.	I Made Ngurah Aris Winata, Tutik Sri Hariyanti <i>Nurse's Satisfaction Level with Nursing Documentation By Electronic Nursing Documentation</i>
20.	Imelda Oktaviani, Allenidekania Allenidekania <i>Correlation between Parents Self-Efficacy and Quality of Life Children with Cancer Aged 8-12 Years</i>
21.	Hesti Rahayu, Sri Yona, Masfuri Masfuri <i>Social Support , Spirituality , Stress and Burden of Family Caregivers of Cancer Patients in Hospital in Jakarta</i>
22.	Dorlan Natalina Purba, Setyowati, Yati Afiyanti <i>“DORLAN” Health Education in Solving the Physical and Sexual Problems of the Gynecological Cancer Patients during Chemotherapy.</i>
23.	Muthia Mazaya Pitari, Herni Susanti <i>Description of Posttraumatic Growth (PTG) of Prospective Health Workers in the Health Sciences Cluster Universitas Indonesia</i>
24.	Fitri Ayatul Azlina, Setyowati Brotosudirdjo, Tri Budiati <i>Female Health Education Package Enhances Knowledge, Attitudes, And Self-Efficacy Of Housewives In Cervical Cancer Screening In Banjarbaru</i>
25.	Faisal Ibnu, Budi Anna Keliat, Yuni Astuti Nursasi, Besral <i>Individual and Family Experience in Maintain Client Hypertension</i>
26.	Riszyk Pertiwi Ramadhanty, Achir Yani S. Hamid <i>Body Image Perception Is Related To Self-Esteem Of The Adolescents With Acne Vulgaris</i>
27.	Ria Setia Sari <i>The Effect of Schedule of Rutine Blood Transfusion on Learning Achievement of Thalasemic Children in Thalasemic Units of Tangerang District General Hospital</i>
28.	Rizki Dwi Darmayanti, Allenidekania <i>The Correlation between the Quality of Pain and Fatigue in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Limfoblastik (ALL)</i>
29.	Siti Nurkholifah, Hanny Handiyani <i>Nursing Student's Readiness and Hope in Preventing Needle-Stick Injury</i>
30.	La Saudi La Saudi, Allenidekania Allenidekania, Nur Agustini Nur Agustini <i>The Effect of Nursing Based Knowledge on Conservation Energy Model in Dealing With Nutrition Problem in Children With Cancer</i>



No.	Authors and Title
31.	Reineldis Gerans, Agung Waluyo, Sri Yona <i>Determinant of Condom Use Behavior in Men Who Have Sex with Men with Positive Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in Kupang</i>
32.	Mira Damayanti, Hanny Handiyani <i>The Experiences of IPCN and IPCLN in the Implementation of the Infection and Prevention Control (IPC) Program: A Phenomenology Study</i>
33.	Putri Utami Ambarsari, Krisna Yetti <i>The Correlation between Hydration Status and Memory on Nursing Students</i>
34.	Susan Dewi Kurniawati, Dewi gayatri <i>Relationship between Knowledge Level and Personal Hygiene Behavior on Scavengers in Bantar Gebang Integrated Waste</i>

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1.	Ida Faridah, Setyowati, Fatma Lestari, Rr.Tutik Sri Hariyati <i>The Correlation Between Hospital's Work Environment And Patient Safety Implementation in General Hospital Banten</i>
2.	Eriyono Budi Wijoyo, Herni Susanti, Ria Utami Panjaitan, Arcelia Farosyah Putri <i>Nurse's Perception about Posttraumatic Growth (PTG) after Natural Disasters</i>
3.	Herni Susanti <i>Exploration of Nursing Needs for Nafza Service Institutions in Indonesia</i>
4.	Alvionita Handayani, Novy Helena Catharina Daulima <i>Parental Presence in Implementation of Atraumatic Care during Children's Hospitalization</i>
5.	Elisabet Agnes Jaftoran, Budi Anna Keliat, Ice Yulia Wardhani <i>Nursing Care, Family's Role, Cadre's Role and Medical Services: Case Series on Client with Hallucination and Self Care Deficit</i>
6.	Aria Aulia Nastiti, Retnayu Pradanie, Desy Ratna Sari <i>Choosing Intrauterine Device Contraception of Mothers in Rural Area, Indonesia: Based on Health Belief Model Theory</i>
7.	Khumaidi Khumaidi, Sri Yona, Agung Waluyo <i>Condom Use Negotiation, Alcohol Consumption and HIV Risk Sexual Behavior Among Female Sex Workers in Kupang</i>
8.	Nancy Indriyani Dida, Sri Yona, Agung Waluyo <i>HIV Disclosure, Stigma, and Stress on Quality of Life in Housewives With Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Kupang</i>
9.	Novi Pampalia, Agung Waluyo, Sri Yona <i>Knowledge, Stigma, and Health Seeking Behavior in PLWHA Coinfected TB in Jakarta</i>



No.	Authors and Title
10.	Muliyadi, Budi Anna Keliat, Mustikasari, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati <i>Enhancement Of The Implementation Of Patient Safety Through The Nurses Learning Culture At Medical-Surgical Unit In The Indonesian Hospital</i>
11.	Amelia Kimin <i>The Scope of Nursing Competency in Preparing Nursing Students to Deal with Acute Phase of Disaster: Systematic Review</i>
12.	Ummi Malikal Balqis, Junaiti Sahar, Poppy Fitriyan <i>Experience of Elderly with Dimensia in Receiving Holistic Support Needed During Stay in Long Term Care Institution in DKI Jakarta: Phenomenology Study</i>
13.	Anung Ahadi Pradana, Junaiti Sahar, Henny Permatasari <i>Dementia: How Does Spouse Perceive It?</i>
14.	Safra Ria Kurniati, Novy Helena Catharina Daulima, Herni Susanti <i>The Ambivalence of Mothers' Feeling in Dealing with Mentally Ill Person Aggressivity</i>
15.	I Wayan Gede Saraswasta, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati <i>Implementation of Electronic – Based Nursing Documentation Towards Patients Safety: Systematic Review</i>
16.	Aris Teguh Hidayat <i>Factors Associated with the Delegation of the Head Nurse Perceived by the Implementing Nurses</i>
17.	Ina Nurul Rahmawati, Riri Maria, Tuti Herawati <i>Factors Affecting Patients Readiness for Hospital Discharge Post Hip Surgery</i>
18.	Diah Rosanty, Ety Rekawati, Widyatuti <i>The Effect of Self-Care Group Management Coaching on Motivation in The Eldely with Hypertension</i>
19.	Bela Pertiwi, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati, Hening Pujasari <i>Hoping to be Recognized, Appreciated and Given Clinical Privilege: A Phenomenology Study of New Nurse's Experience during Orientation</i>
20.	Olivia Asih Blandina, Marselinus Ola Atanilla <i>Family Role of Family Members with Mental Disorders in Tobelo, North Halmahera</i>
21.	Raden Danti Permatasari , Dewi Gayatri <i>Relationship to Psychological Discomfort: Stress, Depression, and Anxiety with Sleep Quality in HIV/AIDS Patient</i>
22.	Musaddad Kamal, Tuti Herawati, Debie Dahlia <i>The combination of sleep hygiene and Benson relaxation on the quality of sleep in heart failure patients with sleep disorders</i>
23.	Putri Nilasari, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati <i>A Systematic Review of Missed Nursing Care, Nursing Care Left Undone</i>
24.	Andi Sudrajat, Krisna Yetti Malawat, Agung Waluyo <i>The effect of range of motion exercises combined by tai chi intradialysis on the adequacy of hemodialysis patients in District Hospital of Lebak</i>
25.	Syarafina, Ratika Rahmasari, Herman Suryadi



No.	Authors and Title
	<i>Glucose Preparation from α-Cellulose of Pineapple Leaves (Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.) through Enzymatic Hydrolysis</i>
26.	Niluh Ekaputri Laksmi Sutarini, Marina Ika Irianti, Herman Suryadi <i>The Utilization of Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms) in Glucose Preparation By Enzymatic Hydrolysis Using Cellulase of Chaetomium globosum</i>
27.	Tiara Nurul Haq, Ratika Rahmasari, Herman Suryadi <i>Enzymatic Hydrolysis of α-Cellulose from Kapok Randu Fiber (Ceiba pentandea Gaertn) using Cellulase from Penicillium vermiculatum for Glucose Preparation</i>
28.	Winda Eriska, Dwi Nurviyandari, Ety Rekawati <i>Relationship Among Nutritional Status, Health Status, Balance Status and Functional Status in Older Patient in Elderly Clinic of Cimanggis Primary Health Care</i>
29.	Robbykha Rosalien, Ulfah Utami, Ary Agustanti, Febriana Setiawati, Diah Ayu Maharani <i>A Validation of Food Consumption Index and Its Association with Dental Caries Experience among Adolescent</i>
30.	Ulfah Utami, Ary Agustanti, Robbykha Rosalien, Febrina Setiawati, Diah Ayu Maharani <i>Food Consumption Frequency and Dental Caries Status Among Adolescents in Jakarta</i>
31.	Yuniardini Wimardhani, Ratu Nabila Larasati, Anandina Irmagita Soegyanto <i>Cross- Cultural Adaptation, Validity, and Reliability Test of " Knowledge and Behavior Towards Oral Health During Pregnancy" Questionnaire in Indonesian Version in Mother With Children Under 59 Month Old</i>
32.	Novri Andini, Dewi Gayatri <i>Relationship between Individual and Disease Characteristics with the Quality of Life of Cancer Patients in Indonesia</i>

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2.	Dwi Heppy Rochmawati, Ahmadi Nuh Huda, Joko Kuncoro, Wahyu Endang Setyowati <i>Family Psychoeducation (FPE) for Family Anxiety in Caring for Family Members With Mental Disorders</i>
3.	Nurlaila Fitriani, Budi Anna Keliat, Ice Yulia Wardani <i>The Change of Symptoms and Ability of Client with the Risk of Violent After Receiving Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and Social Skill Training</i>



No.	Authors and Title
4.	Wiwi Olivia, Mustikasari <i>Psychological Well-Being Increases the Earthquake Disaster Preparedness of Female Nursing Students at the University of Indonesia in 2019</i>
5.	Adek Setiyani, Budi Anna Keliat, Mustikasari <i>An Improvement in Ability of Adolescent Drug Users to Solve Problems through Problem-Solving Therapy</i>
6.	Yunita Astriani Hardayati, Mustikasari Mustikasari, Ria Utami Panjaitan <i>The Effects of Thought Stopping on Anxiety Levels in Adolescents Living In Earthquake- Prone Areas</i>
7.	Prystia Riana Putri, Artika Nurrahima, Megah Andriany <i>Gratitude Interventions Effects on Mental Health: A Systematic Review</i>
8.	Elfira Rusiana, Budi Anna Keliat <i>Relationship Between Emotional and Behavioral Problems with Self- Injury in Adolescents</i>
9.	Muthia Mutmainnah , Yati Afiyanti <i>Quality of Life of Pregnant Women: A Literatur Review</i>
10.	Siti Masitoh, Yeni Rustina, Reisy Tane <i>The Characteristic of LBWB’s Mothers that Influence Their Anxiety: Income</i>
11.	Tuti Herawati, Arcellia Farosyah Putri <i>Nurses’ perception of disaster preparedness in referral hospitals in disaster-prone areas in Indonesia</i>
12.	Putri Mahardika Mahardika, Setyowati Setyowati <i>Holistic Needs: Bio, Psycho, Socio, Cultural, Spiritual in Fertile Women with Hysterectomy</i>
13.	Rosnani Sarkarsi, Sharifah Munirah Syed Elias, Lee Siew Pien, Nurasikin Mohamad Shariff <i>Experience of Breast Cancer Patient and Their Caregiver at Home During the Period of Chemotherapy Treatment : A Review</i>
14.	Nila Wahyuningsih, Agung Waluyo <i>STD/HIV Prevention Knowledge, STD AND HIV/AIDS Incident Among Gay, Transvestite, and Transgender in Jakarta and Surrounding</i>
15.	Elsa Novitasari, Achir Yani S. Hamid <i>The relationships between body image, self-efficacy, and coping strategy among Indonesian adolescents who experienced body shaming</i>
16.	Renny Nova, Budi Anna Keliat: Mustikasari <i>Application of Therapeutic Group Therapy on the Development of School Age Children Industry with Empowerment of Caregiver, Teacher, and Mental Health Care</i>
17.	Shintayu Pramesranni Anazky Putri Sudiby, Astuti Yuni Nursasi <i>Description of Characteristics and Self –Stigma of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Clients in Depok</i>
18.	Iis Indriayani, Imami Nur Rachmawati, Hayuni Rahmah <i>Postpartum Bonding in Father With Baby in The East Jakarta Sub-District Area Public Health Center</i>



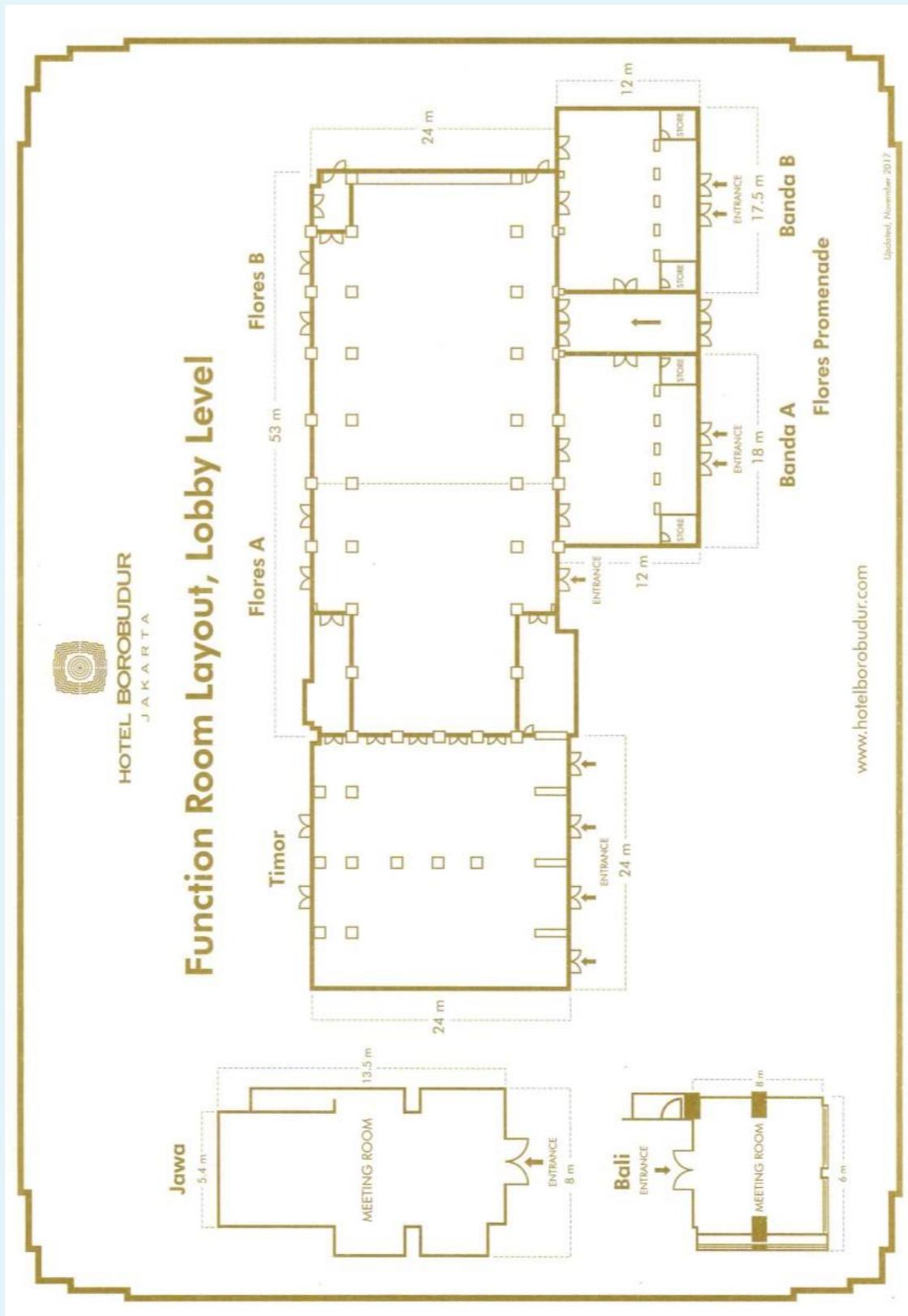
No.	Authors and Title
19.	Reza Zainal Irvan, Tuti Nuraini, Dewi Gayatri <i>Self-efficacy is linked with mobility performance in stroke patients</i>
20.	Rismia Agustina, Eka Setiawati, Ghina Pangestika, Nor Hayatunnisa, Rosina Apriani, Siti Munawarah, Asmadiannor <i>Nursing Diagnosis Identification in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease on Hemodialysis</i>
21.	Lani Natalia Watania, Agung Waluyo, Masfuri Masfuri <i>Spiritual Well-Being and Comfort Level of Cancer Patients in Manado: The Impact of Church Visitation</i>
22.	Prihatini Dini Novitasari, Dessie Wanda <i>Maternal Feeding Practice and Its Relationship with Stunting in Children in Depok</i>
23.	Lina Anisa Nasution, Yati Afiyanti <i>Spiritual Based Intervention Effect on Psychological Aspect of Patient with Gynecological and Breast Cancer: A Systematic Review</i>
24.	Irma Hermalia, Kristina Yetti, Muhamad Adam <i>Nurses Competence and Hemodialysis Adequacy Achievements</i>
25.	Hayuni Rahmah, Yati Afiyanti, Imami Nur Rachmawati, Titin Ungsianik, Tri Budiati, Wiwit Kurniawati, Anggi Pratiwi. <i>I did not feel confident and comfortable discussing patients' sexuality concerns: Indonesian nurses's experiences to discuss sexuality with patients</i>
26.	Marthalena Siahaan, Hanny Handiyani, Hening Pujasari <i>Nurse Experience in Interacting with Prevention of Infection and Nursing Control</i>
27.	Dyah Fitri Wulandari, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati, Kuntarti <i>Effect of Discharge Planning Management Intervention on Length Of Stay and Patient Satisfaction</i>
28.	Frima Ulfa Agustina, Hanny Handiyani <i>Overview Implementation of Health Care-Associated Infections Control in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Hospital X</i>
29.	Putri Zahra Ardiyanita, Herman Suryadi, Harmita <i>Preparation and Characterization of Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose from Alpha Cellulose Kapok (Ceiba pentandra) Fruit's Hull</i>
30.	Rhanda Rumana, Herman Suryadi, Harmita <i>Preparation and Characterization Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose From Alpha Cellulose Kapok Fiber (Ceiba pentandra)</i>
31.	Justiana Destriajiningrum, Sigit Mulyono <i>Relationship between Working Environment and Self-Protection Application with Acute Respiratory Tract Infection on Traffic Police Officers in Polresta Bogor Kota</i>
32.	Fabrila Hasti Endah Ramadani, Budi Anna Keliat <i>Relationship Between Emotional Problem with Self-Esteem In Adolescents</i>
33.	Dhaifina Dini Ghassani Rizki <i>The relationship between emotional problems with self-identity in adolescent</i>
34.	Lastri Mei Winarni, Novitas Sari <i>Is it prenatal massage reduce severe pain of mother in active labor?</i>

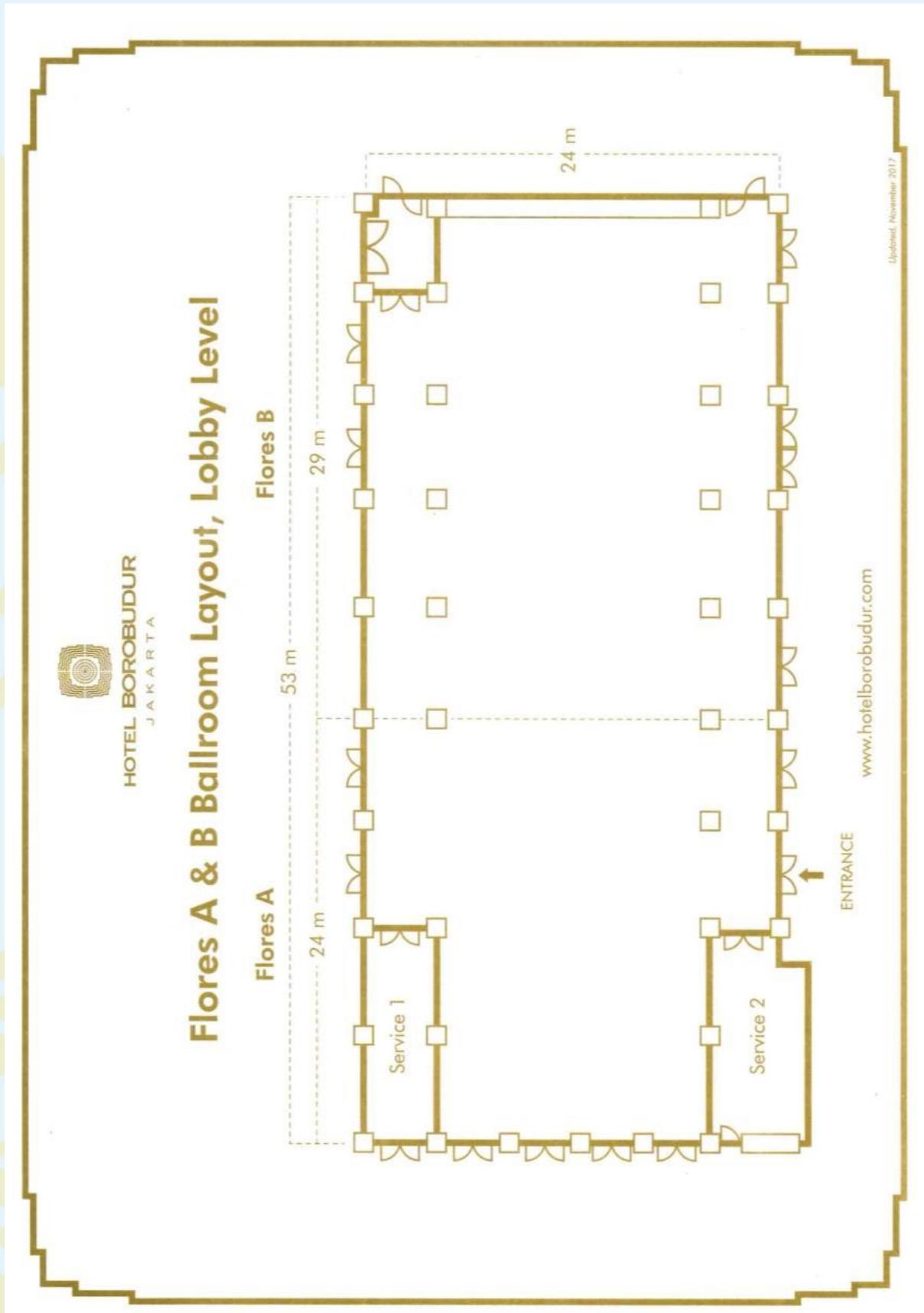


No.	Authors and Title
35.	Ria Setiasari The Effect of schedule of routine blood tranfusion on learning achievement of Thalasemic children in thalasemic units of Tangerang distric general hospital



Venue Map

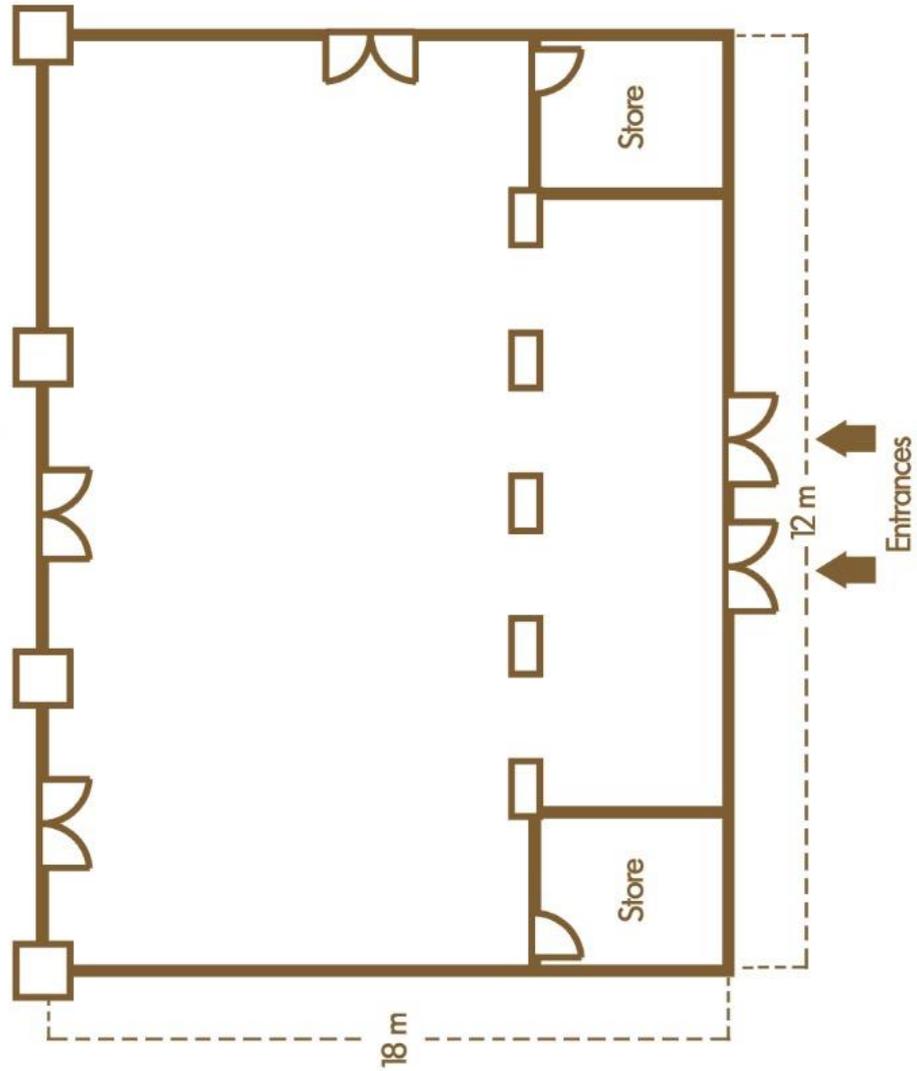






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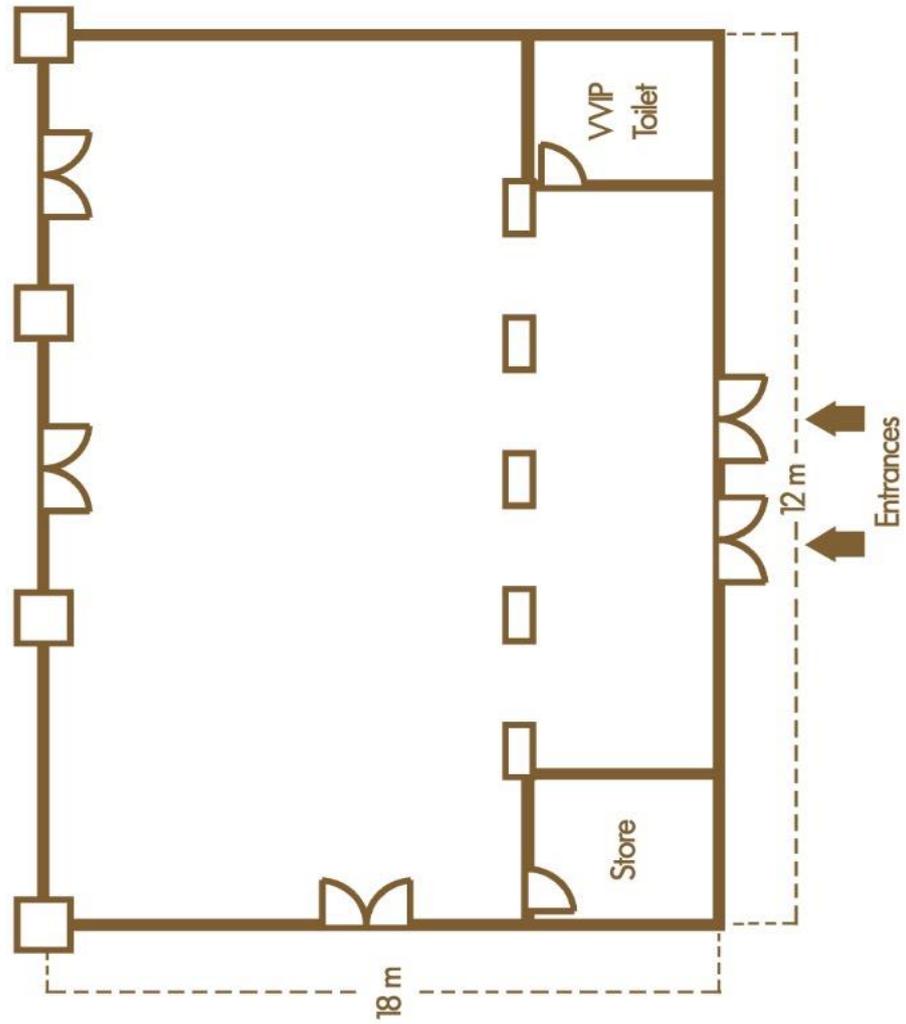
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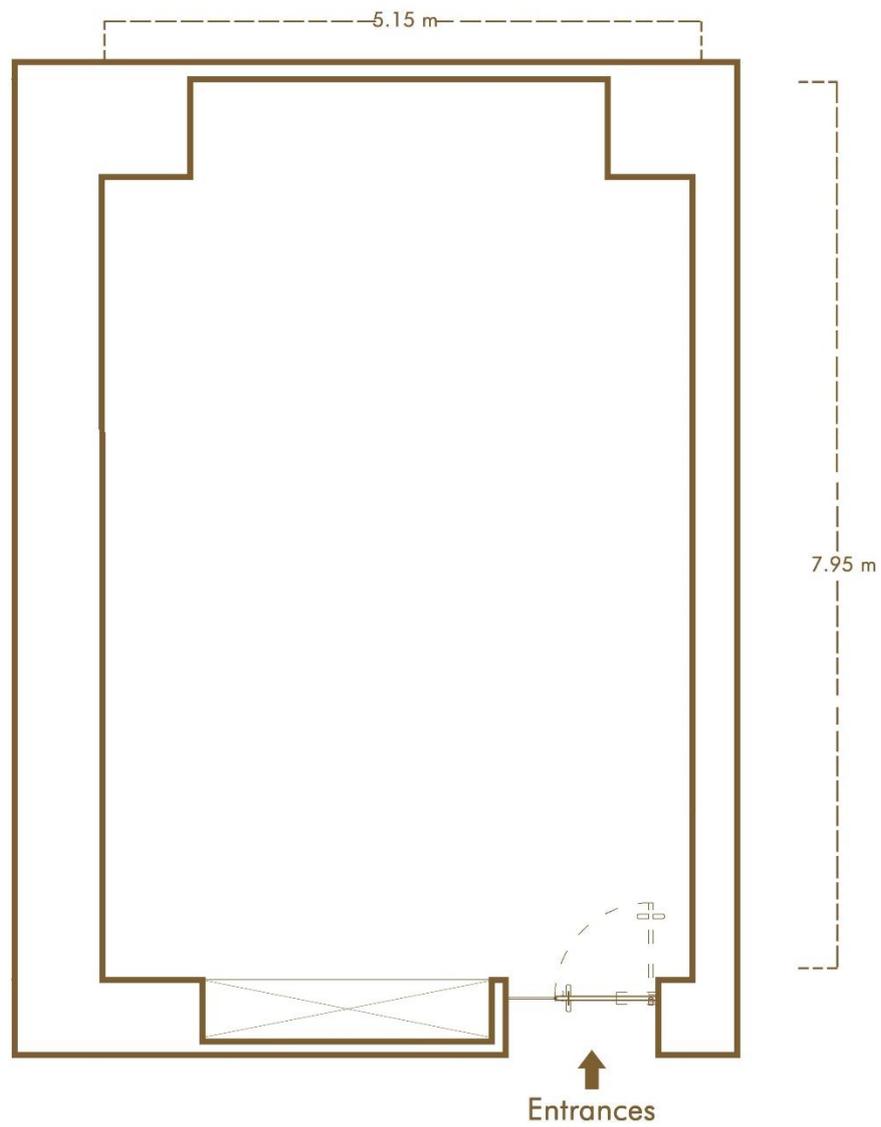
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HOTEL BOROBUDUR
JAKARTA

Borobudur 7
Borobudur Conference Center, 3rd A Floor





Abstracts



Oral Presentation Abstract



001- Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

The Prevalence of Burnout Syndrome among Critical Care Nurses in a tertiary hospital in Pahang, Malaysia

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Abstract

Introduction: Recent studies provide an alarming view on the prevalence of burnout that has increased markedly worldwide. However, the study on burnout is still limited in Malaysia. Since no such research has been done in Kuantan, Pahang, this study seeks to close the gap regarding the burnout syndrome.

Objective: This study is to determine the prevalence and level of burnout among critical care nurses in one tertiary hospital in Pahang, Malaysia. This study also investigated the association between socio-demographic characteristics and burnout levels among critical care nurses and the correlation between burnout element and burnout level.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was done to recruit 118 Critical Care nurses using convenient sampling. Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) was used to assess emotional exhaustion (EE), depersonalization (DP) and personal accomplishment (PA) among critical care nurses. It consists of 22 items with a 7-point Likert type rating scale.

Results: There was no significant difference between socio-demographic characteristics and the levels of burnout. 64.4% of respondents scored high on emotional exhaustion, while most of the respondents (72.9%) had high levels of depersonalization and 37.3% of the respondents reported high levels of personal accomplishment score.

Conclusion: Overall, despite of having high levels of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization, critical care nurses in the tertiary hospital can maintain a positive evaluation of their own accomplishment (PA).

Keywords: Burnout, Critical Care, Emergency Department, MBI- HSS



002 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Training Need Assessment of Nurses Working on Disaster Risk Management in Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia is a country prone to natural disaster such as earthquake, volcano eruption, landslide, and flood. These calamities cannot be prevented, but the resulting effects can be minimized through disaster risk management. Nurses are the majority of health personnel in the health facilities and the community who constantly work with individuals, families and community to provide health service and hence they play important role to manage the risks related to disasters. Our previous study has resulted the standard of nursing practice in disaster risk management. The purpose of this study is to examine the competency required by the nurses as well as to assess the need of training of nurses working in the health facilities and in the community to manage risks related to disaster. The study is conducted in three different types of disasters in Indonesia: Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara which represents earthquake; Jogjakarta which represents volcanic eruption; and Jakarta which represents floods. The study involved 150 participants. Mixed method approach was used to obtain the aim. At least 150 nurses were surveyed by using an instrument developed by the researchers on the basis of the standard of nursing practice as mentioned above, and 30 of these were interviewed to gain richer data related to the training needs. The qualitative data was analyzed thematically and triangulated with the quantitative one. The results indicated that the nurses need to be equipped with adequate knowledge and skills related communications with survivors and other professionals before, during and after a disaster strike, basic aids for survivors, mental health support for survivors, and how to protect their own safety. The results are expected to be the basis for developing a training module and program for disaster risk management in Indonesia.



003 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

The Effects of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and Assertiveness Training in Chronic Low Self-Esteem Clients

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Abstract

Objective: Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder which can disturb individual life. The sign symptoms of a schizophrenics can be positive and negative. One of the negative symptoms experienced by treated patients is chronic low self-esteem (CLSE). The research aims to investigate the change of the ability and sign symptoms of clients with chronic low self-esteem after obtaining nursing interventions by generalist nurses and cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) by specialist nurses and after obtaining nursing interventions by generalist nurses, cognitive behavior therapy (CBT), and Assertiveness Training (AT) by specialist nurses.

Method : The research method employed in this research is operational research with a total sample was 30 clients without a control group. The instrument used to measure symptoms and the ability of CLSE clients was instruments from the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Nursing.

Result : The results of this study reveals that the client's ability increased significantly (p -value ≤ 0.05) from 0-1 abilities to 8 abilities and the signs and symptoms of chronic low self-esteem decreased significantly (p -value ≤ 0.05) from 22.03 to 2.63 after obtaining nursing interventions by generalist nurses, CBT by specialist nurses. There was a significant increase of client's ability (p -value ≤ 0.05) from 8 to 15 and the signs and symptoms of chronic low self-esteem significantly decreased (p -value ≤ 0.05) from 2.63 to 0.9 after obtaining nursing interventions by generalist nurses, CBT and AT.

Conclusion : Giving a combination of nursing interventions by generalist nurses, CBT and AT is highly recommended for the management of nursing diagnoses of chronic low self-esteem.

Keywords: chronic low self-esteem, cognitive behaviour therapy, and assertiveness training



004 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Stress, Depression, and Anxiety Symptoms among Indonesian Migrant Workers in South Korea

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*Corresponding Author:

Abstract

Introduction: This study aimed to identify correlation among stress, depression, and anxiety symptoms among Indonesian migrant workers in South Korea. Stress, Depression and Anxiety symptoms have been frequently studied in the nursing field because these symptoms can negatively affect individuals' wellbeing, unfortunately, only limited research regarding Indonesian migrant workers.

Methods: A cross-sectional and descriptive design was used. Data were collected in January 2019, and 90 eligible participants were recruited from Ansan city and surrounding areas. Stress, Depression and Anxiety were measured with the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales-21 (DASS-21). Demographic characteristics and environmental demands related to the immigration and occupation were assessed using self-report questionnaires. The data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Results: Participants' mean age in this study was 30.13 (SD=6.36) years old. The majority of them were male (95.6%) and worked in the manufacturing field (92.2%). Based on the cut-off scores of the DASS-21 subscales, most participants had the normal to moderate symptoms of stress, depression, and anxiety. However, six respondents (6.67%), five respondents (5.56%) and 16 (17.78%) were classified as having severe to extremely severe stress, depression, and anxiety symptoms respectively. Significant positive correlations were noted among stress, depression, and anxiety.

Conclusion: The findings of this research provide insights for improving mental health service for Indonesian migrant workers in South Korea. Further rigorous studies may be needed for a broader understanding of the result outcomes.



005 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Individual and Family Experience in Maintain Client Hypertension

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Abstract

Objective :Hypertension is a deadly disease, although it does not directly kill people who have hypertension, but hypertension can lead to other diseases classified as severe or deadly consist : coronary heart disease, kidney and stroke.

Method :Various attempts have been made to control the prevalence of hypertension client but the client prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia is still relatively high. The purpose of this study describes the experience of individuals and families in treating hypertension. Design research using phenomenology and involved 22 participants through in-depth interviews.

Result :The results of the study identified four themes, namely the perception of hypertension; due to hypertension, effort to overcome hypertension and support systems for handling hypertension research recommends that it is important to understand

Conclusion :the perceptions and effects of hypertension so that it can encourage clients and families to try to overcome hypertension through the existing support system.

Keywords: Hypertension, perception, individual and family experience



006 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Factors that Affect the Psychological Preparedness of The Elderly in Earthquake Disaster Prone Areas

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Abstract

Objective: An earthquake is a disaster that can affect various aspects. Being one of them is the psychological aspect, where the elderly happened to be one of most vulnerable group to this impact. Psychological preparedness is one effort that can be done to reduce the psychological impact caused by earthquakes. This study has aimed to determine the factors that influence psychological preparedness in the elderly in earthquake disaster prone areas.

Method: A cross sectional approach was applied to 355 samples that generated from proportional and simple random sampling. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate data analysis was conducted. The questionnaire used in this study has passed the validity and reliability test. This research has also passed the ethical test.

Result: Sense of community in this study is a feeling of belonging among members in a community, whereas psychological preparedness is the readiness of respondents in dealing with various possibilities and emotional responses when a disaster threat occurs. The results showed a significant relationship between education (p value = 0.001), experience (p value = 0.008), and sense of community (p value = 0.000) in relation to the psychological preparedness of the elderly toward potential earthquakes. It was found that a sense of community most influenced psychological preparedness, showing an odds ratio (OR) of 2,620.

Conclusion: The results of this study recommend an effort to increase a sense of togetherness and knowledge and awareness as part of psychological preparedness in dealing with disasters in the elderly in earthquake prone areas. One of the activities that has the potential to be carried out is the involvement of the elderly in group activities such as self-help groups. Through this group it is expected that the sense of community and psychological preparedness of the elderly in earthquake-prone areas can be improved.

Keywords: Earthquake, Elderly, Psychological Preparedness.



007 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

The Effect of Therapeutic Group Therapy and Problem Solving Therapy on Developmental Aspects of Adolescents in Drug Misuse Prevention

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*Corresponding author: budianna_keliat@yahoo.com

Abstract

Objective: Adolescents socially and emotionally vulnerable to drug misuse. This study aims to determine the effect of therapeutic group therapy and problem-solving therapy on adolescent developmental aspects in vocational high schools for preventing drug misuse.

Method: This study uses a quasi-experimental design pre-post test without control group. The sample in this study were 62 adolescents in vocational high schools who were selected using purposive sampling technique and systematic random sampling. The group was given therapeutic group therapy for 6 sessions and problem-solving therapy for 5 sessions. The analysis used repeated ANOVA tests and continued with a post hoc paired wise comparison test.

Results : The developmental aspects of adolescents increased significantly (p -value $< .05$), which was described higher after obtaining therapeutic group therapy and problem-solving therapy, and remained in the category of good development aspects; there were significant differences from three measurement times.

Conclusion : Therapeutic group therapy and problem-solving therapy are recommended to be carried out by psychiatric-mental health nurses in improving development aspects as a protective factor in vocational high school students.

Keywords: Adolescents, drug misuse, therapeutic group therapy, problem-solving therapy



008 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

How Adolescents Respond with Their Problems and Have Support: A Phenomenological Study

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Abstract

This study aims to find out the problems experienced during early adolescence, how adolescent responses to problems and how the efforts of teachers and parents towards adolescents. The qualitative research design with phenomenology through in-depth interviews using semi-structured questions on seven junior high school students, five parents and four counseling teacher in junior high school as a participant. The results show that the problems experienced are conflicts with parents, and problems with friends; adolescent responses are positive and negative when experiencing problems, efforts made by parents there are positive and negative; and the teacher takes a supportive approach to adolescents. It is necessary to develop a school system that can make adolescents resilient and have supporting factors in optimizing their mental health.

Keywords: mental health, adolescents, efforts, supportif, conflict



009 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Life Events and Psychosocial Factors in Elderly Depression: a Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background: The proportion of elderly people in big cities of developing countries is rapidly increasing during the age of rampant urbanization. This being followed by a sustained rise of illnesses, especially mental health issues. Geriatric depression is common among elderly. However, the disorder remains under-diagnosed and under-treated. We undertook a systematic review of International literature to identify essential factors influencing quality of life in elderly depression.

Method: A systematic review of studies written in English and publish between January 2015-December 2018. Data source were Ebsco, Proquest, Scince Direct, Willey Online Library, Scopus, and grey literature in Indonesia. After screening articles to ensure that reported on a key word and removing duplicates, eligible papers were appraised and evaluated.

Result: Twenty five studies were eligible for inclusion in the review from 993 screening process records identified through database searching, duplicates removed, and full text articles excluded with reasons. Essential factors influencing in quality of life in elderly depression: Religious belief, satisfaction regarding quality of life, suffering from more chronic disease, experiencing negative event, lack of abiity to take self-care.

Conclusion: Screening for early depression, joining social programming, and participating in physical activities may improve the mental health life and quality of life of the elderly.

Keywords: elderly, depression, quality of life.



010 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Spiritual Reminiscence Group Therapy Reduce Depression in Older People at Older Care Facility

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Abstract

Objective: Depression is a common mental disorder in the older people. The rate of depression increases when the older people live in older care facilities. Spiritual aspects can be used for depression care in the older people. Reminiscence therapy is a psychosocial intervention that is often used for the older people. This study aimed to know the effect of the spiritual reminiscence group therapy on depression in the older people at the older care facility.

Method: This research used quasi experimental pre-posttest with control group design with the sampling technique used was purposive sampling. This research was conducted at the older care facilities in South and Central Borneo using a Short Form Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS). The intervention was conducted in 12 sessions for 6 weeks. The sample amounted to 67 people (mean age = 68,22 years) in the intervention group and 64 people (mean age = 71,52 years) in the non-intervention group.

Result: The results of the mean difference analysis in depression before and after the intervention between the intervention and non-intervention groups showed p value = <0.001; $\alpha = 0.05$. Spiritual reminiscence group therapy has reduced depression in the older people at the older care facility.

Conclusion: The older care facility in Borneo is expected to provide varied activities such as recreational activities alongside religious activities.

Keywords: Depression, group therapy, older people, spiritual reminiscence



011 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Stages of Hope Intervention in Overcoming Mental Disorders: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction: Several studies have shown differences in the stages of giving hope intervention in dealing with mental disorders and limitations in finding a systematic review of the stages of giving hope intervention in dealing with mental disorders. This systematic review aims to describe the stages of hope intervention in dealing with mental disorders.

Methods: The literature used derived from PubMed, ScienceDirect, MEDLINE, SAGE Publications, Scopus, Web of Science, and PsycINFO with keywords of hope therapy, hope intervention, hope intervention programs, mental disorder, and psychiatric symptoms, published 2000-2018, quasi-experimental, randomized control trial, full text, and English language. The quality of the article is evaluated using the JBI and CASP checklist. The method of systematic review used PRISMA

Results: The results of the analysis showed 5 eligible articles. The stages of hope intervention in dealing with mental disorders begin with creating expectations to consider and categorize objectives, choose various ways to achieve goals, identify obstacles, and consider challenges faced in achieving goals to be overcome to increase positive psychological elements and be able to adapt the challenges.

Conclusion: Hope intervention overcomes mental disorders by creating hope. So, nurses should consider several strategies in giving hope intervention.

Keywords: Stages of hope intervention, mental disorders



012 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Strategy Interventions for Female Inmates with Depression: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction: Depression in female inmates occurs due to loss of freedom and stressors undergo criminal, separate from their children and families, so that make of feeling failed, loss of interest and purpose of life, empty, and obstacles in a relationship interpersonal. So far there has never been a review of interventions effective for reducing depression specifically in female inmates. This systematic review is aimed at critically evaluating effective interventions to reduce depression in female inmates.

Methods: The literature used derived from ScienceDirect, PubMeds, MEDLINE, and PsycINFO with keywords of intervention for depression AND female inmates OR prisoners, published on the year 2000-2018, sex was female, quasi-experimental design, randomized control trial, full text, and English Language. The quality of the article was evaluated using CASP checklist. Inclusion criteria were female inmates age adult, and exclusion criteria was recidivism and use of the substance, so the numbers of eligible papers are five papers.

Result: Strategy intervention to reduce depression in female inmates focused on negative emotional. Female inmates who have negative emotional tend to show the scheme of self negative toward theirselves, others and the future.

Conclusion: Mindfulness Based Program was more effective to reduce depression in female inmates, in terms of time and cost and including non-pharmacological intervention, the analysis statistic significantly less depression following the intervention ($M = 13.56$, $SE = 1.17$) compared to before the intervention ($M = 17.78$, $SE = 1.20$), $t(17) = 4.228$, $p = 0.001$.

Keywords: Strategy intervention; Depression; Female Inmates



013 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Impact of Occupational Health Post to Work Accident Prevention Behavior of Emping Chips Workers, Cilegon, Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: Working as emping chips workers is a job containing a source of risks and source of dangers which can threaten occupational health and safety. This study aims to identify the relationship between Occupational health post (Pos Upaya Kesehatan Kerja-Pos UKK) to worker accident prevention behavior of emping chips workers.

Method: The design of this study used cross-sectional involving 97 emping chips workers obtained through the technique of total sampling and taken at Cilegon City, Banten, Indonesia. The instrument used was questionnaire.

Results: The Pearson test result show that there is relationship between Occupational Health Post and work accident prevention behavior of emping chips workers ($p_{\text{value}} 0,001$).

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that importance for develop health program from Public Health Service such as Occupational health Post for give best occupational health service for informal worker such as emping chips workers.

Keywords: Occupational Health Post (Pos UKK); emping chips workers; occupational accident



014 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Restraint Predictor Instruments for Mental Disorder Patients in Mental Health Hospitals

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Abstract

Background: Indonesia still faces various mental health problems. The number of people with mental disorders and mental health problems is quite large. Poor and uneven mental health service facilities. The number of mental health professions is not balanced with the population who need mental health services. Mental health service facilities are centered in the city, while in rural and remote areas are not sufficiently available. This condition results in a service gap. Many people with mental disorders cannot access the services they need. Another impact is that there are still many cases of practice of “pasung” people with mental disorders. The practice of restraint mental patients is also evidently still being carried out in mental hospitals which should be a therapeutic environment. The retrain is often based on subjective reasons. There are no standard parameters to determine the restraint action decision. Patients who are restrained often complain that they do not understand the reason they are tied. Patients become vengeful and uncooperative when tied up, can even increase the level of agitation. **The aim** of this study was to create a standard instrument as a basis for making decisions regarding the restraint of mental patients in mental hospitals. **The method** used in research is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative research is carried out by conducting in-depth interviews with patients, families, nurses, and doctors to explore perceptions of binding. Furthermore, a binding predictor instrument was prepared based on themes obtained from exploratory research, supplemented by a study of the Overt Aggression Scale and PANSS-EC literature. The composed instruments consist of Aggressive Behavior Instruments, Policy Instruments and SOPs, instruments of binding facilities and infrastructure, and instruments of Officer Existence. Furthermore, the instruments were tested by nurses in mental hospitals using these instruments to assess the condition of patients and the environment so that they decided on binding or non-binding actions. **The results** obtained in this study are found in 4 instruments that are valid, reliable, sensitive, and specific in determining binding actions for mental patients in mental hospitals. The study also obtained a total score as a cutoff point for determining restraint or non-restraint actions. **Discussion:** So far, restraint has only used patient behavioral assessments that have been proven valid and reliable. Components of human resources, policies, and facilities for binding infrastructure have never been used as a basis for determining restraint actions. This instrument can be applied in mental services, especially for patients with acute psychiatry and agitated. The instruments can also expected to reduce restraint only to indicated patients. The limitations of this study are only tested for mental patients, whereas binding can also be done for non-mental patients. Instrument testing for this type of non-psychiatric patient is therefore important.

Keywords: mental disorders, restraint, instruments, valid, reliable, sensitive, specific



001 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Effects of Advertisements on Overweight and Obesity in Adolescents in Three Provinces

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Abstract

Introduction: Previous studies showed that one of the factors causing obesity is high consumption of high-calorie foods / drinks. Advertising is one of the supporting factors for the high level of consumption of a person. This study aims to examine the relationship between advertising and obesity in adolescents in the provinces of Bali, DIY and South Kalimantan.

Methods: Quantitative research was conducted on 600 teenage respondents aged 16-18 years spread across rural and urban areas in three provinces. Univariate and bivariate SPSS analysis was performed to see the relationship between these two variables.

The results showed that the type of advertisement that was most preferred was advertising other than food / drink but the ad that was most often seen was the type of food / beverage advertisement. This condition shows that the respondents' exposure to food advertisements is very high. On the other hand, their exposure to advertising for healthy living and healthy food is also very high. This condition indicates that it is not entirely the main factor causing obesity in adolescents.

Conclusion: Advertising is not as a major contributing factor to obesity in adolescents but advertising is supported by the availability and accessibility of foods high in fat and calories. Recommendations given that in addition to counter advertising, it is also important to provide more healthy food / drinks at affordable prices.

Keywords: Oobesity, adolescents, advertising, social factors



002 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Identifying dietary pattern and problem nutrients using linear programming among school adolescents in Malang District, Indonesia

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Abstract

Adolescents are a vulnerable group which need greater nutrient compare with young child and adult. The aim of the study was to evaluate the dietary pattern and identify the problem nutrient using linear programming (LP) among school adolescents. Dietary data was assessed by 24-h dietary recall in cross –sectional survey of 15-18 years old school adolescents (N= 182, male=67, female=115). LP model parameter was derived from these dietary data, including food list, median serving, and frequency consumed. The problem nutrients of each gender were resulted from this LP analysis using Optifood. Among 345 foods derived from recall, 171 foods were inputted into LP model. The most commonly consumed foods were white rice (ranged: 95.7%-98.5% of each gender), vegetable oil (87%-97%), chicken meat (47%-47.8%), followed by tofu, soybean tempeh, and chicken egg. The frequency consumed of each food were varied, range from 0 –28 times per week. Most of food groups were not significantly different, except added fat, fruits, and starchy plants. The LP analysis showed that the existing pattern of male students could not achieve the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) for calcium (75.8% of RNI) and folate (51.8% of RNI) which categorized as absolute problem nutrients. While calcium (58.9% of RNI), folate (77.4% of RNI), and iron (86.7% of RNI) were found among female. In conclusion, both students are prone to have problem nutrients, which are calcium and folate. Female students also identified having problem nutrient of iron based on their existing dietary pattern.



003 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Utilization of Dental Service in National Health Insurance (JKN) Era at Lagoa Primary Health Care North Jakarta 2014-2016

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Abstract

Background: Riskesdas 2013 stated that the percentage of dental problem sin Jakarta increased from 23% to 29.1% with effective medical demand only 9.1%, where as most of primary health care in DKI Jakarta have complete dental equipment. Nasional Health Insurance Program, known as JKN, guarantees the costs of maintaining and fulfilling basic health needs that can improve the utilization of dental services.

Objective: To know the utilization of dental service in primary health care during the three years of implementation of the National Health Insurance Program.

Method: This study used cross sectional design with secondary data collected in 2014-2016 at Lagoa Primary Health Care, North Jakarta, which analyzed by univariate.

Result: The results showed that trends in dental patient visits increased and dominated by adult patients (68,8%) who increased from 25.2% to 38.6% with the highest number of cases were pulp and peri apical (48.0%) which the trend also increased from 22.3% to 38.7%. Cases of dental abscesses, that is continuation of dental caries and pulp periapical abnormalities that are not treated, declined from 43.8% to 24.7%. Composite resin filling, mummification, scaling, and permanent tooth extraction have a major increase with the highest number of treatments for three years is medical prescription.

Conclusion: There is an increasing utilization of dental services which is accompanied by increased awareness to maintain oral health so that people can immediately make treatment to prevent the disease from worsening.

Keywords: Dental healthservice; utilization; National Health Insurance



004 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

The experiences of parents and caregivers of children with disability on Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) services in Malaysia: A qualitative

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Abstract

Background: The rehabilitation programme for disabled children is provided through CBR services by an initiative of the Department of Social Welfare Malaysia. This long-term programme needs commitment and compliance which relates to the quality of services experienced by parents and caregivers.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of the parents and caregivers of disabled children on the CBR services.

Methods: This qualitative study utilised in-depth interview sessions held from March until May 2015. Fifteen parents and caregivers who had disabled children participating in the CBR programme were selected using purposive sampling method. All recorded conversations were transcribed verbatim and analysed using the principles of qualitative research.

Results: Six major theme emerged from this study, including CBR activity, Facilities, Environment, Communication, Programme impact, and Management impact.

Conclusion: The majority of the parents and caregivers had good experiences with the CBR services. However, several aspects could be given further attention to improve the CBR quality and sustaining its services for disabled children.

Keywords: Parents and caregivers, view, experience, Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR), rehabilitation, disabled children



005 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Factors Affecting Duration of Postpartum Amenorrhea in Indonesian Women: A Survival Analysis

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Abstract

Objective: Postpartum amenorrhea is related to fertility rates by extending the conception period, thus also extending the distance between births. The aim of this study is to investigate the duration of postpartum amenorrhea and the influence of factors related to postpartum amenorrhea duration.

Method: The data used in this study is from Indonesian Demography and Health Survey (IDHS) 2017. Total of cases obtained is 4,418 births from women aged 15-49 years old in the period of five years before the survey. Survival analysis then used to determine the median of postpartum amenorrhea duration. Cox Regression is used to analyze the effect of the covariates on the resumption of menstruation.

Result: Median of postpartum amenorrhea in Indonesian women is 2 months. For those who breastfeed (2.5 and 3 months), median of postpartum amenorrhea is longer than those who never breastfeed at all (2 months). Those who have parity of 3-5 children are 1.26 times riskier to have their menstruation returns compared to those whose parity is less than 3. Hormonal contraceptive use has a higher risk of 1.37 times on the return of menstruation compared to not using any contraceptive method.

Conclusion: Breastfeeding, contraceptive use, and parity significantly affect the resumption of menses, thus also influence the duration of postpartum amenorrhea.

Keywords: postpartum amenorrhea, breastfeeding, survival analysis, parity, contraceptive



006 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Android Application for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

Introduction: Android application has been developed for early detection of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM). However, its development has yet to be interactive and has not involved experts, such as health consultants. The purpose of this study is to develop an interactive service and product design based on Android application for people with DM.

Method: This study employs research and development (RnD) design. The research phase consisted of situation analysis, data collection, product design, expert validation, product revision, product tryout and final revision. Expert validation is carried out by android application experts and material experts. The try-out was conducted at Janti Health Center in Malang City on subjects aged 45-54 years in June 2019. A small group try-out was conducted on 10 subjects who did not suffer from type 2 DM. The large group try-out in subjects with type 2 DM involved 30 people. The research instrument was a questionnaire. Data analysis involved descriptive quantitative in the form of percentages.

Results: In stage 1 of this study, the results of validation from Android application expert, which focused on display quality, technical concerns, audio, and video quality, were found at 93.75% (very acceptable). In addition, the results of the validity assessment from the material experts, including general health experts and nutritionists, reached 98.08% (very acceptable) and 86.54% (very feasible), respectively.

Conclusion: Based on the results of expert validation, the application design is categorized as very acceptable to be developed as DM interactive service product.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, interactive services, android application



007 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Relationship of ages and types of marine with the event of hypertension in tangerang indonesia housing

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Abstract

The research methodology used in this study is to use a quantitative research methodology, the design of this study uses a cross sectional approach. Based on the results of research conducted at Rajeg Asri Housing RT 05 RW 01 in 2018, it shows the results of univariate analysis that the frequency distribution of the age obtained by the age of 30-50 years is 59 respondents (81.9%). Gender frequency distribution in women got 44 respondents (61.1%). The frequency distribution of hypertension is normal with 50 respondents (69.4%). Bivariate analysis between the relationship of age and the incidence of hypertension obtained P-value of 0.001 and between the relationship of age with the incidence of hypertension obtained P-value of 0.038, from both of these points showed that the P-value $< \alpha$ value is 0.05, it can be concluded there is a significant relationship between the relationship between age and sex with the incidence of hypertension at RajegAsri Housing RT 05 RW 01. The conclusion of this study is that most of the respondents in the age 30-50 years have a normal scale with 78%, 61.1% of respondents in this research, women and normal scale dominated 69.4% of respondents. Suggestions for the community are that researchers hope that people > 30 years of age maintain their life patterns to control alcohol consumption, caffeine and stop smoking, even exercise routines.

Keywords: Age, Sex, Causes Hypertension



008 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Distribution Patterns and Risk Factors of Dyslipidemia in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Cross Sectional Study in Bogor, Indonesia

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Abstract

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients tend to have abnormal lipid profiles. There is an association between coronary heart disease with cholesterol and triglyceride levels in diabetic patients. This study was conducted to see how common risk factors for dyslipidemia affect the lipid profile of diabetics and to determine which factors can most be used as predictors of the occurrence of dyslipidemia in T2DM patients. This cross-sectional study was conducted among 238 diabetes subjects (31-70 years old) who had taken regular examinations in the cohort study studies on risk factors for non-communicable diseases carried out by the Ministry of Health in Bogor during December 2017 - January 2018. In this study we found that age difference doesn't affect lipid profile level and female has higher mean of BMI ($p < 0.001$), TC ($p < 0.05$), and HDL ($p < 0.001$) level than male. The most common occurrences of dyslipidemia were high TC level (57.1%), followed by high LDL level (47.1%), high TG level (37.4%), and low HDL level (16.4%). Overweight, is the best predictor of the incidence of dyslipidemia. From this research, we can conclude that in T2DM patients, sex affects TC and HDL level, while age grouping did not show significant differences in any lipid profiles. Poor glycemic control, hypertension, and overweight could predicts dyslipidemia in T2DM.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, cardio vascular disease



009 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Risk Factors of Fatigue at Pt. X, Coal Mining Company, Indonesia

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Abstract

Health should not be only physically, mentally, and socially, but also emotionally, spiritually, societal, sensual, and sexually. Various workplace hazards and risks can lead to occupational or work-related diseases and accidents. One of the work-related accident problems that should be paid more attention is the accident related to fatigue. The threatening of fatigue leads to increasing accidents due to fatigue in the workplace. PT. X is a coal mining company in Indonesia. There are 69 cases of fatigue related accidents within 4 years (2015-2018). The purpose of this study was to know the risk factors of fatigue that lead to accidents. This is a descriptive study based on accident case reports using a literature study approach. The accident related to fatigue in PT. X more happens to workers with a 2 shift work pattern of 64% compared with 3 shift work pattern of 36%, most often occurs at 04:00-08.00 AM, 2nd shift and 3rd shift accounted for 52% and 30% accident, with the trigger fatigue due to lack of downtime and embarrassment to reveal that workers experience a burnout of 48% and 32% respectively.

Keywords: Fatigue, Shift Work



010 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Risk Factors Associated with Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis(MDR-TB) in Pune City,India

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Abstract

Background: India is estimated to carry the highest burden of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). Within an ongoing cross-sectional study on pathways to TB care, we assessed patient level risk factors associated with MDR-TB.

Design/Methods: We interviewed 264 non-MDR and 123 rifampicin-resistant/MDR patients confirmed by Xpert and registered with the Revised National TB Control Program in Pune from Jan 2018-Feb 2019. We performed univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis of gender, age, hours/day spent in crowded locality, e.g. slums, employment, TB history, HIV, diabetes, alcohol use, tobacco use, and annual household income in association with MDR-TB vs. non-MDR-TB.

Results: History of prior TB was strongly associated with MDR (adjOR 6.88; 95%CI 4.02-11.76; $P < 0.001$), in addition hours spent in crowded locality, alcohol use, and household income were associated with MDR (adjOR respectively 1.09 per hour, 95%CI 1.04-1.15, $P 0.005$; 2.72, 95%CI 1.15-6.40, $P 0.022$; 1.03 per 10,000 rupees, 95%CI 1.01-1.05, $P 0.007$). On the other hand tobacco use and patient age was negatively associated with MDR (adjOR respectively 0.43, 95%CI 0.19-0.95, $P 0.037$; 0.97 per year, 0.95-0.99, $P 0.007$). Although female gender was significantly associated with MDR-TB in univariate analysis (OR 1.78 95% CI 1.13-2.82, Fisher $P 0.009$), we found gender to be confounded by time in crowded locality and age (adjOR 1.25, 95%CI 0.63-2.5, $P 0.52$).

Conclusion: We identify a strong association between crowding and MDR-TB suggesting that recent transmission of MDR is particularly acute in our study area. This is also supported by the observed association between younger age and MDR. Active screening of identified vulnerable groups is strongly recommended.



011 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Parasitic Infections and Anti-Parasitic Kit Availability Among Orang Asli in Three Main Districts, Pahang, Malaysia

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Abstract

Background: Nowadays people and health care provider are more concerned about the incidence of parasitic infections and health status in rural area. However, little evidence is available towards these matters and identifying about anti-parasitic kit availability among Orang Asli especially for them who are live in rural area in Pahang state and the definite factors which contributing to the occurrence of parasitic infections.

Aim: The study aims to identify the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) on parasitic infections and availability of anti-parasitic kit among Orang Asli in Kuantan, Maran and Pekan.

Method: A quantitative cross-sectional study was carried out among 88 of Orang Asli people in Kuantan, Maran and Pekan using the convenience sampling. SPSS version 20.0 for Windows has been used to analyze data in terms of descriptive statistics, frequency and Chi-Square to carry out for significant test accordingly.

Results: Orang Asli people have poor knowledge, positive attitude and good practice regarding the parasitic infections and based on the results also, some of them do not know the tools of anti-parasitic infections. In addition, for the socio-demographic, only gender is associated with knowledge compare to other socio-demographic characteristics.

Conclusion: It is evident that although some places in indigenous villages such as in Pekan and Kuantan have progressed slightly compared to Maran, majority of them they still have little knowledge of the parasitic infections that are occurring among them without them knowing.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, Parasitic infections, Orang Asli



012 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Helminthiasis, Iron Intake and Hemoglobin Levels in Pregnant Women

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Abstract

Background: Anemia in pregnancy can harm the health of mothers and children. Lack of hemoglobin level is commonly caused by inadequate intake of foods containing iron, and parasitic infections.

Objective: To analyze the correlation of helminthiasis and iron intake with hemoglobin levels in pregnant women in Public Health Center Kemusu II Boyolali, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.

Methods: This study uses a cross sectional design. The samples of this research are 164 pregnant women who are in six-nine months. The samples are recruited using simple random sampling technique. The hemoglobin level are acquired by measuring the respondents' hemoglobin level using Cyanmethemoglobin tool. The iron intake are obtained by interviewing the subjects' meal intake using the Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ) form for at least three months. Pearson product moment will be applied to analyze the correlation.

Result: The study find that 34.1% of the subjects suffer from iron intake deficiency; 12.2% subjects are infected by *Ascaris lumbricoides*; and 41.5% of subjects suffer from anemia. There is a correlation between helminthiasis and hemoglobin level ($p=0.005$) and there is a correlation between iron intake and hemoglobin level of pregnant women ($p=0.007$).

Conclusion: From the research finding, it could be concluded that the implication of policy result of community nutrition program is still needed as the effort to prevent the helminthiasis and reduce the prevalence of anemia in the pregnant women, and improve their iron intake through iron supplementation followed by nutrition education.

Keywords: Helminthiasis, iron intake, hemoglobin level



013 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Pre-Travelling Health Seeking Behaviour and Predictors of Knowledge about Vaccines and Attitude Towards Travel Health Among Malaysian Travellers: An Online Survey

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Abstract

Introduction: Travellers are at higher risk of acquiring medical and health related problems especially travel-associated diseases and this remain significant public health burden. As a numbers of Malaysians engaging in international travel increases, so the risk of acquiring travel associated diseases also increase. This study aimed to assess the pre-travelling health seeking behaviour and to determine factors that can predict knowledge about vaccines and attitude towards travel health among Malaysian travellers.

Methods: The online survey was conducted from December 2017 till March 2018 among 226 Malaysian travellers. They were asked about their demographic data, pre-travelling health behaviours and knowledge about vaccine preventable diseases and travel health.

Results : 51.3% and 63.7% of these travellers did pursue health related information about the destination before departure and acquired information about potential travel hazards in the destination, respectively. Participant's age, monthly income, seeking information on health before departure, acquire information about potential hazard, and seek travel health advice from medical professionals were found to be significant predictor of knowledge about vaccine preventable disease. The results of this study indicated that travellers' gender, household income and seek travel health advice from health professional were significantly associated with attitude about travel health.

Conclusion: The findings suggesting that socio-demographic and pre-traveller health seeking behaviour influence the knowledge about travel health. Hence, there is a public health need for health outreach programs targeting this group.

Keywords: health seeking behaviours, travel health, disease prevention, communicable disease.



014 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

Characteristics of Mother and Nutrition Status in the Posyandu Sekardangan Sidoarjo 2019

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Abstract

One of the most important indicators for measuring public health is nutritional status, especially children aged 1-5 years who need adequate nutrition to support good growth and development. The results of the Basic Health Research in 2018 showed that the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five was 3.9% and under-five children under five were 13.8%.

The aim of the study was to analyze relationship of age, parity, education, occupation and mother's knowledge on the nutritional status of children in the posyandu sekardangan sidoarjo.

The type of analytic research was observational design and cross sectional approach. The population in this study was 476 mothers who had children aged 0 - 48 months with a sample size of 83 people taken by simple random sampling method. The independent variables in this study were age, parity, education, occupation and mother's knowledge and the dependent variable was nutritional status. The data analysis used to see the relationship is the chi square test with $p = <0.05$

The results show that age $p = 0.006$ (OR: 0.204 95% CI: 0.064 - 0.646), parity $p = 0.007$ (OR: 0.193 95% CI: 0.052 - 0.719), education (OR : 36,667 95% CI: 10,109 - 132,989) and knowledge $p = 0,000$ (OR: 157,143 95% CI: 18,179 - 1358,370). Of all the variables that have the strongest relationship is knowledge and those who have the weakest relationship are parity and for variables that don't have nutritional status under five years are the work of mothers.

Keywords: Nutritional Status, Toddler.



015 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B

A Cross-Sectional Study: Quantity and Quality of Sleep with Incidence of Fatigue in Fuel Oil Tank Truck Drivers at PT X In 2019

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Abstract

Tank truck drivers are a group of workers who play an important role in the distribution process of fuel oil. To ensure the 24-hour availability of fuel, the drivers work by shift working system, consequently a high risk of accidents due to fatigue affected by sleep aspect because of the disruption of circadian rhythms. This study aimed to find out more about the quality and quantity of sleep and its relationship with fatigue among PT X drivers. The cross-sectional study design used an objective instrument in the form of a Fitbit smartwatch to measure the quality and quantity of sleep in 10 tank truck drivers; and the subjective instrument was in the form of questionnaires (IFRC, PSQI, SHI, KSS, and others) to 220 tank truck drivers. The study results showed a poor sleep quality at the REM stage (< 20%) and an average quantity of sleep < 7 hours. The sleep quantity of shift-1 respondents was shorter than the shift 2, and the sleep quantity in the working day was shorter than in the day off. Chi-square test results showed a significant relationship of sleep quality, bed environment, habits before bedtime, work environment, and health status with fatigue status. In conclusion, the quality and quantity of the driver's sleep do not meet standards; and they are a group of workers at risk of suffering from fatigue due to sleepiness.

Keywords: Fitbit; IFRC; Quantity and Quality of Sleep; Fatigue; Tank Truck Drivers



001 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

“The Closer the Better” A Case of Diastema Closure

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Introduction: A 37 year old female patient came for esthetic correction of gaps on her maxillary incisors. Clinical examination presented dentoalveolar discrepancy of multiple diastemas between all the maxillary incisors. Gingivoplasty was done to improve crown length and multiple diastema closure by free hand technique with direct composite restoration.

Materials and Methods: Evaluation of the preoperative model is critical in determining the amount of soft tissue reduction that will be necessary and the extent of tooth preparation. The amount of space between the teeth is calculated and then added to the central incisors. Gingivoplasty was done in thinning of the interdental areas of each incisor. The papilla area is sculptured and narrowed subgingivally 2 weeks prior to restorative treatment. Tooth preparation was minimal since arch alignment is good. A proximal reduction was done on the distal aspect of the maxillary right central incisor to reduce tooth by the amount to be added in the area of diastema to close. Free hand technique with composite resin was done in closing the proximal surfaces of the incisors.

Conclusion: Closing diastema between anterior teeth with the use of composite resin using direct technique may be considered a conservative and time saving procedure. Proper manipulation and treatment planning offers a highly esthetic and durable restoration that can satisfy patient’s needs as under the conditions of the case presented.



002 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Complete Denture Fabrication, Restoring Patient’s Oral Health: A Case Report

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The gradual ageing of the population contribute to the increasing demand of a complete denture treatment. For edentulous patients, chewing efficiency is reduced because natural teeth are being replaced by artificial teeth. The restoration of masticatory function and esthetics is an important aim in dentistry mainly when patients present with extensive tooth loss. The aim of this case report is to describe the step by step procedure in fabricating an upper and lower complete denture. **Conclusion:** Complete denture fabrication not only replaces the missing teeth but also restores the aesthetics, phonetics, and function of the patient. Well-made dentures enable the patient to have comfort, adequate function and an appearance that will further societal relationships and participation. Hence, meeting patient’s expectations by giving importance to their demands is the most important criteria for success.



003 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Rural-Urban Comparison of Quality of Life Among The Ageing Population of Elderly Using WHOQOL Indicators : A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Objective: This study identifies factors associated with the disparity of the quality of life (QoL) among the older populations living in rural areas compared to those in urban areas.

Method: Literature review was conducted in English through six online databases limited to studies that were published in 2004-2019. Cross-sectional studies about quality of life using WHOQOL(OLD and BREF) indicators among the elderly population in different settings were reviewed according to PRISMA Guidelines. STROBE checklist was performed to assure the quality and reliability of the investigated studies.

Results: The initial search identified a total of 625 abstracts addressing QoL among older-aged population. Of these, 10 cross-sectional studies met the eligibility criteria and reviewed to be relevant. Two studies reported a higher QoL score of older people in urban areas. One study concluded there was no statistical difference between QoL of older populations in urban and rural areas. In the other 2 studies, different results were depicted depend on domains in WHOQOL instruments. The remaining 5 studies only exhibited findings from one group (3 urban; 2 rural studies). Age, gender, education level, marital status, income, living arrangements, and illness were revealed to be predictors of QoL among elderly in urban and rural areas.

Conclusion : Regardless the different settings of area, our review show various results in QoL score due to different domains that are being used in the instruments. However, every studies have positive and negative predictors in each domain making it feasible to become the determinants.

Keywords: Quality of life; rural; urban; ageing population; elderly; WHOQOL



004 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Relationship of Parents, Motivation and YouTube Use on Development of Children's Social Interactions

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Abstract

The pre-school period is "golden age period", meaning a golden period for all aspects of human development, both physical, emotional and social cognition between the ages of three and six years, development is focused on becoming social people, learning to get along with other people. While social interaction. In 2017 Research in Indonesia detected a developmental disorder in children at preschool age reaching 12.8% -28.5% of the entire population of preschoolers. This study aims to determine the relationship of parental care patterns, motivation and use of Youtube to the development of children's social interactions in the LentengAgung dolphin turtle in 2018. This research is an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in August-December 2018. Respondents in this study were 48 children at the LentengAgung Dolphin Kindergarten using the Total Sampling technique. Retrieving data using questionnaires, then processed and analyzed univariate and bivariate. Data is presented in the form of narratives and tables. The results of the study of parenting variables on the development of social interactions obtained p-value (0.016) with OR = 5.3 For the motivational variables on the development of social interactions p-value (0.032) with OR = 4.5 for the use of youtube variables for development social interaction obtained p-value 0.001 with OR = 10.4. The most related to the development of social interaction of children in TK Dolphin is the use of youtube. It is recommended for kindergarten dolphins to improve the development of social interaction in children and as an evaluation of children's education that parents' parenting factors, motivation and use of youtube can relate to the development of social interaction.

Keywords: Parenting, Motivation, YouTube, Development



005 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

How is The Role of The Husband in Exclusive Breastfeeding for Teenage Mothers in Boyolali, Central Java?

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Abstract

Early marriage in Boyolali Regency, Central Java, is quite high. This has the potential for a high risk of young mothers not to breastfeed their babies due to various kinds of limitations. The role of husbands can influence the success of exclusive breastfeeding to their babies. This study aims to analyze the relationship of the husband's characteristics (age, education, occupation, income, knowledge, attitude, and support) with exclusive breastfeeding for adolescent mothers. This cross-sectional study involved 233 teenage mothers who had babies aged 6-12 months in the Boyolali Regency area. Most of the husbands are teenagers (59.2%), low educated (58.3%), work (94.6%), low income (55.2%), lack of knowledge (51.6%), negative attitudes (52.5%), and support exclusive breastfeeding (53.8%). The majority of young mothers live with large families (> 4 people) (83.9%) and do not give exclusive breastfeeding to their babies (52%). Multivariable logistic regression analysis is used to identify independent predictors of exclusive breastfeeding among teenage mothers. Husband's income [AOR: 3.3,(95% CI: 1.804-6.022)], knowledge [AOR: 2.1,(95% CI: 1.147-3.963)], and support [AOR: 2.6,(95% CI: 1.408-4.896)] were independently associated with exclusive breastfeeding among teenage mothers in Boyolali. The teenage mothers need special attention from their husband during breastfeeding.



006 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Factors Associated with The Decision amongst Employees to Use Private Medical Insurance

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Abstract

Background: Health insurance is believed can improve the healthcare utilization and prevent the out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures (Spaan *et al.*, 2012). In Indonesia, the universal health coverage was introduced in 2014 and known as *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN)* (Nurmansyah and Kilic, 2017). Since the implementation of JKN, primary healthcare services had important roles as gate-keeper to provide the first-contact service, continuous service, and also comprehensive service which involve curative, promotive, and preventive programs (Nurmansyah and Kilic, 2017). Despite the benefits of National Insurance Programme offered, many people in Indonesia still prefer to utilize the private health insurance provider, especially those who work in a private company.

Objectives: This paper aims to identify the factors that associated with the decision amongst private company's employees in using private medical insurance.

Methods: In this study, the researcher utilized a qualitative method by doing in-depth interview. The samples were chosen by using simple random sampling approach. There were 13 respondents in this study which include 10 respondents who work in a private company and 3 other respondents are employees in insurance sector.

Results: Based on the interview findings in this study, the researcher found that there are some factors which associated with the decision amongst the private company's employees to utilize private medical insurance, such as job, marital status, age, education level, the benefits offered by private medical insurance and income.

Conclusion: There are some other factors that might be related to the decision amongst employees to choose private medical insurance, such as the medicines offered and certain illness coverage.

Keywords: Employee, public insurance, private medical insurance, associated factors, interview



007 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Analysis of Musculoskeletal Disorder of Ojek Online Driver at Depok City, 2019

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Abstract

The activity of riding motorcycle is closely related to the risk of ergonomic. Continuous riding motorcycle every day poses a risk to motorcycle rider experiencing musculoskeletal disorder (MSDs). Despite of working related factor, individual factors and habit also contribute to cause musculoskeletal disorder (MSDs). This Study aims to know the the level of ergonomic risk and subjective complaints MSDs on ojek online driver in Depok city. In total 150 ojek online drivers were observed using Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA) observational tools. This study also use Nordic Body Map (NBM) questionnaire to observe the part of body which complained of musculoskeletal disorder. The variables studied in this study were an ergonomic risk, age, gender, working period, duration of work, smoking habit, exercise habit, mileage, and subjective complaint of MSDs. This study use cross-sectional design with univariate and bivariate statistical test to analyze the frequency distribution and the correlation each variables. The result of this study showed that 96,1% of ojek online driver in Depok city had any Musculoskeletal disorder subjective complaint, most complained body parts by ojek online drivers are low back, neck and shoulders. Statistical test show that there was correlation among exercise activity (OR = 10,688 p = 0,007), Working period (OR = 6,636 p = 0,000), duration of work (OR = 5,438 p = 0,000), smoking habit (OR = 5,104 p = 0,000), mileage (OR = 3,434 p = 0,000) to musculoskeletal disorder subjective complaints.

Keywords: Ergonomic motorcyclist, subjective complaint, musculoskeletal disorders



008 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

A Conducive Academic Atmosphere for Practical Learning in the Nursing Laboratory

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Abstract

Introduction: Laboratory practice was used to teach psychomotor abilities (skills), knowledge and appropriate affect (attitudes) to trainee nurses. Preparing a conducive learning environment is important if students are to improve their clinical abilities. The aim of this study is to explore the nursing students' experiences and to discover what problems they face in the nursing laboratory.

Method: The study was qualitative and used descriptive phenomenology, was conducted in two nursing diploma educational institutions, in Jakarta and Bogor. The research sample consisted of sixteen students from the second and third grades who had participated in laboratory practice, used purposive sampling. Data was collected with snowball technic which were obtained until information saturation was achieved. The qualitative data were analysed and processed using Nvivo version 12 plus software.

Results: Four themes were drawn from the results of the study, namely: 1) management of learning in the laboratory, 2) preparation before practice, 3) the role and characteristics of the supervisor, 4) facilities and infrastructure. If the expected competencies are to be achieved through the implementation of nursing laboratory practice, there is need for a conducive learning atmosphere where the instructor understands his or her role and responsibilities, there is student readiness, good management and well-equipped laboratory facilities.

Conclusion: The students' will achieve the necessary skills in the nursing laboratory provided the learning environment is conducive.

Keywords: academic atmosphere, nursing laboratory, students, qualitative study



009 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

A Cross Sectional Study on Factors Influencing Attendance to Eye Screening

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Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is on a rising trend globally and the complications of DM particularly diabetic retinopathy are kept on escalating. However, the number of patients who underwent proper eye screening in Malaysia is still unsatisfactory.

Methods: This cross-sectional survey was carried out among 170 DM patients using self-administered questionnaires. The data was analyzed by using SPSS in understanding the facilitators and barriers for eye screening among DM patients. Chi-square test was used for the relationship between sociodemographic data, the knowledge score, and the frequency of eye screening.

Results: Majority of participants 45.9 % (n=78) highlighted that lack of information regarding diabetes and not understanding the significance of eye screening are the barriers to eye screening. Whereas, 10.6% (n=18) reported lack of access to healthcare facilities, 6.5% (n=11) experienced time limitation and 2.9% (n=5) suffered financial issues. However, more than half of participants (58.2%) have good knowledge related to diabetic eye complication. There was a significant difference between educational level with patients' attendance in yearly eye screening; $\chi^2 = 8.32$, $df = 2$, $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion: Lack of information received by the patients on the importance of eye screening and communication issues seems to be prominent and become the reasons for patients not attending eye screening. For further research, the improvement of default tracking systems and the provision of eye-related educational material are important to enhance health literacy among diabetic patients and the population of Malaysia.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, eye screening



010 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Nurse Case Manager' Communication Skill Significant Relationship with Patient Satisfaction on Case Management Services in Two Hospitals in Jakarta

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Abstract

Objective: Patient satisfaction is an indicator of the quality of nursing services. Satisfaction in M and P Hospital has not reached the standard of satisfaction indicators. Patient satisfaction also did not measure satisfaction with case management services and low communication skill which affects patients satisfaction. This study aims to analyze correlation between communication skills of nurse case manager with patient satisfaction of case management services .

Method: the design is cross-sectional in 110 patients who recognized nurse case manager and obtained patient service management with purposive sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were analyzed by correlation test and multiple logistic regression.

Results There is a significant relationship between communication skills and patient satisfaction ($p < 0.001$, $\alpha < 0.05$). Patients assess communication skills are good on all dimensions except informative. Patients also feel satisfied with nurses' communication skills and other dimensions except for efficiency. Communication skills are the factors that most influence satisfaction (OR: 9.64) and there is no relationship between patient characteristics and patient satisfaction ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Good communication skills have the opportunity to increase patient satisfaction and are significantly associated with patient satisfaction towards case management services. Suggestion: hospital management needs to improve communication skills to improve patient satisfaction so that the quality of the case management services can be of higher quality. Similar research in hospitals, especially interventions to improve communication skills, need to be done in the future.

Keywords: case management services, communication skills, nurses case manager, and patient satisfaction.



011 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Relationship between Readiness of Applying *Self-directed Learning* and Nurse Knowledge in Discharge Planning at X Hospital, Jakarta

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Abstract

Objective: The implementation and documentation of discharge planning at X Hospital was not optimal. This study aims to identify the relationship of self-directed learning readiness and the nurse's knowledge about discharge planning at X Hospital, Jakarta.

Method: The study design used descriptive correlation with the approach of cross sectional in 110 nurses selected with simple random sampling, by using the serial number in the attendance list, then drawn. The measuring instrument uses the Self-directed Learning Readiness Scale (SDLRS) which was adopted from the Rimonta Gunanegara study (2014), to measure the readiness for SDL implementation, and the Nurse Knowledge about Discharge Planning Questionnaire. Validity was tested on SDLRS questionnaire to 30 respondents. Pearson product moment correlation test results showed that from 42 statement items, all r count values were more than 0.3061 (df = 28) so that all statements were declared valid and entered into the questionnaire. The item validity value ranges from 0.324 - 0.863. Reliability test was conducted and the results of the Cronbach Alpha value for this questionnaire were 0.965, then the SDLRS questionnaire was declared reliable.

Results: The results of the statistical test stated that the self directed learning readiness and nurse's knowledge about discharge planning had a significant relationship (p value 0.005). Odd ratio shows that implementing nurses who have low self-directed learning readiness have the opportunity to have good knowledge about discharge planning 6 times compared to nurses who have high SDLR (95% CI OR 1,780; 19,275). The magnitude of the determinant coefficient is known that the SDLR has an effect of 13.3% on the nurse's knowledge about discharge planning, and the rest is influenced by other factors.

Conclusion: External factors influence the self-directed learning readiness so that it can increase the nurse's knowledge of discharge planning. Nursing managers need to believe in a nurse as a long-life learner, improve the role and function of management, and create a conducive environment, culture and climate of the organization to conduct independent learning in the workplace.

Keywords: SDLRS, *Discharge Planning*, Implementing Nurse



012 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

The Relationship among Role, Management Function of Head Nurse and Handover Implementation Perceived by Nurses

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Abstract

Introduction: Handover is a method of providing relevant information, delegating the authority and responsibility of clinical care to patients on nurse team at each shift change, if not according to standards, allows errors and threatens patient safety.

Objective: Identify relationships among role, management functions of head nurse and handover.

Method: Cross sectional design, simple random sampling technique with 266 nurses sample. The research instrument were demographic data (A), head nurse role and management function (B) and handover (C) questionnaire and validity and reliability tests were carried out. Data analysis was carried out in bivariate and multiple linear regression

Results: There were relationship among role ($p = 0,0001$), management function of head nurse ($p = 0,0001$), and handover. Factors that most influence of handover is organizing function of head nurse (Beta Value=1,301), which is an increase of 1 point organizing function of head nurse, will increase 1,301 times the handover.

Conclusion: The better implementation role and management function of head nurse, the better handover will be done.

Keywords: Handover, head nurse, management function, nurse, organizing function, role.



013 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Improving Food Safety of Urban Children Through Culture-Based Community Collaboration Program in Depok City

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Abstract

Introduction: Food safety in its process involving management of food preparation from its source until it is readily served to students. This study investigated the effectivity of cultural-based empowerment of school community through teachers, students and family collaboration to improve food safety behaviors in urban elementary school student.

Method: This study using quasi experiment pre-post test with control group. The population in this study are all elementary school age children in Depok city. The number of samples in this research are 76 samples students and families for intervention group. The variables are knowledge, attitudes, and skills of food security on school-age children, as well as adequate nutrition and nutritional status.

Results The results showed that the most consumed food content by elementary school students Sawangan 03 during breakfast, lunch, and dinner are carbohydrates and protein. The result of research indicate that there are significant differences of knowledge, attitude, and skills in elementary school students Sawangan 03 after obtaining nutritional education implementation, with p value 0.000. The average knowledge of nutrient content in food and food safety increases after nutritional education.

Conclusion: The results of research are in line with research showing an increase in knowledge about nutrition and food safety after intervention model collaboration of teachers, students, and family (KOGUSIGA). Students follow activities enthusiastic and show an increase in food safety prevention behavior.

Keywords: food safety, KOGUSIGA, nursing, school health



014 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

A Review of Factors Associated with Smoking Initiation among Adolescents in Malaysia

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Abstract

Background: The aim of the review was to identify factors contributing to adolescent smoking initiation. These findings could provide evidence-based finding to develop more effective smoking prevention interventions thus decrease smoking initiation among adolescents in the future.

Material and methods: PICO namely: Population, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome (Richardson et al. 1995) was used to formulate literature review question and to help in formulating the search. In this study, the population is adolescents aged 10-18 years, intervention and comparison are none and outcomes are the risk factors of smoking initiation. Three electronic databases; Scopus, CINAHL, and OVID were used in conducting searches. The search terms used either separately or combined were “adolescent”, “smoking”, “adolescent and smoking”, “adolescent smoking initiation” and “adolescent smoking risk factors”. We summarized the main findings of each study based on three construct of Theory on Triadic Influence; personal factors, social factors and environmental factors and integrate with the Theory of Planned Behaviour model.

Result: Of 104 identified studies which include three main study design: cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies, only 14 were included in this review. Our finding found that, majority of the adolescents started smoking between 13 to 15 years old and those who are more likely to initiate smoking are male, have psychological problems, have lack of knowledge about smoking, poor performance at school, low parental monitoring and peer influence. Our study also revealed that, the strict enforcement of non-smoking rules in school and religion were significant protective factors in order to prevent smoking uptake among adolescents.

Conclusion: The current review had provided a baseline idea regarding factors associated with smoking initiation among adolescents in Malaysia. It provides useful clues for the development of effective strategies for a future program to curb smoking uptake among Malaysian adolescents.

Keywords: Smoking initiation, adolescent, smoking, adolescent smoking risk factors



001 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Pharmacists' Perception on Medication Errors in Intensive Care Unit

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Medication error is a global issue. A medication error is one of the medical errors that can result from mild to severe complications which may violate patient safety. A holistic approach is important to prevent medication error includes contributed factor, reporting system and training for staffs.

Objective: This research sought to determine the pharmacists' perception of medication errors in the intensive care unit.

Method: This descriptive cross-sectional study involved 132 pharmacists from two hospitals in state of Pahang, Malaysia. A self-administrated questionnaire was used to collect the data. Statistical analysis of the data was carried out using SPSS and association between variables was analyzed using one way ANOVA and multiple regression tests.

Results: The findings show that interruptions (\bar{x} = 3.40) as the commonest cause of dispensing errors perceived by pharmacists, followed by pharmacists fatigue at any cause (\bar{x} = 3.20) and pharmacist overwork (\bar{x} = 3.17). Besides, 51% of participants practice dispensing less than 10 hours per week on average. 54% and 55% of participants believe the increase of risk of error in dispensing and actual errors become more common in pharmacy practice respectively. The results also showed that only level of education has a significant association with possible factors in dispensing medication among the pharmacists at the hospital ($P=0.000$). Besides, multiple regressions showed no significant relationship between both dependent variables.

Conclusion: Most of the pharmacist perceived those possible factors associated with dispensing error. This study suggests that pharmacists should be well informed regarding dispensing error in order to be more alert. Besides, future study should be more specific on pharmacists who assigned to the in-patient department.

Keywords: Medication error, intensive care unit (ICU), pharmacist



002 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Microencapsulation Optimization of Propolis Ethanolic Extract from *Tetragonula spp* Using Response Surface Methodology

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Abstract

Introduction: The antioxidant property of propolis is valuable in the pharmaceutical industry. However, the application of propolis in pharmaceutical compounds is hampered by its characteristics of low water solubility, sticky physical appearance, bitter taste, and aroma. Microencapsulation through spray drying might serve as an excellent strategy to overcome these problematic handling properties of propolis. This research aimed to optimize the microencapsulation of propolis ethanolic extract (PEE) to obtain spray-dried propolis (SDP) by using response surface methodology (RSM).

Methods and Material: The microencapsulation was use maltodextrin and gum arabic for microwalls of microcapsules with spray drying process. RSM was applied for the optimization of microencapsulation efficiency, yield, moisture content, solubility in water, total phenolic content (TPC), and antioxidant activity of SDP microcapsules.

Results: Microencapsulation optimization of propolis ethanolic extract from *Tetragonula spp.* using Response Surface Methodology indicated that SDP with 1:1 ratios of the core to microwall, inlet temperature at 110 °C and flow rate 25 % represented the optimum conditions of the microencapsulation with spray drying process. The highest process efficiency reached a microencapsulation yield of 75.35%. The highest solubility of SDP in water was 91.47%, with a moisture content of 0.96%. SDP exhibiting the highest TPC of 307.325 mg GAE/g, with a microencapsulation efficiency of 81.48%. Ferric reducing antioxidant power analysis showed its highest antioxidant activity with a low EC50 19.12 ug/ml with DPPH analysis, and a high reducing power capacity of 314.64 mg GAE/g

Conclusions: Microencapsulation improved physical appearance and the solubility index and protected and enhanced bioactive compounds and antioxidant properties of propolis.

Keywords: antioxidant activity, microencapsulation, propolis, response surface methodology, spray-drying, *Tetragonula spp*



003 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Study of Molecular Docking of Vitexin in Binahong (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) Leaves Extract on Glibenclamide- Cyp3a4 Interaction

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Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus is a disease that has a high prevalence in Indonesia. About 90-95% of all diabetes cases were caused by the failure or incapability of insulin target cells to respond to the insulin in normal state. The use of glibenclamide antidiabetic drugs with herbs has been occurred frequently in the community. Vitexin one of active compounds in binahong (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) leaves, has been known to have an antidiabetic effects. This study aimed to determine the molecular docking interaction of glibenclamide and vitexin in binahong leaves against CYP3A4 as antidiabetic drug.

Method : Molecular docking methods are carried out using vina autodock software and interaction visualization using discovery studio.

Results : The results of this study indicate that the value of glibenclamide complex free energy with CYP3A4 is -3.2 kcal/mol and the stability has increasing to -4.4 kcal/mol after tethered with vitexin. The glibenclamide and vitexin complexes have 7 Pi alkyl hydrophobic bonds, 1 hydrocarbon hydrogen bond 1 Pi-cation electrostatic interactions, other interactions between Pi bonds and sulfur atoms in cysteine amino acid residues, Pi bond interactions in phenylalamin aromatic groups with electron pairs oxygen atom.

Conclusion : The conclusion of this study is that vitexin could improve glibenclamide stability

Keywords: Molecular docking, diabetes mellitus, glibenclamide, vitexin



004 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Effectivity of Propofol 0,5 mg/kg at the End of Anaesthesia to Reduce the Incidence of Emergence Agitation in Children Underwent General Anaesthesia with sevoflurane

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Abstract

Background. Emergence agitation (EA) is a common transient behavioural disturbance after inhalational anaesthesia and may cause harm. This study evaluated the effectivity of propofol 0,5 mg/kg at the end of anaesthesia to reduce the incidence of EA in children undergoing general inhalational anaesthesia. Propofol was considered effective if incidence of EA without prolonging transfer time.

Method. This was a double-blind randomized clinical trial on children aged 1-5 years underwent general inhalational anaesthesia in[blinded]. 108 subjects were included using consecutive sampling method and randomized into two equal groups. Propofol group was administered propofol 0,5 mg/kg at the end of anaesthesia while the control group did not. Incidence of EA, transfer time, postoperative hypotension, desaturation and nausea-vomiting were observed. Aono and *PaediatricAnaesthesia Emergence Delirium* scale were used to assess EA.

Result. Incidence of EA in propofol group was 25,9% while in control group was 51,9% (RR = 0,500; 95% CI 0,298-0,840; p=0,006). Mean transfer time in propofol group was longer (9,51 ± 3,93 minute) than control group (7,80 ± 3,57 minute) (mean difference 1,71 minute; 95% CI 0,28-3,14; p=0,020). Hypotension was found in one patient (1,9%) in propofol group while in control group there was none. Nausea-vomiting was found in five patients (9,3%) in propofol group and eight patients (14,8%) in control. There was no desaturation in both groups.

Conclusion. Administration of propofol 0,5 mg/kg at the end of anaesthesia effectively reduce the incidence of EA in children undergoing general inhalational anaesthesia with sevoflurane.

Keywords : Agitation; children; delirium; emergence; propofol; sevoflurane.



005 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Study of Molecular Docking of Mahanimbine in Kemuning Leaves Extract on Simvastatin-Cyp3a4 Interaction

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Abstract

Introduction: The use of Simvastatin antidiabetic drugs with herbs occurs a lot in the community. Mahanimbine which is one of the compounds in Kemuning leaves is known to have antihyperlipidemic effects. This study aims to determine the interaction through molecular docking of Simvastatin and Mahanimbine on Kemuning leaves extract against CYP3A4 as antidiabetic.

Method: Protein structure was downloaded in RSCB and NCBI sites, Molecular docking methods are carried out using Vina Autodock software and interaction visualization using Discovery Studio Visualizer.

Results: The results was showed that the value of Simvastatin complex free energy with CYP3A4 is -3.4 kcal/mol and an increase in stability after tethering with Mahanimbine is -3.9 kcal/mol. The Simvastatin and Mahanimbine complex have 29 Pi Alkyl hydrophobic bonds, 4 Hydrocarbon hydrogen bonds.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that Mahanimbine could improve Simvastatin stability and increased Simvastatin concentration in plasma.

Keywords: Molecular docking, hyperlipidemic, simvastatin, mahanimbine, CYP3A4



006 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Effect of Carbon Sources and Optimization of Aerobic Conditions in *Aspergillus tamarii* Culture for Fermentation of Kojic Acid Production

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Abstract

Objective : This study aimed to obtain a substrate that equally as good as sucrose but at a more economical price for fermentation *Aspergillus tamarii* of kojic acid production

Method : Media optimization is carried out using 3 different types of carbon sources such as sucrose, corn starch and cassava starch, also combining sucrose with corn starch and sucrose with cassava starch. Eight medium optimizations carried out on a small scale in shaker and optimization continued to a larger scale of fermentation with various variations of aeration and agitation in magnetic stirrer.

Result : Of the 8 medium optimizations carried out on a small scale, a medium with a mixture of sucrose-corn starch (3: 2) substrate was obtained with the highest kojic acid value of 5.9716 g / L with a yield value of 0.1537 g/g. The optimal results of the kojic acid value on a larger scale obtained in the 500 mL medium using a magnetic stirrer bioreactor which was 1.4223 g/L of kojic acid.

Conclusion : The best and effective medium obtained was sucrose - corn starch (3: 2) for fermentation of kojic acid production Larger scale of fermentation has not yet obtained satisfactory results because the result had not succeeded in exceeding the value of kojic acid on the small scale.

Keywords : *Aspergillus tamarii*, carbon sources, kojic acid, optimization of fermentation



007 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Antioxidant Activity of *Litsea petiolata* Hk. f

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Abstract

Background. The antioxidant activity of the extract and fractions of the *Litsea petiolata* Hk. f stem bark was studied in two different assay systems: DPPH assay and FRAP assay.

Methods. Extract was obtain by maceration used dichloromethane as solvent. The fractionation used column chromatography with gradient solvent system. The antioxidant test used DPPH assay and FRAP assay.

Results. The IC₅₀ values for the 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging test of the dichloromethane extract was 27.36 µg/ml, the fraction B was 113.74 µg/ml, fraction D was 60.17 µg/ml, and the control positive (quercetin) was 3.96 µg/ml. The EC₅₀ values for ferric ion reducing antioxidant potential (FRAP) test of the dichloromethane extract was 13.47 µg/ml, the fraction B was 76.49 µg/ml, fraction D was 55.73 µg/ml, and the control positive (quercetin) was 14.01 µg/ml.

Conclusion. The extract showed higher antioxidant activity than the fractions and by FRAP test the extract showed better antioxidant activity than the positive control (quercetin).

Key Words: *Litsea petiolata* Hk. f, stem bark, maceration, antioxidant, DPPH, FRAP



008 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Ligand Based Pharmacophore Modelling, Virtual Screening Asymmetric Hexahydro-2H-Indazole Analogs of Curcumin, and Molecular Docking of Estrogen Receptor α Inhibitor

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Abstract

Background: Curcumin and its derivatives have shown their activity against anticancer. Asymmetric Hexahydro-2H-Indazole Analogs of Curcumin (AIACs) is a development compound of Asymmetric Monocarbonyl Analogs of Curcumin (AMACs) that have demonstrated cytotoxic inhibitory activity against breast cancer. The alpha estrogen receptor (RE- α) plays a role in breast development and signal pro-proliferation activation in the normal breast and breast that has cancer. This study aims to find potential AIACs compounds as breast anticancer screening of 186 AIACs design compounds based on ligand-based, structure-based, prediction of ADMET.

Methods: The method used in screening 186 designs of AIACs compounds was based on ligand-based based on the pharmacophore model, and molecular docking with AutoDockTools (v 4.2) integrated LigandScout software 4.09.1.

Results: The model 1 of the pharmacophore model was chosen to screen from 186 compounds to 14 compounds. In model 1 there were three types of chemical features including hydrophobic interactions, hydrogen bond acceptor interactions, and aromatic, and model 1 was the model with the best value hit a score of 0.7718. Fourteen selected compounds followed by molecular docking obtained free energy values of ΔG in the ten best compounds, namely compounds: 6A6, 6B1, 6B2, 6B3, 6B4 6B7, 6B8, 6B9, 6B10, and 6B11. The hydrophobic interaction patterns of 5 compounds, namely 6B7, 6B8, 6B9, 6B10, and 6B11, have similar triangular patterns and two difference in distance that are not much different.

Conclusion: Finally, ten hit compounds were considered as novel potential estrogen receptor α inhibitors.

Keywords: Asymmetric Hexahydro-2H-Indazole Analogs of Curcumin (AIACs), estrogen receptor α inhibitor, Pharmacophore model. Molecular docking, Breast Cancer.



009 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

The Effect of Omega-3 Rich Fish Oil on the Histopathology of Kidney in Mice Induced by Azoxymethane and Dextran Sodium Sulfate

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Abstract

Background: Azoxymethane and dextran sodium sulfate (DSS) are chemical compounds frequently used to induce colorectal cancer in mice. Previous studies have shown that azoxymethane and DSS also cause nephrotoxicity. On the other hand, fish and its products are one of Indonesia's 10 potential commodity according to Ministry of Trade. However, omega-3 rich fish oil is still very underutilized in Indonesia.

Aim: To study the effect of omega-3 rich fish oil on the histopathology of kidney in mice induced by azoxymethane and DSS.

Method: The experimental mice that had been induced using AOM 10 mg/kg and DSS 2% for 2 weeks were allocated randomly into 4 groups as follows; Control Group: mice received no fish oil, Low Dose Group: mice received 1.5 mg/day fish oil, Medium Dose Group: mice received 3 mg/day fish oil, High Dose Group: mice received 6 mg/day fish oil. The omega-3 rich fish oil were given for 12 weeks.

Result: The administration of high dose omega-3 rich fish oil was able to reduce the amount of necrosis foci and inflammation foci compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, the administration of low, medium, and high dose omega-3 rich fish oil were able to reduce the amount of vascular edema and cell degeneration foci ($p < 0.05$). The administration of medium and high dose omega-3 rich fish oil were able to reduce the amount of fibrosis foci compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$) compared to the control group. The results suggest the anti-nephrotoxic effect of omega-3 rich fish oil.

Conclusion: The result suggest anti-nephrotoxic effect of omega-3 rich fish oil in mice induced by azoxymethane and DSS.

Keywords: Omega-3, fish oil, histopathology, kidney, mice, azoxymethane, dextran sodium sulfat



010 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Analysis of FSH receptor expression and KI-67 expression (proliferation marker) in endometrial cells *Macaca nemestrina* in mid-luteal phase after exposure to various doses of recombinant FSH and fixed doses of GnRH agonist

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Abstract

This study was conducted to look at cell proliferation factors as causes of endometrial unpreparedness for implantation after administration of various recombinant FSH doses (rFSH) by looking at FSH-receptor (FSHR) expression and expression of KI-67 proteins. The study sample was stored biological material (SBM) from endometrial tissue of *Macaca nemestrina*. The total sample was 15, the sample consisted of three groups given fixed-dose GnRH agonists and different stimulation doses, namely 30IU, 50IU, and 70IU and one control group. we found not significantly different between various doses of rFSH with FSHR and Ki67 expression in endometrial tissue *Macaca nemestrina*. We found not correlation significantly between FSHR expression and Ki67 Expression endometrial tissue *Macaca nemestrina*. Higher rFSH doses did not reduce FSHR expression and Ki67 and there was no correlation between FSHR expression and Ki67 expression.

Keywords: FSHR, rFSH, Endometrial tissue, Proliferation



011 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

The Effect of Gotu Kola (*Centella asiatica* L.) Tea on Blood Pressure of Hypertension Patients in Gunung Anyar District

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Abstract

Introduction: Hypertension is an increase in systolic or diastolic blood pressure that exceeds the threshold. In this study used *Centella asiatica* L. Which is known to contain several compounds that can act as anti-hypertension including ACE (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme) and diuretics so that these plants can lower blood pressure. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of gotu kola tea on blood pressure in hypertensive patients in Gunung Anyar District, Surabaya City.

Methods: Analytical, quasi experiments, time series designs. Respondents 22 people aged 60-70 years, purposive sampling technique. Data analyzed by using T pair test analysis.

Results: The results of examination of systolic and diastolic blood pressure in most respondents experienced a decrease. From the T pair test results on blood pressure before and after consuming *Centella asiatica* tea produced a significant value of $p = 0,000$ in systolic and $p = 0,002$ in diastolic ($\alpha = 0,05$) which means that in this study H1 results were accepted and H0 was rejected.

Conclusion: There is an effect of gotu kola tea consumption on high blood pressure of the respondents in posyandu lansia "Sejahtera" RW 04 Rungkut Menanggal Village, Gunung Anyar District.

Keywords : Hypertension, Gotu Kola (*Centella asiatica* L.) Tea, Elderly.



012 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

The Effect of Cancer-Associated Fibroblast Secretomes on Stemness of HT-29 Colorectal Carcinoma Cells

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Abstract

Introduction: Induction of epithelial mesenchymal transitions (EMT) in cancer cells results in acquisition of mesenchymal traits and recent evidence showing that overexpression of EMT marker is associated with generation of cancer stem cells (CSCs). CSCs characteristic is self-renewal and pluripotency thus capable to initiating and sustaining tumor growth. Our previous data demonstrated EMT in colorectal cell carcinoma (CRC) induced by cancer-associated fibroblast (CAFs) secretome. The aim of present study is to investigate the effect of CAFs secretome to the stemness of CRC.

Methods: Conditioned medium (CM) of fibroblast from cancerous and non-cancerous colon of three adeno carcinoma colorectal (CRC) patients was collected and added to the HT-29 CRC cell culture. The mRNA levels of CD44, CD133 as stemness marker in HT-29 cells were determined using qRT-PCR. Analysis data using student's t test and $p < 0,05$ considered as significant.

Results: CM of CAF, compared to CM-non CAF from all the patient could increase significantly the CD44 and CD133 mRNA level as the stemness marker. Related to our previous study about EMT marker, there is a coincidence increase of mRNA expression of EMT and stemness marker possibly reflect the correlation between EMT process and stemness property acquisition in cancer cell.

Conclusions: The increase of stemness marker in colorectal cell carcinoma could be induced by secreted-factor from CAFs. These acquisition of stemness property possibly related to EMT process in cancer cells.

Keywords: Epithelial-mesenchymal transition, cancer stem cells, cancer-associated fibroblast



013 - Day 1- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Clinical Manifestations and Predisposing Factors of Dry Eye Disease Among Visual Display Terminal Workers of Creative Industry in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

Introduction: Dry eye disease (DED) is a major cause of disability in the world caused by ocular discomfort, visual disturbance, and tear film instability with potential damage to the ocular surface. This study aims to determine the prevalence and identify associated risk factors for DED in creative industry workers in Jakarta.

Methods: A consecutive sampling was conducted with 418 participants (146 men and 272 women; mean age 23.3 years (14 to 45 years) answered a self-administered questionnaire to obtain sex, age, contact lens use, and smoking history from May to June 2019. Symptoms of DED were assessed using a Ocular Surface Index (OSDI) questionnaire. The OSDI questionnaire is a valid and reliable instrument for measuring DED severity (normal, mild to moderate, and severe).

Results: 413(98.8%) participants were found to have DED symptoms based on OSDI questionnaire (severe, 247; moderate, 108; mild, 58). The most frequent symptoms were disturbance when working with computer and sensitive to light. Among the participants with DED symptoms, 143 (34.6%) were males and 270 (65.4%) were females. History of contact lens use significantly associated with a higher risk of DED in the study population.

Conclusion: DED symptoms is prevalent in older worker. The findings of higher risks among worker with history of daily contact lens use points to the need for further research on the impact of lifestyle on DED. Changes in the modifiable risks could lead to a better quality of life of creative industry workers.

Keywords: Dry Eye Disease, Prevalence, Clinical Manifestation, Predisposing Factors



001 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

The Association Between Obesity and Dyslipidemia Among Indonesian Female Base on Demographic Factors

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Abstract

Background: Obesity has become a major worldwide health problem In every single country in the world, the incidence of obesity is rising continuously and therefore, the associated morbidity, mortality and both medical and economical costs are expected to increase as well. the prevalence of obesity vary by social determinants and gender.

Purposes: to identified association between obesity and dyslipidemia among indonesian women base on demographic factors

Methods:A Biomedic of Basic Health Research data collected in urban area in Indonesia 2007 were used. A total 7248 women (aged 18-97) were analyzed. Trained personnel using standarized procedure. Obesity was expressed as Body mass index (BMI) was calculated by dividing body weight (kg) by height squared (m^2) and waist circumference (cm). and stratified by BMI subgroup (normal/underweight: $<25 \text{ kg/m}^2$, overweight: $25 \leq \text{BMI} < 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$, obese: $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$)

Result: shows that the HDL, apoB, sdLDL, BMI and WC level of female are ($p < 0,05$), on the other hand, the level of total cholesterol and LDL found in female ($p > 0,05$). The mean level of HDL, sdLDL, BMI and WC females are (48,92 vs 44,28 mg/dl; 1,62 vs 1,55; 22,82 vs 421,86 kg/m^2 and 77,07 vs 75,80 cm). The prevalences of low HDL, high apoB, sdLDL $\leq 1,2$, BMI and WC of female are $p < 0,05$. Whereas, the prevalences of high total cholesterol and high LDL of female is ($p > 0,05$). The prevalences of low HDL and sdLDL $\leq 1,2$ of female are 27,9% and 13,1%. Meanwhile, prevalences of high apoB, BMI and LP of female are (18,7 ; 26,6 and 36). The prevalence of high cholesterol in female are 41,6% and 42,6% respectively and the prevalence of high LDL in female are 70,8% and 70,9% respectively. In is found that LDL, HDL, apoB, BMI and WC were correlated to sdLDL ($p < 0,05$), and contrary with total cholesterol. This study somewhat indicated that the increasing prevalence of sdLDL in Indonesian female population must be alarmed.

Keywords: small dense LDL, Lipid, Anthropometric measurements



002 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Diagnostic Challenge of Anemia in Isolated Area, Medical Aspect Encounter Biopsychosocial Factor: A Case Report

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Abstract

Introduction: Anemia is frequently diagnosed in individuals. The etiology of anemia is complex and range from nutritional deficiencies, inflammatory process, chronic infection to other causes (Stauder R,2019). As anemia manifest in a wide range of conditions, it is important to embrace a structured diagnostic approach (Alli N, 2017). The prevalence of anemia is higher among developing countries, because of low socioeconomic status and difficult access to the healthcare services (Chandrakumari AS, 2019).

Case Report: Female, 29 year old, came to Agats general hospital, Asmat with chief complaint fatigue since 6 months ago. She felt powerless to do daily activity. Patient presented anemic. Hemoglobin level was low, 6.9 g/dl, MCV 71.3 fl, and MCH 24.1 pg, After 5 weeks treatment with high iron diet and drugs consist of sulfas ferrous, folic acid, and neurotropic vitamin, the hemoglobin level was increase to 10.8 g/dl. The fatigue was improve and her activity daily living was better.

Discussion: The causeof anemia in isolated area related to iron and nutritional deficiency, geographic factor related mud area, helminthes and malaria infection, multiple delivery, poverty, etc. Due to isolated area, diagnostic procedure also became difficult related to low education level, socio economic, and primitive thinking about healthy. But the patient already broke negative assumption. She could accept education well and reach hemoglobin target.

Conclusion: Diagnostic of anemia in isolated area became a challenge. Explore differential diagnosis, treat possibilities, and education had an important role.

Keyword: anemia, nutritional deficiency, biopsychosocial factor



003 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

The Relationship Between Premenstrual Syndrome and Quality of Life of Female Medical Students of Universitas Pelita Harapan

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Abstract

Introduction: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is a collection of symptoms including emotion, behavioral, and physical symptoms that lead to psychosomatic and gynecological pattern which can interfere women's Quality of Life (QoL) in various aspects. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between PMS and QoL of female medical students of Universitas Pelita Harapan.

Methods: This research was a cross-sectional study. Subjects were 100 pre-clinical female medical students of Universitas Pelita Harapan batch 2016-2018 selected through simple random sampling method. Self-report questionnaires were used to assess demographic, premenstrual syndromes (PMSS) and the quality of life (SF-36). Data were analyzed by using SPSS 21st for Mac.

Results: The mean age of the subjects was $19,25 \pm 1,25$ years old. Fifty-eight percents of respondents were reported to experience PMS. Female medical students with PMS had lower score of SF-36 in all aspects. Significant relationship was found between premenstrual syndrome and several domains of quality of life including Emotional Well-Being, Social Functioning, Bodily Pain, and General Health domain ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The presence of PMS does affect the quality of life among female medical students. Thus, it is necessary to provide some interventions related to PMS aiming to improve the quality of life of female medical students.

Keywords: premenstrual syndrome, quality of life, PMSS, SF-36



004 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Addictive Online Gaming Behavior in Indonesian Medical Students : Justification of Why Women are Less Susceptible

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Abstract

Introduction: Rapid development of internet technology in the last decade has made online video games become one of the most enjoyed activities by adolescents. Excessive online gaming behaviour is a serious problem as it consequently results into in physical, psychological and social problems. This study was aimed to investigate the prevalence of internet gaming disorder among medical students in Indonesia thus preventive measures could be carried out.

Methods: The cross-sectional study was conducted among 99 undergraduate medical students of Universitas Indonesia. The Ten-Item Internet Gaming Disorder Test (IGDT-10) questionnaire was used to assess the prevalence of internet gaming disorder. Additionally, a self-tailored questionnaire was also administered to identify the internet behavior among the medical students. Data was analyzed utilizing SPSS version 22 for Microsoft.

Results: In our study, the mean age of the medical students was 18.15 ± 1.04 years old. Among the study population, the prevalence of internet gaming disorder was 3%. Eighty-seven percents of female medical students were reported to play online games, yet none of them belonged to the games addict group. Majority of female students (91%) had playtime less than 20 hours per week suggesting that duration of internet usage could be an important determinant of internet gaming addiction.

Conclusion: Internet gaming disorder is a rapidly growing problem commonly occur in medical students. Appropriate arrangements must be conducted to prevent increased number of internet gaming disorder along with its negative consequences.

Keywords: internet gaming disorder, IGDT-10, medical students, Indonesia



005 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Association of Uric Acid Level with Severe Preeclampsia in Pregnancy Women in RSUD Dr. H Abdul Moeloek Province Lampung

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Abstract

Background: Preeclampsia is a syndrome of pregnancy after 20 weeks gestation and is one of obstetric emergencies. An early detection to diagnosis of preeclampsia is needed to avoid a poor prognosis of preeclampsia. Uric acid during pregnancy is one of preeclampsia biomarkers that can be used as a diagnostic assessment of preeclampsia. The purpose of this study is to know the association of uric acid level with severe preeclampsia in pregnancy women in RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province.

Method: The design of this research is case control. Case population were pregnant women with preeclampsia and control population were pregnant women without preeclampsia. sample of case consist 31 respondents and case-control consist 31 respondents. Incidence preeclampsia data obtained while the examination acid levels obtained from laboratory tests. Chi-Square analysis is used to do bivariate analysis.

Results: Pregnant women with preeclampsia have elevated uric acid levels of (74.2%) than the control (without preeclampsia) group (35.5%). Based on bivariate analysis, the value of $p = 0.0005$ and OR 5.227 (95% CI = 1.7 to 15.5).

Conclusion: There is a association high levels of uric acid during pregnancy that increased the risk of preeclampsia by 5 times when compared with normal uric acid levels during pregnancy.

Keywords: preeclampsia, pregnanc



006 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Prolonged Visual Display Terminal Use on Dry Eye Disease Symptoms of Creative Industry Worker in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective : Dry eye disease (DED) is a multifactorial condition caused by ocular discomfort, visual disturbance, and tear film instability with potential damage to the ocular surface and Visual Display Terminal (VDT) use have exposed workers to risk factor for DED symptoms. This study aims to examine the association of prolonged VDT working hours on DED symptoms of creative industry worker in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Methods: The study design is cross-sectional with 418 participants (146 men and 272 women; mean age 23.3 years (14 to 45 years). Data collected using a self-administered questionnaire to obtain the hours of daily VDT work and Ocular Surface Index (OSDI) questionnaire to evaluate the prevalence of DED symptoms. The OSDI questionnaire is a valid and reliable instrument for measuring DED severity (normal, mild to moderate, and severe).

Results: Of the 418, the DED group included 413 (severe, 247; moderate, 108; mild, 58) participants. The daily VDT working time of most participants was 6 to 8 hours. When 95 (22.7 %) of the participants engaged in computer more than 8 hours, DED symptoms 63 (66,3%) were more likely to occur.

Conclusion: Approximately 98.8% of the VDT workers of creative industry in Jakarta has DED symptoms and 22.7% of them have working time more than 8 hours. Avoiding excessive VDT exposures and changes in the modifiable risks could lead to a better quality of life of VDT workers.

Keywords: Dry Eye Disease, Visual Display Terminals (VDT), Prolonged Working Hours



007 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Increased Self-Awareness Of Patient With Type 2 Diabetes Through EMAS Intervention (Education, Nutrition Management, Physical Activity, And Stress Management)

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Abstract

Objective: Diabetes mellitus is a non-communicable disease, included in the category of chronic diseases and expected to increase, so it takes away to perform controls recommended by the Ministry of Health in the form of management of diabetes mellitus cleverly. This study aims to analyze the effect of education, nutrition management, physical activity, stress management of self-awareness of type 2 diabetes in Mojokerto district.

Methods: Quasi Experiment Pre-Post Test With Control Group Design for 5 weeks, from 19 March to 30 April 2018. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique, it's type 2 diabetes mellitus in District Health Unit Mojosari Mojokerto, 47 intervention groups and 52 control groups.

Results: Self-awareness of the intervention group before being given treatment (21.96) has increased after being given treatment (39.19). The increase of 17.760 that occurred was not followed by the mean of the non-intervention group which did not increase the average self-awareness of respondents before treatment (21.37) and after treatment (21.35). There is an influence of EMAS (education, nutrition management, physical activity, stress management) to self-awareness of type 2 diabetes (p-value $0,001 < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Increased self-awareness of type 2 diabetics are required to have good self-management. Therefore, it takes the role of a specialist nurse community in providing intervention by the needs of people with diabetes mellitus will disease management.

Keywords: Education; Nutrition Management; Physical Activity; Stress Management; Self-Awareness; Type 2 Diabetes



008 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

The Effectiveness of Acupressure on Blood Glucose Levels Of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients in Jakarta Islamic Hospital Cempaka Putih, 2018

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Abstract

Objective : Diabetes is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia resulting from insufficiency insulin. The issue of controlling blood glucose still problematic among patients with type 2 diabetes. Acupressure is useful in reducing blood glucose levels by expediting the circulation of qi (vital energy) in the body. However limited study had examined the effect of acupressure to reduce blood glucose levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Method :This quasi experimental trial was conducted to identify the effect of acupressure on blood glucose level in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Purposive samples of 32 patients were enrolled, all respondents have high Blood glucose. They were divided into intervention (n = 16) and control group (n = 16). Paired t-test have been used to examine the effectiveness of acupressure before and after intervention.

Result :The results showed a significant difference in blood glucose levels between the intervention group and the control group (t = 4.22; p = 0.001) (test biewen group?). Acupressure is an effective intervention to reduce blood glucose levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion :Acupressure can be recommended as one of the independent complementary therapies in nursing care because nurses as caregivers are closer to patients among patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Acupressure, blood glucose level, type 2 diabetes mellitus.



009 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Usage Of Traditional Complimentary Medicine (Tcm) Among Patients with Diabetes Mellitus in Pahang, Malaysia

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Abstract

Traditional complimentary medicines (TCM) have long been used to treat diabetes in Malaysia. However, the usage of TCM by the patients not often is revealed thus, the incidence of complications due to the TCM was not able to be monitored. A cross-sectional quantitative study was conducted on 105 patients with diabetes in Kuantan Pahang to determine the usage of TCM. Knowledge and attitude of the patients towards the usage of TCM were also measured using 25 items self-administered questionnaires. The data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially. Findings showed 83% participants used TCM to treat diabetes however, majority of them have poor knowledge (69.5%) and poor attitude (60%) towards TCM. Ninety percent (90%) admitted they concealed their usage of TCM from the healthcare professionals. A comprehensive assessment tool needs to be in place to identify the usage of TCM in order to minimize the undesirable complications and simultaneously to reduce the mortality and morbidity due to the complication of TCM.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, traditional complimentary medicine, alternative medicine, nursing



010 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Nurses' Experience in The Role Of Educators to Improve Adherence Fluid Intake and Diets Hemodialysis Patients : A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Objective : Hemodialysis (HD) is the main therapy, the most widely used and plays an important role in replacing the kidney function, can sustain the lives of patients with end-stage kidney disease. Hemodialysis is successful in extending the patient's age but the mortality rate is still high and results in various problems that cause therapy to be difficult. Adherence helps patients achieve good therapeutic results to reduce morbidity and mortality. During the process, nurses rarely communicate with patients, and educate patients. The exploration of the experience of HD nurses in providing education is important in order to know their experience in their role as an educator in improving adherence. The purpose of this study was to explore nurses' experiences in their role as an educator in improving adherence to fluid and dietary restrictions.

Method : The design of this study used a qualitative phenomenological method with a purposive sampling method. Eight nurses were selected for in-depth interviews. Data analysis was conducted using the Colaizzi method.

Result : The results of the study found five themes, namely: 1). Intensive interaction with patients to optimize the role of nurses 2). Various methods are used in conducting education 3). Various obstacles in conducting education 4). Nurses are required to improve their abilities 5). Benefits for nurses. It is important for nurses to always improve their role.

Conclusion : Hospitals and health facilities need to be facilitate nurses in their efforts to develop themselves.

Keywords : Nurse experience, Educator role, Adherence, Fluid intake, Diet , Hemodialysis



011 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Factors Related to Self-Management Behavior in Patients at Risk of End Stage Kidney Disease

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Abstract

Early stage chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients are at risk of developing end stage kidney disease (ESKD). The decline of kidney function can be delayed by adequate self-management behavior. Purpose of this study was to analyse factors associated with self-management behavior of patients at risk ESKD. This study was conducted using cross-sectional design of 129 patients at stage 1-4 CKD in one of hospital in Jakarta. Samples were obtained by consecutive sampling technique. The results of multiple linear regression showed duration of disease, stage of disease, occupational status, number of illnesses, role of health workers, level of self-management knowledge, and self-efficacy as determinants of self-management behavior in patients at risk ESKD ($p = 0,000$; $r = 0,781$; $R^2 = 0.587$). The most dominant factor is self-efficacy ($p = 0,000$; $r = 0,495$) after being controlled by other variables. A good self-efficacy can enhance self-management behavior. Health services need to improve self-management behavior patients at risk of developing ESKD by increasing self-efficacy, knowledge, and the role of health workers.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease; self-management behavior



012 - Day 1 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Facilitators and Barriers to Self Management of Patients Early Stages Chronic Kidney Disease

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Abstract

Objective: This study explored the facilitators and barriers self management of patients early stages chronic kidney disease.

Method: This study used a descriptive phenomenological qualitative design. Eight participants were recruited for the study using a purposive technique sampling. The data collection instruments employed included indepth interviews using semi-structured interview guidelines, field notes and tape recorders. Socio-demographic data collected were age, sex, ethnicity, education level, marital status and employment. Semi structured interview guidelines based on the objectives of the study and then translated into a number of questions to explore patients experiences. The Colaizzi method was used for data analysis.

Results : The results was two themes 1) facilitator of self-management: health status, self-motivation and independence in activities ; 2) barriers of self management: personal characteristics of the patients, has a missperception about the disease, dependency and not compliance.

Conclusion : This study identified facilitators and barriers of self management influenced patients with early stages of CKD. Therefore, nurses have an important role in conducting a comprehensive health assessment

Keywords: facilitators, barriers, self-management, patients with early stages of chronic kidney disease



DAY 2

001 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Association between Sitting Time and High-sensitivity C - Reactive Protein Level among Obese Women

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Abstract

Objective: The objective of this study was to determine the time spent on sitting per day, level of serum High sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), and the association between sitting time and level of serum hs-CRP among obese women.

Method: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on obese woman living in Kuantan. They were invited to join as study participants through the advertisement made on social media and spread to the public places around Kuantan. 68 obese women were recruited in this study. They were signed informed consent form prior to the questionnaire answered by them. Then, sample blood test was taken to check for hs-CRP level. Statistical analysis of data was carried out and association between variables was analyzed using descriptive and Kruskal-Wallis test.

Results: Sitting time spent in hours was found to be not significantly associated with hs-CRP level ($p = 0.391$) among obese women.

Conclusion: Longer sitting time spent per day more than 4 hours is the factor of obesity and hs-CRP level will be higher in obese women compared to normal people. This study can be baseline data for healthcare professionals and may contribute to develop awareness platform on maintaining normal body mass index among women.

Keywords: Obese women, hs-CRP, Sitting time, and Cardiovascular disease



002 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Self-management Experience of Nasopharyngeal Cancer Patients: Review of Literature

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Abstract

Objective: Treatment for nasopharyngeal cancer has been proven to enhance patients' prognosis of cancer. However, it is undeniable that nasopharyngeal cancer patients also chronically suffer from the side effects in the form of head and neck dysfunctions. Self-management is one of the promising strategies in managing a chronic condition, but it is complex and individualized.

Method: Therefore, this review was carried out to understand the self-management experience among the patients throughout their cancer trajectory. Five databases were systematically searched from February to April 2018.

Result : The studies were thematically analyzed. Several important themes emerged in term of their needs, facilitators, barriers, strategies, and provision of support towards self-management. Need for sufficient and appropriate information was the highest concern among nasopharyngeal cancer patients. Understanding self-management from the patients' perspectives may draw attention to specific concerns for self-management. However, the study of nasopharyngeal cancer patients is still under-researched.

Conclusion: Exploratory research to understand their unique self-management experiences may help to design the care and support tailored to them in order to provide more holistic yet individualized care.

Keywords: self-management, side effects, head and neck, nasopharyngeal cancer



003 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Understanding Self-management Related Experience of Patients with Nasopharyngeal Cancer: A Review

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Abstract

Objective: Early detection and advancement of treatment in managing nasopharyngeal cancer (NPC) has increased its prognosis. It means that patients who suffered from NPC could live longer but require long-term management. It is undeniable that patients with nasopharyngeal cancer chronically suffered from the side effects of the cancer itself and its treatment. Self-management is one of the promising strategies in managing a chronic condition, but it is complex and individualized. Therefore, this review was carried out to understand the self-management experience among the patients throughout their cancer trajectory.

Methods: Five databases were systematically searched from February to April 2018.

Results: Several important themes emerged from the review including their needs, facilitators, barriers, strategies, and provision of support towards self-management. Need for sufficient and appropriate information was the highest concern among nasopharyngeal cancer patients. Understanding self-management from the patients' perspectives may draw attention to specific concerns for self-management. However, the study of nasopharyngeal cancer patients is still under-researched.

Conclusion: Exploratory research to understand their unique self-management experiences may help to design the care and support tailored to them in order to provide more holistic yet individualized care.

Keywords: self-management, side effects, head and neck, nasopharyngeal cancer



004 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Self-efficacy Improves Quality of Life Among Chronic Liver Disease Patients

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Abstract

Objective: Chronic liver diseases are among the most prevalent in the world and are associated with significant morbidity and mortality. The growing prevalence of chronic liver disease in developing countries has led to increased focus on health-related quality of life, which includes not only patients' physical well-being, but also their emotional and social well-being. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between self-efficacy and quality of life among chronic liver disease patients in North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Method: Using a cross sectional design, the study assessed 102 chronic liver disease patients from two hospitals using the Quality of Life Short Form 36 Indonesian version and the Indonesian version of the Chronic Disease Self-efficacy Scales.

Results: Most of the participants had moderate self-efficacy (58.8%), with the second-largest group scoring high on self-efficacy (38.2%). Quality of life among the liver patients was comparatively low ($M \pm SD$: physical, 42.4 ± 18.33 ; mental, 48.44 ± 17.19). Univariate analysis found that age, educational background, marital status and self-efficacy were significantly associated with quality of life.

Conclusion: After hierarchical regression, self-efficacy was the best predictor of quality of life among chronic liver disease patients. Higher self-efficacy meant better quality of life among chronic liver disease patients.

Keywords: chronic liver disease, self-efficacy, quality of life, Indonesia



005 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Effects of Music Therapy on Physiological Outcomes for Patients Underwent Total Knee Arthroplasty

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Objective : The combination of music therapy and analgesic medication is known to be able to produce a therapeutic effect and acts as a good destructor for pain and anxiety for patients after surgery. However, the effects of music therapy on physiological outcomes patients who underwent total knee arthroplasty (TKA) surgery is not much known, especially in Malaysia. Therefore, this study was conducted to study the effects of music therapy on the physiological outcomes for patients undergoing TKA surgery in the recovery unit.

Method: Fifty-six patients from Hospital Melaka were randomised into intervention (n=28) and control group (n=28) using a sealed envelope. Patients in intervention group received usual care and listened to selected music including *zikir* for 60 minutes while control group received usual care provided by the hospital only. Patients were included if they were prescribed with patients controlled analgesia, fully conscious, have good hearing and visual acuity. All participants were measured for systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate (HR), respiration rate (RR) and oxygen saturation (SpO₂) on arrival, during 10 minutes, 20 minutes, 30 minutes and 60 minutes in recovery unit.

Results: Using Mann-Whitney test, there was a significant difference in RR upon arrival in recovery (U=276.5, p = 0.029) and at 10 minutes (U = 291, p = 0.45). Friedman test and repeated measure ANOVA (RMANOVA) in terms of five periods between the two groups shows that there were significant differences in DBP (F=3.158, p=0.032), RR ($\chi^2=15.956$, p=0.003) and SpO₂ ($\chi^2 =14.084$, p=0.007) for the intervention group.

Conclusions: This study indicated that there is no evidence of effect for music therapy through physiological outcomes observation at recovery unit. However, patients verbally reported of comfort through listening to music. It is worth to explore further physiological outcomes in a larger sample size with different genre of music including the preference of local context.

Keywords: music therapy, physiological outcomes, postoperative, recovery, total knee arthroplasty, recovery



006 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Knowledge and Practice on Medication Adherence among Type II Diabetes Mellitus Patients

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to survey the level of knowledge and practice on medication adherence among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients in Malaysia.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted in an outpatient department at (HTAA) with convenience sample of 220 DM patients. A self-administered questionnaire comprising of 27 items was administered to the participants. Majority of the participants were between the age of 51 and 70 years old. Among all of them, 35% were using both OHA and insulin therapy as their diabetes treatment (n=77). Study findings revealed that 64.5% obtained high level of knowledge with good practice towards medication adherence. The socio-demographic characteristics were associated with high knowledge (*p*-value; age=0.039, gender= 0.047, educational level=0.000 & duration of diabetes=0.000) and good practice (*p*-value; age=0.023, gender= 0.047, educational level=0.000 & duration of diabetes=0.027) towards medication adherence.

Result: The results of this study showed that majority of patients had high knowledge and good adherence towards medication compliance. However, this information should be used in clinical practice when targeting and designing educational and care plan for T2DM patients to achieve desired glycemic control.

Conclusion: The outcome of this study could give some input to health care providers to improve their patient's care by playing their important role in promoting importance of knowledge on medication adherence for a better quality of life to the patients. Instead of physician, nurse could enhance education on medication during appointment for diabetes. Continuous follow-up and assessment could be constantly inspected to determine their progress outcomes.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Knowledge, Practice, Medication Adherence



007 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Description of Family Support Level on Congestive Heart Failure Patients in Regional General Hospital Dr. Moewardi Surakarta

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Abstract

Objective: Congestive heart failure is a non-communicable disease whose mortality prevalence rate increases rapidly. The healing process of patients with congestive heart failure will last a long time if the patient experiences psychosocial problems. Basically, one of ways to increase life expectancy of patients with congestive heart failure is by optimizing support from the family in treatment. This study aims to determine the level of family support in patients with congestive heart failure in the Regional General Hospital Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Method: The method used in this research is quantitative research with descriptive analytic approach. The number of samples in this study was 42 respondents of congestive heart failure obtained by accidental sampling technique. The data is processed through the stages of data verification, assessment, and analysis of frequency distribution with SPSS statistics 20.

Results: The results of the analysis show: Characteristics of the respondents showed that most of them were 56-70 years old 19 respondents (45.2%), high school and tertiary education respectively 12 respondents (28.6%), living status with spouse 22 respondents (45, 3%), duration of suffering from congestive heart failure is 1-5 years 34 respondents (81.0%), family support consisting of emotional, instrumental, informational and appreciation support in sufficient categories.

Conclusion: Family support is received by congestive heart failure patients in sufficient categories. Efforts to optimize family support from various aspects are needed to improve the quality of life of patients.

Keywords: Family Support Level, Congestive Heart Failure, Quality of Life, Female Patient Distribution on Congestive Heart Failure



008- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Condom Use Negotiation, Alcohol Consumption and HIV Risk Sexual Behavior Among Female Sex Workers in Kupang

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Abstract

Objective: Female sex worker (FSW) has been identified as one of the vulnerable population to HIV. Many risk factors contribute to their risk of HIV, including unprotected sex (no condom use), intravenous drugs, and also excessive alcohol intake. This study aimed is to evaluate the relationship between condom use negotiation, alcohol consumption and HIV risk sexual behavior among female sex.

Method: A cross-sectional was conducted with 125 FSW aged 18 to 60 years recruited from Yayasan Tanpa Batas Kupang which were selected with a purposive sampling. This study utilized three instruments: safe sexual behavior questionnaire (SSBQ), condom influence strategy questionnaire (CISQ) and the alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT). The data were analyzed using chi-square. Ethical approval from The Ethics Committee of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia was obtained for this study before the data collection started.

Results: Most respondents were aged 18-40 years (88.8%), were low level of educated (51.2%), high income (73.6%), unmarried (61.6%). Majority of FSW (61.6%) reported had low to negotiation condom use with their clients, about 77.6% reported having high level of alcohol consumptions and 64,8% had high-risk sexual behavior. Condom use negotiation (p-value:0,003) and alcohol consumption (p-value: 0,037) were found significant associated with risk sexual behavior.

Conclusion: Condom use negotiation and alcohol consumption affect to HIV risk sexual behavior. Future intervention on HIV prevention should focus on empowering young FSW with condom negotiation skills for increased use of a condom in order to reduce HIV risk behavior. In addition, HIV education program should include information about alcohol consumption and HIV risk to have better health outcome for FSW

Keywords: alcohol consumption, condom use negotiation, female sex worker, risk sexual behavior



009 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Determinant of Condom Use Behavior in Men Who Have Sex with Men with Positive Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in Kupang

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Abstract

Background: Risk sexual behavior such as unprotected anal sex among men who have sex with men (MSM), causes this population to be at high risk of becoming infected and transmitting HIV / AIDS. MSM become key populations that make the biggest contribution globally in the transmission of HIV / AIDS. Promotion of condom use is a strategic key to preventing HIV transmission among people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) MSM and their partners.

Objective: to identify the behavioral determinants of using MSM with HIV/AIDS condoms.

Methodology: this quantitative study with cross sectional analytic design was conducted in Kupang. Respondents consisted of 150 MSM with HIV/AIDS aged 18 years and over. The sampling technique using consecutive sampling and data collection using instruments in the form of a questionnaire by enumerator.

Results: There is a relationship between knowledge about sexual health of MSM with HIV/AIDS ($p = 0.001$; $\alpha = 0.05$) and alcohol use ($p = 0.002$; $\alpha = 0.05$) with condom use behavior. Multiple regression analysis showed that the more dominant factors influencing the behavior of condom use in PLWH MSM in Kupang were knowledge of sexual health of PLWH MSM ($p = 0.001$; $\alpha = 0.05$; OR = 15.505; 95% CI = 3,550-67,732).

Conclusion: the consistent use of PLWH MSM condoms requires good knowledge related to sexual health of MSM with HIV/AIDS. Health workers including MSM with HIV/AIDS outreach are encouraged to design specific interventions in providing sexual health education to MSM PLWHA, promote the continuous use of condoms, and conduct further research related to the determinants of condom use behavior among MSM-infected PLHIV.

Keywords: behavior of condom use, knowledge, MSM with HIV/AIDS, sexual health



010 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Relationship between Spousal Intimacy and Antiretroviral Therapy Adherence Among People Living With HIV-AIDS in Bandung

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Abstract

Objective: Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has been proven effectively in reducing mortality rated caused by HIV-AIDS. To achieve successful treatment outcomes, it is essential to have optimal adherence, more than 95% adherence level. Spousal intimacy may influence ART adherence, however little is known about how spouse intimacy support ART adherence. This research aims to identify the relationship between spouse intimacy with Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence among people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA).

Method: This research used a cross-sectional design, involving 115 adult people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) who were consuming ART and in marriage relationship.

Results: Spousal intimacy has a significant relationship with Antiretroviral adherence ($p < 0,001$).

Conclusion: PLWHA who have a high level of intimacy also have a high level of Antiretroviral adherence. This research is beneficial for the health provider in supporting the improvement of ART adherence by involving PLWHA partners in care, support and treatment programs.

Keywords: Adherence, antiretroviral, spousal Intimacy



011- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores A

Promotive and Preventive at Depok City: A Phenomenological Study

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to understand the experience of nurses in implementing the strategies of NCD' promotive and preventive. Nurses have an important role in the strategy of intervention to prevent the increase of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)' incidence. The interventions of NCD required treatment related to biological, psychological, social, spiritual and cultural aspects. Community health nurses as the frontline influenced to behave in a healthy life for the community.

Method: This study used a qualitative phenomenological design with semi-structured and in-depth interviews. A total of 16 nurses in all UPT Puskesmas of Depok City were selected using a purposive sampling. The data were analyzed using Colaizzi's approach. This research was approved by Committee of Ethics.

Results: This study resulted 5 sub-themes, include (1) health education, (2) partnership with community health workers, (3) coordination, (4) stand with the community, (5) monitoring the change of behavior in community.

Conclusion: Nurses' experience of NCD' promotive and preventive in primary health care to accordance with nursing concept, but some things still need improvement to achieve holistic and comprehensive health services. Nurses are expected to attention the things of needed before implementing of NCD' promotive preventive, such as the preparation of topic and preparation of themselves, communication with colleagues and communities, and doing partnership with multisectoral.

Keywords: Non-communicable disease (NCD), nurse, phenomenology study, preventive, promotive



001- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Community Nurses' Knowledge and Nursing Care Skill on Enteral Nutrition in caring for Critically Ill Patient in Kuantan and Pekan, Pahang: An Interventional Study

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Abstract

Objective: Some cases of the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) survivors discharge from hospital to home might require the enteral feeding for continuing support. Few studies found that a poor management of enteral feeding in community can lead to complications, hospital admissions and dissatisfaction with care provision reference, community nurse should have an appropriate knowledge and good practice skill related to enteral feeding in caring for critically ill survivors in community. Researcher aims to evaluate the effect of Knowledge Transfer Program to community nurses' knowledge and nursing care skills on enteral nutrition in caring for critically ill survivors in Kuantan and Pekan, Pahang.

Method: In this study, researcher used an interventional study; pre-test and post-test for community nurses' knowledge on enteral nutrition and post-test for nursing care skills on enteral nutrition. This program had been organized in one day workshop at Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia, involved community nurses who working at community clinics under Ministry of Health Malaysia in Kuantan and Pekan, Pahang.

Result: The demographic data result reveal that 43.9% (n=36) of community nurses' ages are ranged from 30-39 years old. Majority of them are Malay and qualified as Diploma holder in nursing education, 95.1% (n=78) and 96.3% (n=79) respectively. In addition, 42.7% (n=35) of community nurses are having 11-15 years of experience as registered nurses. Pre and post-test community nurses' knowledge following the Knowledge Transfer Program shows significant result ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Knowledge Transfer Program had improved community nurses' knowledge and nursing care skill on enteral nutrition care for critically ill survivors in community setting.



002- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Family Support on Utilization of Adolescent Reproduction Health Service at the Area of Public Health Service (Puskesmas) of Martapura 1

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Abstract

Objective: Adolescent reproduction health should obtain special attention from various parties, but adolescent have not yet utilized reproduction health service qualitatively due to lack of family support factor and lack of knowledge on reproduction health service facility available. This study aims to identify the relationship of family support for utilization of adolescent reproduction health service.

Method: This research design used a *correlational* descriptive design with *cross sectional* approach. Sampling of 370 adolescents in the working area of Public Health Service (Puskesmas) Martapura 1 taken randomly. This research instrument using of questionnaire family support and utilization of adolescent reproduction health service. The data is analyzed by using univariat testing, and bivariat testing by using spearman correlation.

Results: Research result shows that there is a significant relationship between family support and utilization of adolescent reproduction health service (p value 0.000).

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the support provided by the family is very important for adolescents to be able to use adolescent reproductive health services properly. This research result has recommended in order that family and community can optimize their role in giving support to adolescent to increase the utilization of adolescent reproduction health service, and medical staff play important roles to increase socialization to parents and adolescent regarding the importance of utilization of adolescent reproduction health service.

Keywords: family support, utilization of adolescent reproduction health service, adolescent, reproduction health



003- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Patients' Perception in Reducing Risk Factors for Stroke

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ABSTRACT

Intruduction: Stroke is the second leading cause of death and the third leading cause of disability worldwide. However, 80% of risk factors for stroke can be modified.

Method: The purpose of this study is to identify and explore patients' experiences in reducing risk factors for stroke. This qualitative research is carried out by using phenomenology method. Seven participants were selected by purposive sampling at a health center (puskesmas) in Depok.

Result: The result of this study identifies three themes that describe the experiences of patients at high risk for stroke in seeking ways to reduce the risk factors. They are: various perceptions of patients at risk for stroke toward the risk, behavior that trigger stroke, and information about reducing the risk factors.

Conclusion: The result of this study shows that health education program that can increase the knowledge, awareness, motivation and ability to take care of patients at high risk for stroke is indispensable.

Keywords: risk factors, stroke, perception, behavior, health information



004- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Impulsivity in Depressed Clients

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Abstract

Background: The number of people experiencing depression is increasing globally. Most depressed sufferers have been more likely to show a decrease in energy and lose interest in activities until the emergence of suicidal ideas. Nevertheless, in studies most recently it was found that there was a risk of aggressive behavior in depressed clients.

Objective: This study aims to explore impulsivity as part of aggression in depressed clients.

Method: This study used a qualitative method with a phenomenological study approach. The number of participants in this study was 11 people. Data analysis was carried out using a thematic analysis.

Results: The study produced four themes, namely (1) uncontrolled anger as the initial expression of impulsivity, (2) anger manifestations through reckless actions (3) the homicide vs suicide thought during impulsive phase and (4) self-efficacy at the end of impulsivity.

Conclusions: Impulsivity is the main form of aggression in depressed clients. The characteristics of impulsivity in depressed clients are preceded by uncontrolled expressions of anger, followed by risky behaviors. They are then developed with the emergence of extreme thoughts and ended with the formation of self-efficacy. Nurses need to pay attention to impulsive behaviors in depressed clients, especially helping clients to build good coping strategies and improving the quality of social relations to clients so they can break the chain of characteristics of impulsivity.

Keywords: aggression; depression; impulsive behaviors; nursing; phenomenology



005- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Methodology in Validation of Translated HQoL Questionnaire: Adaptation of Equivalence Taxonomy and Cognition Model for Modified Cognitive Interviewing

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Abstract

Between original and translated questionnaires is essential to enable a valid data pooling and inter-study comparisons across cultures. Unlike quantitative methodology, cognitive interviewing provides researchers an understanding on how respondents mentally process questionnaire to affirm relevance and meaning of an item from respondents' perspectives. To propose a framework using equivalence and cognition models in assessing and finalising a HRQoL questionnaire – the Heart Quality-of-Life (Bahasa Malaysia version) derived from forward-backward (FB) and dual-panel (DP) methods of translation.

Method: Modified cognitive interviewing (CI) of purposively sampled patients (n=11_{forward-backward}; 11_{dual-panel}) was conducted after initial assessment by three sociolinguists. The cognition-equivalence model was derived to guide collection and analysis of data in CI. Descriptive data analysis was performed using text-summary approach and was peer-checked.

Results: Summary of findings was presented in a matrix structure according to assumptions underpinning cognition-equivalence model. The complementary and congruent findings of expert assessment and cognitive interviewing confirmed semantic and item equivalence, and unveiling the potential gaps to enable measures taken to enhance equivalence and aided decision made in finalisation of items.

Conclusion: The study findings show support to the potential adaptation of Herdman's et al. and Collins's models to enhance validity in cross-cultural adaptation and translation of questionnaires.

Keywords: health-related quality of life, translation equivalence, transcultural nursing, cognitive interviewing, cross-cultural adaptation



006- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

The Correlation between Compensation and Nurses' Job Performance in Indonesia: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Objective: The quality of nursing services is determined by nurses' job performance which is influenced by several factors including the provision of remuneration/ compensation/ incentive. The objectives of this study were: (1) to examine the strength of evidence for the correlation between the provision of remuneration/ compensation/ incentive and nurses' job performance; (2) to show the urgency of fair and proportional remuneration provision in order to improve nurses' job performance in Indonesia.

Method: This study was a systematic review of original English or Indonesian language articles, using the google scholar database, with publication period between January 1st 2014 and December 31st 2018.

Result: The result of this systematic review confirmed that there was a significant positive correlation between the provision of remuneration/ compensation/ incentive and nurses' job performance. Besides, the provision of fair and proportional remuneration/ compensation/ incentive affects not only nurses' job performance, but also nurses' organizational commitment, motivation and job satisfaction.

Conclusion: It is recommended to provide fair and proportional remuneration/ compensation/ incentive in order to improve nurses' job performance in Indonesia.

Keywords: compensation, incentive, job performance, remuneration



007- Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Factor influencing nurses' perceived practice towards prevention of catheter associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) in a Malaysian teaching hospital

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Abstract

Objective: CAUTI is reported as the most common healthcare-associated infection which accounts for 30% of HAI in the hospitals. Nurses play primary role in urinary catheter care, hence determining factors influencing nurses' practice may provide information to prevent incidences of CAUTI. To assess factors influencing nurses' perceived practice towards prevention of catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI).

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted on a random sample of 301 registered nurses from medical and surgical wards of a large teaching hospital. Data collected using self-administered questionnaire were analyzed using univariate and multivariate analysis with SPSS version 23.

Results: The results showed that 69.1% (n=208) of the nurses had good knowledge, 80.1% (n=241) had good attitude and 64.8% (n=195) had good perceived practice towards CAUTI prevention. Significant association was noted between nurses' knowledge level and demographic characteristics (age, gender, level of nursing education, years of experience). There were significant positive relationship between nurses' knowledge, attitude and perceived practice. Hierarchical multiple regression models suggested that attitude was the main predictor (37% of 44.1% of variance explaining perceived practice level) influencing nurses' perceived practice.

Conclusion: Overall, the nurses had good knowledge, attitude and perceived practice towards CAUTI prevention. This study highlighted that attitude was the important factor that influenced nurses practice, thus measures to foster nurses' attitude are essential rather than enhancing knowledge alone. Considering limitations of this study, further studies to measure nurses' actual practices and explore strategies to enhance nurses' behavior towards CAUTI prevention using multicenter approach are suggested.

Key words: CAUTI, perceived practice, preventive practice



008 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

**THE EFFECT OF HEALTH COUNSELING ABOUT HIV/AIDS ON PRISONER STIGMA IN
WOMEN'S PRISON CLASS II A TANGERANG**

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Abstract

Objective: Stigma is a major barrier to HIV / AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support. It is therefore necessary to provide information in the hope that with the message, people, groups or individuals can gain knowledge about better health including knowledge of HIV / AIDS. The aim to know the influence of health counseling on HIV / AIDS on prisoner stigma at Women's Prison Class II A Tangerang.

Method: Research methods used pre experimental design study with one group pretest-posttest design. The population in this study is all residents of Women's Class II A Tangerang. The sample in this study were 30 inmates who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sampling technique in this research is using purposive sampling. Health education is done with lectures and media leaflets. Data obtained by distributing questionnaires that have been valid and reliable. Univariate and bivariate data analysis using Dependent T test.

Result: The results is that 30 respondents are aged 35.07 years and most of them are 15 (50%) have medium education. Before health education mostly with stigma in high category is 17 (56,7%). After the health counseling was largely stigmatized in the low category of 25 (83.3%). There is an influence of health education about HIV / AIDS against the stigma of prison inmate at Women's Prison Class II A Tangerang with P value (0.000) <(0,05).

Conclusions: there is a health counseling effect on HIV / AIDS on the stigma of prison inmates. Prisons can work with health offices or related agencies through the AIDS Commission (KPA) to provide routine counseling on HIV and AIDS to improve knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS that impact on the stigma behavior of ODHA.

Keywords: Health Education, Stigma, Prisoners



009 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Period of Informational Support, Anxiety, and Satisfaction Among Patients' Family Members in Emergency Room Using Path Analysis

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Abstract

Objective: This study is conducted to determine the direct and indirect effect of the period of informational support from nursing in ER to the level of anxiety and satisfaction of patients' family member.

Method: Cross sectional design was used involving 74 patients' family members in an ER who were at least 18 years of age, able to speak Bahasa Indonesia, and having a relative admitted to the ER. The respondents were selected through purposive sampling technique. HARS and satisfaction questioners were used to collect information. The data was analyzed using Path analysis to evaluate causal models by examining the direct effect of informational support to satisfaction. This also analyze indirect effect of informational support to satisfaction through the HARS score as a mediator variable.

Results: Study shows that period of informational support has a greater direct ($\beta=0.599$) than indirect effect ($\beta=0.084$) to the family satisfaction. The results also show that informational support has a significant effect to the anxiety score and satisfaction of the family ($p<0.05$). Although the effect of informational support is significant, the magnitude effect of informational support to family satisfaction is fair ($R^2=0.359$).

Conclusion: Period of informational support has an effect to the anxiety and satisfaction of the patient's family in the ER.

Keywords: Informational support, emergency room, anxiety, satisfaction



010 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Nurses’ practices of spiritual care in paediatric palliative care: a systematic review of qualitative evidence

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Abstract

Objective: Paediatric palliative care (PPC) is an effective approach to help children and their families deal with life-limiting conditions. PPC encompasses holistic care, including spirituality, yet little is known about how nurses provide spiritual care. To identify, evaluate and synthesise qualitative evidence exploring how nurses provide spiritual care in PPC.

Methodology: A systematic search for qualitative studies conducted during the last 25 years was undertaken in electronic databases. All studies meeting the inclusion criteria were assessed by at least two independent reviewers for methodological quality using a standardised critical appraisal tool from the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Qualitative Assessment and Review Instrument (QARI). Data were extracted from the papers using a standardised data extraction tool and findings categorised based on similarity in meaning and then subjected to a meta-synthesis.

Results: Fifteen studies were included and three synthesised statements were generated from seven categories of findings. Nurses provided spiritual care by engaging in therapeutic communication with the child and family, strengthening the relationship between the child and family and facilitating religious practices of the child and family. Most studies did not specifically focus on spiritual care, yet the findings were implicit when related to the definition of spiritual care. The findings were dominated by studies conducted during end-of-life care in neonatal and paediatric intensive care settings.

Conclusion: These findings inform nurses’ practice in PPC and provide a basis for integration of spirituality concepts into nursing curricula. More research specifically examining nurses’ practice of spiritual care for children is needed.

Keywords: nurses’ practice, paediatric, palliative care, spirituality



011 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

The Relationship between Depression and Fatigue in Children with Cancer Undergoing Chemotherapy

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Abstract

Objective: Chemotherapy treatment often causes side effects in patients with cancer, which is fatigue. Treatment and diagnosis of cancer can cause psychological problems such as depression. Depression can cause inflammatory changes in the body, and there is evidence that inflammation is involved in fatigue pathophysiology. The purpose of this study was to find out the relationship between depression and fatigue.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design, and it also used consecutive sampling method with a sample of 30 children with cancer aged 8-12 years. This study used two instruments, in which those are the Fatigue Onkologi Anak-Allen (FOA-A) questionnaire to identify fatigue scores in children with cancer and Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC) to identify depression symptoms in children.

Results: The results showed that more than half of the children with cancer were depressed. The average score of fatigue in children with cancer (with symptoms of depression were 11.82, and children with cancer who have no signs of depression were 6.23) showed mild fatigue. The results of statistical tests found a significant relationship between depression and fatigue ($p = 0.003$) and between types of cancer and fatigue ($p = 0.018$). These results indicated that cancer children with depressive symptoms felt higher fatigue.

Conclusion: Nurses need to conduct an assessment on fatigue and depression felt by children so that they can carry out appropriate nursing interventions to reduce fatigue in children.

Keywords: Cancer; Children; Chemotherapy; Depression; Fatigue



012 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Relationship between Diabetic Foot Ulcers Profile and Ankle Brachial Index Score: A Preliminary Study of Wound Image Analysis

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Abstract

Objective: This research aims to analyze the relationship between diabetic foot ulcers profile and ankle brachial index (ABI) score. Profiles of diabetic foot ulcers, which include granulation, necrosis, fibrin and wound area, were measured based on an analysis of wound images.

Method: This quantitative research employed descriptive design with cross sectional method. Seventy six patients with diabetic foot ulcers were recruited purposively at 3 hospitals in Malang, Indonesia. The data collection includes patient characteristics data; measurement of ABI score with a foot Doppler device; measurements of granulation, necrosis, fibrin and wound area with the application of MowA. Research data were analyzed using Pearson and Spearman correlation tests.

Results: The number of male patients is 32 (42.1%) and the number of female patients is 44 (57.9%). The average age of the patients with diabetic foot ulcers is 59.97 ± 5.74 years; the average duration of diabetes mellitus is 4.74 ± 2.03 years; the average BMI is 24.52 ± 2.94 kg/m²; the average blood sugar level is 216.66 ± 77.47 mg/dl; patients with smoking history are 30 individuals (39.5%) and those without smoking history are 46 individuals (60.5%). Correlation test results show that ABI scores were significantly associated with granulation (p: 0.015; r: 0.278), necrosis (p: 0.000; r: -0.516), fibrin (p: 0.036; r: 0.240) and the extent of diabetic foot ulcers (p: 0.025; r: 0.258).

Conclusion: Necrosis has a strong relationship with ABI scores among all profiles of diabetic foot ulcers. Negative direction means that increasing ABI scores will reduce necrosis tissue in diabetic foot ulcers. Further research related to ABI as a predictor of the severity of damage to skin and tissue integrity in diabetic foot ulcers needs to be done.

Keywords: granulation, necrosis, fibrin, wound area, ABI score, diabetic foot ulcers



013 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Motivational Approach to Lifestyle Modification Intervention on Cardiometabolic Risk Profiles among Obese Adults: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of lifestyle modification intervention with a motivational approach (LMI-MA) on cardiometabolic risk (CMR) profiles among obese adults. This is a randomized controlled trial with an intervention group who received a 6-month LMI-MA and a control group, who received a 6-month standard LMI. The findings showed that the obese adults in the intervention group (n=40) had a positive outcome to the CMR profile through a significant reduction in the body mass index (p=0.002) and a significant rise in high-density lipoprotein level (p=0.021) after six months. The intervention group also achieved a reduction in the low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) level after six months. Contrariwise, the control group (n=39) had an unexpected significant rise in fasting blood glucose level (p=0.012) and the LDL and hs-CRP level were increased after six months. Both the intervention and control group also had a significant reduction in the waist circumference measurement after six months (p<0.05). The LMI-MA is clinically more effective than the standard LMI to improve the CMR profile of obese adults after six months.

Keywords: Obesity, cardiometabolic risk, adults, lifestyle modification



014 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Morning)

Soft Skill Elements in Structured Clinical Nursing Assessment for Undergraduate Nursing Student: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction: Acquiring soft skill competencies becomes increasingly important and relevant for nursing graduates. It is crucial to have holistic graduate nurses who equip with clinical skill and soft skill in current healthcare delivery system. Thus, soft skill competencies in clinical assessment of nursing students is a crucial issue for nursing academics.

Objective: The aim of this systematic review was to appraise and synthesize the available evidence that examines the soft skill elements in clinical nursing assessment for undergraduate nursing students.

Methods/Materials: The systematic review was in line with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Published quantitative and qualitative studies that examined the soft skill elements in nursing clinical skill assessment and clinical nursing practice were retrieved. Relevant studies were identified using combined approaches of electronic database such as Science direct, Sage Publication, CINAHL, Springer link, PubMed, Proquest, Ovid, and Clinicalkey for Nursing search with language filters but were limited to articles published from January 2000 to March 2019, handsearching journals and visually scanning references from retrieved studies. Two reviewers independently conducted the quality assessment, data extraction, and analysis on all included studies.

Result: This review screened 2708 articles including abstracts and full-text records, resulting in 17 included studies. Ten quantitative studies and 7 qualitative studies were identified for this evaluation. Many researchers have discussed the specific soft skills needed for nursing graduates to be successful. Without developing adequate soft skill elements in the clinical skill assessment, students are graduating unprepared to be successful in the workplace. Overall finding from the 17 studies described that there are still less pay attention on soft skill assessment in structured clinical skill assessment in undergraduate nursing students.

Conclusion: There is a need to consider and adopt soft skills in clinical skill assessment as in nursing education to improve the quality of nursing graduates and ultimately to create a positive impact on patient outcomes.

Keywords: soft skill, clinical nursing assessment, clinical nursing practice, undergraduate nursing student



001 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

Does Physical Activity and Body Weight Status Determine Musculoskeletal Health among Adolescents in Malaysia?

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Abstract

Introduction: Obesity in adolescents is a significant health concern which is associated with co-morbidities, jeopardizing musculoskeletal health in adulthood. Other than unhealthy diet, sedentary lifestyle is among the causes contributing to obesity.

Objective: Thus, this study was conducted to examine the association between physical activity (PA) and obesity among adolescents in rural and urban areas.

Methods: This cross-sectional study design involved 257 adolescents aged 13 to 19 years old. The participants were randomly selected from the secondary schools around Kelantan, Malaysia. Body weight and heights were measured and Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated. The students were asked to complete the International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form (IPAQ-S) to assess physical activities. Ethical clearance was obtained from both faculty and university, while permission to conduct the study was obtained from Ministry of Education, Schools, and parents.

Result: Adolescents in the urban area were having significantly higher BMI (p-value <0.001) and lower physical activity (p-value <0.001) than adolescents in the rural area. There was also significant association found between BMI and PA among urban and rural area.

Conclusion: Adolescents who are more active physically had lower BMI than adolescents who are less active physically. Having physically active could lower the body weight and BMI, hence increase the status of musculoskeletal health and could reduce the co-morbidity.

Keyword: Adolescents, BMI, Obesity, Physical Activity



002 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

The Correlation between Therapeutic Communication of Nurse with Anxiety Level of Pre-Operative Patients at Surgical Treatment Room in Tangerang General Hospital

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Abstract

Objective: both elective and emergency surgery cause anxiety in the patient. One of the factors that can decrease patient's anxiety is by giving therapeutic communication to preoperative patient because patient feel its interaction with nurse is opportunity to share knowledge, feeling and information in order to achieve optimal nursing goal. To know the relationship of therapeutic communication of nurse with anxiety level of pre operative patient's at the surgical treatment room in Tangerang General Hospital.

Method: correlative descriptive research with cross sectional approach. This research sampel was the patient of pre operation at the surgical treatment room in Tangerang General Hospital which were set as 84 patients. Sampling method used in this research with non probability sampling method, with quota sampling technique. Data obtained by distributing questionnaires that have been valid and reliable. Univariate and bivariate data analysis using chi-square test.

Results: from 84 preoperative patients most of whom were 50 (59.5%) had mild anxiety and 43 (51,2%) was stated that therapeutic communication of nurses in good category. There is a relationship between nurse therapeutic communication with patient anxiety with p value $0,000 < (0,05)$.

Conclusion: there is relationship therapeutic communication of nurse with anxiety level of pre operative patient's at the surgical treatment room in Tangerang General Hospital. Hospital was advised to improve the application of therapeutic communications of nurses while interacting with clients by holding trainings related to therapeutic communication of nurses on a regular and ongoing basis involving hospital management.

Keywords: Anxiety, Therapeutic Communication



003 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

Relation between Family Emotional Support and Stress Management in Adult Hypertension in Pringsewu Regency, Lampung

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Abstract

Objective: Complications of disease caused by hypertension such as stroke and kidney failure, long and expensive treatment programs trigger stress in hypertension. Family emotional support is needed to shape a person's adaptive behavior to stress that is felt through stress management. The aim of study was to identify the relation between family emotional support and stress management abilities in hypertensive adults in Pringsewu Regency, Lampung.

Method: The research method used descriptive correlation with cross sectional approach. The number of samples in the study were 162 hypertensive adults, obtained through a consecutive sampling method for people who made health visits in the work area of the Pringsewu Regency health center. Data were analyzed using Pearson test and multiple linier regression.

Result: The results showed that there was a relation between family emotional support and stress management (p value = 0,005, r = 0,219) and income was the most related factor to stress management abilities after being controlled by age, education and family emotional support.

Conclusion: It is necessary to increase the provision of family emotional support in the form of giving love, attention and safe feeling so that stress management skills can be better.

Keyword: family emotional support, stress management, adult hypertension.



004 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

Association of Uric Acid Level with Severe Preeclampsia in Pregnancy Women in RSUD Dr. H Abdul Moeloek Province Lampung

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Abstract

Background: Preeclampsia is a syndrome of pregnancy after 20 weeks gestation and is one of obstetric emergencies. An early detection to diagnosis of preeclampsia is needed to avoid a poor prognosis of preeclampsia. Uric acid during pregnancy is one of preeclampsia biomarkers that can be used as a diagnostic assessment of preeclampsia. The purpose of this study is to know the association of uric acid level with severe preeclampsia in pregnancy women in RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province.

Method: The design of this research is case control. Case population were pregnant women with preeclampsia and control population were pregnant women without preeclampsia. sample of case consist 31 respondents and case-control consist 31 respondents. Incidence preeclampsia data obtained while the examination acid levels obtained from laboratory tests. Chi-Square analysis is used to do bivariate analysis.

Results: Pregnant women with preeclampsia have elevated uric acid levels of (74.2%) than the control (without preeclampsia) group (35.5%). Based on bivariate analysis, the value of $p = 0.0005$ and OR 5.227 (95% CI = 1.7 to 15.5).

Conclusion: There is a assosiation high levels of uric acid during pregnancy that increased the risk of preeclampsia by 5 times when compared with normal uric acid levels during pregnancy.

Keywords: preeclampsia, pregnancy, uric acid



005 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

Children's Participation in Health Care Decisions: The Experiences of Children

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Abstract

Objective: There has been increasing shifts toward recognising the importance of children's rights with many initiatives to realise and uphold the rights of children in Malaysia. The aim of this study was to explore children's participation in decisions regarding their nursing care from the perspective of the children, their parents, and nurses in an oncological ward in Malaysia.

Methods: This was a focused ethnographic study. Participant observation was carried out with 61 participants (21 children, 21 parents, and 19 nurses) in the paediatric oncology-haematological ward, Malaysia. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 21 participants (6 children, 7 parents, and 8 nurses). The existing documents pertinent to the research focus were examined to validate the participant observations and interview findings. Data were analysed using Roper and Shapira's (2000) focused ethnographic data analysis techniques.

Results: There were different degrees of the participation of children in decisions among children diagnosed with leukaemia, including: being physically present, being informed, being consulted where children can express their wishes and opinions, and being able to make their own decisions. The degrees to which children participated in decisions fluctuated throughout the course of their hospitalization; moving from lesser degrees of participation to greater involvement and vice-versa.

Conclusion: The children want to be involved and really appreciate participation in communication and decisions but their opportunities for participation are somewhat limited. This study calls for a flexible model to assess children's preferences for participation and different forms of participation for children in relation to decision-making in paediatric oncology.



006 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

A Literature Review on Intervention Program for Diabetic Foot Care

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Abstract

Objective: The rising of diabetic prevalence in Malaysia indirectly accountable for incidence of diabetic foot ulcer. Prevention activity plays a crucial role in managing diabetes foot ulcer complication. To explore the best available intervention for diabetic foot care in reducing diabetic foot ulcers and improving diabetic foot care behavior.

Methods: Online database (ProQuest, CINAHL, Science Direct) and Google Scholar was employed in retrieving relevant articles. Keywords of *diabetic foot care, diabetic foot care program, diabetic foot care intervention, diabetic foot education* are being used for data retrieval integrated with PICO analysis. Articles were being categorized according The Joanna Briggs Institute's level of evidence.

Result: Total of 7423 articles has been retrieved. After screening analysis carried out, only 15 articles included in data qualitative synthesis. The articles selected within ten years duration (2007-2017) and categorized as systematic review paper ($n = 1$), randomized control trials ($n = 3$), quasi-experimental study ($n = 3$), pre-test – post-test study ($n = 4$), cohort study ($n = 2$), cross-sectional ($n = 1$) and surveys ($n = 1$). Effective approach (group or individual), project leader, specialized skill required and adaptation of technology are synthesized theme from analysis, looking for best method in designing new program.

Conclusion: Combination of identified approach would be helpful in designing technology friendly program for managing diabetic foot care behavior. Embedding of technology in current health care system provides beneficial for nurses during delivery foot care education to public as we are in new era of globalized world.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus; Diabetic Foot Care Program; Foot Care; literature review



007 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

mHealth Program on Diabetes Mellitus Management: A Review

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Abstract

Objective: People nowadays strongly hold on smartphone in their daily life activities as a result of technology advancement. Health care system should move forward to match industrial revolution. Technology integration should provide an insight for appropriate intervention in health care system i.e. engagement in required health behavior such as prevention for diabetic complications. To explore existing mobile health intervention program for diabetic foot care.

Methods: Relevant articles were retrieved via online database (CINAHL, ProQuest, Science Direct, BMJ). *Diabetic foot care mobile application, diabetic care mobile application, mobile health program for diabetic, mobile apps for diabetic foot care* are among keywords that being used in retrieving relevant articles. PICO analysis carried out after categorizing articles according to The Joanna Briggs Institute's level of evidence.

Result : 2153 of articles were retrieved with only 9 eligible for data qualitative synthesis. Duration of articles selected is within 10 years (2008-2018). The articles were categorized as randomized control trials ($n = 1$), cohort study ($n = 1$), pre-test-post-test study ($n = 3$), cross-sectional ($n = 2$), bench research/expert opinion ($n = 2$). Different types of mobile health program, different target group of mobile health (either to professional or patient), and integration of face to face and long distance session to patients are among the findings extracted from the articles.

Conclusions: Most of mobile health interventions carried out caters for general diabetes care with minimal component of foot care. No specific study on mobile application program focus on foot care.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus; Diabetic Foot Care Program; Foot Care; literature review



008 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

Level of Knowledge Regarding Management of Patients with Permanent Pacemaker among Nurses

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Abstract

Objective: The pacemaker may induce musculoskeletal attention of the diaphragm, the pectoral or the intercostal muscles due to extracardiac stimulation normally. The increase in the number of patients with the need for pacemaker implant assistance in the health services sector in Malaysia has resulted in an increased need for nurses to have expertise in patient care with pacemaker implantation. The pacemaker may induce musculoskeletal attention of the diaphragm, the pectoral or the intercostal muscles due to extracardiac stimulation normally. Therefore, this study was conducted to measure analyze the level of knowledge among nurses regarding the management of patients with pacemaker implantation.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted among all nurses at the critical care unit, intensive care unit, cardiac rehabilitation ward, investigation clinical laboratory, and non-invasive clinical laboratory in a public hospital in Kelantan. A survey form was adapted from HadiAtiyah and translated by the expert committee with Cronbach's alpha 0.7. Data were analyzed for descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation test using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.

Results: Results from all respondents (n=70), 48.6 % of the respondents had a moderate knowledge about patient management with pacemaker implantation. 32.9 % had a low level of knowledge and only 13.6% had high knowledge regarding management of patient with pacemaker implantation. There is a significant difference between the level of knowledge and demographic data that is between the level of education (p=0.027), age (p=0.011) and length of service (p=0.015). There is no significant relationship between knowledge and demographic data such as gender (p=0.481), marital status (p=0.315), and post-basic (p=0.067).

Conclusions: Level of knowledge among nurses about management of patient with pacemaker implantation is minimum. Additional education and exposure among nurses are needed to enhance the knowledge of nurses and improve the quality of care among patients with pacemaker implant.

Keywords: knowledge, management, nurses, pacemaker, nurses



009 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

Save The Future: Enhancing Substance Abuse Refusal Skill in Adolescent

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Abstract

Objective: Adolescent are vulnerable to get negative influenced as substance abuse. Therapeutic group therapy and assertiveness training are nursing intervention that is expected to increased substance abuse refusal skill in adolescent. The goals oh the research to determine the effect of therapeutic group therapy and assertiveness training against substance abuse refusal skill in Junior High School.

Method: The research design is quasi-experimental pre-posttest without control group and 87 adolescent in Junior High School was chosen by using purposive sampling technique. Instrument in this research is using Drugs Avoidance and Self Efficacy Scale (DASES) which is used to measure of substance abuse refusal skill. Data were analyzed using central tendency, paired t test, and repeated ANOVA.

Result: The results showed significantly increased of substance abuse refusal skill after therapeutic group therapy and assertiveness training ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Nursing intervention using therapeutic group therapy and assertiveness training is recommended to increase substance abuse refusal skill who can prevent substance abuse in adolescent.

Keywords: Adolescent, Substance Abuse Refusal Skill, Therapeutic Group Therapy, Assertiveness Training.



010 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

Effect of Foot Massage With Lavender Massage Oil and Rindik Traditional Music on Systolic Blood Pressure's Older Person with Hypertension

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Abstract

Objective: This research aimed at to determine the effect of foot massage with lavender massage oil and rindik traditional music (one of traditional music in Bali) on systolic blood pressure among older person with hypertension in Bali.

Method: This study design was quasi experiment with pre-posttest design approach. Sampling technique in this research is purposive sampling. The inclusion criterias are older person who recorded in report of Community Health Center of Penebel II and Kediri I as older person diagnosed hypertension and get the same antihypertensive drug, older person who do not use herbal medicine to lowering blood pressure and able to communicate in the Balinese or Indonesian language. The samples of this research are 64 respondents, that is divided into 32 respondents as an intervention group and 32 respondents as a control group. The intervention group recieved foot massage with lavender massage oil and traditional music of rindik for 12 sessions during six weeks for 33 minutes in each session. The instrument used to collect data was the systolic blood pressure observation sheet. Data analysis used is pooled t-test because has been qualified significantly for the normal distribution.

Result: The statistical result showed there is the significantly effect of foot massage with lavender massage oil and traditional music of rindik on systolic blood pressure (p value $< 0,001$) among older person with hypertension. Mean of the difference of systolic blood pressure in intervention group ($18,91 \text{ mmHg} \pm 5,354$) is higher than control group ($-1,13 \text{ mmHg} \pm 5,718$). Mean difference of the difference of systolic blood pressure between the intervention and control group is $20,031 \text{ mmHg}$.

Conclusion: This intervention can be used as one of complementary intervention in community health nursing care plan option for controlling older person with hypertension and decreasing risk of incremental complications as a result of high systolic blood pressure.

Keywords: Hypertension, Systolic, Older Person, Foot Massage, Lavender Massage Oil, Rindik



011 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room Flores B (Day)

**The Study of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among Diabetic Patients
During Ramadan at Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan**

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Abstract

Objective: Diabetic patients are permit to carry out devotion of fasting by following appropriate diet regimen, medication adjustment and recommended daily physical activity. However, those who do not follow the medical guidance put them in high risk to get acute complication associated with fasting. As patients do not have awareness regarding the importance of abiding the medical guidance, it cause challenge to medical health provider to encounter the problem and to identify the potential risk during fasting period. To evaluate the level of knowledge, attitude and practice among diabetic patients during Ramadan at Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan (HTAA).

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted, where 62 participants who are Muslim of diabetic patients were involved in this study. Convenience sampling was applied and the study was conducted in HTAA including medical ward, orthopedic ward, surgical ward, eye ward and diabetic clinic. This study adopted questionnaire from previous study and there are 4 parts of the questions which are regarding socio-demographic data, knowledge, attitude and practice.

Result: There were significant association between the total score of attitude (p-value is 0.008) and practice (p-value is 0.049) among diabetic patients during Ramadan with their level of education background where those participants who come from tertiary school demonstrate better attitude and practice.

Conclusion: There is significant association between level of attitude and practice with level of education among the participants. It implies that those have higher education background possessed better attitude and practice management of diabetic fasting during Ramadan.

Key words: Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Diabetic, fasting, Ramadan



001 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Assessing Effectiveness of Regular Repositioning in Preventing Pressure Ulcers in Children

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Abstract

Objective: Pressure ulcers have adverse effects on health. Thus, early detection of damage to skin integrity is important for preventing the occurrence of pressure sores. Meanwhile, two-hourly repositioning is a nursing intervention performed to prevent pressure ulcers. This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of regular repositioning for preventing pressure sores. The Braden Q Scale is an instrument that predicts skin breakdown caused by pressure ulcers.

Method: The designs used *quasi experiment pretest and posttest nonequivalent control group*; 93 participants were selected through a nonprobability sampling technique by consecutive sampling (43 for the intervention group and 50 for the control group). Respondents in the intervention group were repositioned every 2 hours, and the control group received pressure mattress which is done for 14 days or until the child can go home.

Result: The fundings suggest that there is a significant difference in the Braden Q scores from before and after repositioning of the intervention group and the control group using pressure mattress ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Nurses are expected to be able to detect early damage to skin integrity by using the Braden Q Scale and to implement regular repositioning.

Keywords: Braden Q, Pressure ulcer, Repositioning



002 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

The Related Factors of Phlebitis Among Low Birth Weight Infants in Perinatology Ward

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Abstract

Objective: Peripheral intravenous line placement might lead to some risks and complications in low birth weight babies (LBW). The incidence of phlebitis in LBW indicates varied percentages. This study aimed to analyze the causative factors of phlebitis among LBW in a perinatology ward.

Method: The design of this study was cross-sectional and involved 106 LBW who fitted the inclusion criteria. The samples were selected using a consecutive sampling technique. Data were collected when the LBW started receiving infusions until the infusion were stopped under certain conditions. The instruments used were the Infusion Nurses Society (INS) phlebitis scale and the Neonatal Infant Pain Scale (NIPS).

Result: The variables related to phlebitis under bivariate analysis included clinical experience of intravenous insertion (< 2 years) ($p = 0.015$), did not use infusion pumps ($p = 0.037$), site of insertion ($p = 0.014$), neonatal birth weight ($p = 0.037$), and the administration of total parenteral nutrition ($p = 0.006$). Multivariate analysis showed that the most significant risk factor of phlebitis was the nurses' clinical experience of intravenous insertion (< 2 years).

Conclusion: Therefore, the results of this study can be considered to improve the quality of nursing care in perinatology ward.

Keywords: peripheral intravenous, low birth weight babies, phlebitis



003 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Distraction Technique (Squeezing A Squishy Object) Effectively Controls Pain in Children During Intravenous Catheter Insertion

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to identify the effect of distraction technique involving squeezing a squishy object on pain in children during intravenous catheter insertion.

Method: In this work, the control group posttest-only quasi-experimental design was used. This study involved 50 participants aged 3–15 years and were assigned into either intervention or control group. The intervention group was provided with a squishy object to squeeze as a form of distraction during intravenous catheter insertion, whereas the control group received routine hospital procedure using deep breathing. Pain was measured by using the Wong Baker Faces Scale for 3–8 years old and the Visual Analog Scale or Numeric Rating Scale for children older than 8 years.

Result: Mann–Whitney analysis reveals significant difference in pain level between the intervention and control groups ($p < 0,001$; $\alpha = 0.05$).

Conclusion: The distraction technique involving squeezing a squishy object effectively reduced pain in children during intravenous catheter insertion and is recommended for pain management in nursing care in pediatric ward.

Keywords: Distraction, intravenous insertion, pain



004 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Dimensions of Stress in Parents with Autistic Children

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Abstract

Objective: Parents of children with autism are at increased risk for stress and other mental health problems. While treatment is mainly focused on the child, parent somehow gets stressed more and more.

Method: Therefore, it is the aim of this research to identify the source of stress in the parents with autistic children based on their scores in Parenting Stress Index Fourth Edition (PSI-4). This research will identify the lowest and highest parenting stress level for each of the Child Domain, and Parent Domain sub-scales from the PSI-4. This study consisted of 52 parents of children with autism who had completed the PSI-4. Their scores within the PSI-4 subscales were then analysed and compared.

Result: The study found that the child's distractibility/hyperactivity and parent's depression symptom contribute to the highest stress level. Meanwhile, the child's demandingness and the parents' spousal relationship contribute to the lowest stress level.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the result of this study may help to determine suitable treatment for the parents based on the stress factors that had been examined.

Keywords: autism; stress; parenting; PSI-4; children



005 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Mother's Enjoyment in Baby-Led Weaning: A Phenomenological Study in Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective : Baby-led weaning (BLW) has recently become a popular method of introducing complementary food among mothers. This qualitative study aimed to explore mothers' experience in introducing complementary food by using the BLW method in Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi, Indonesia.

Method : Thirteen participants introduced complementary food with the BLW method for at least six months. Data was collected through in-depth interviews and then analyzed. The following themes emerged: allowing the child to decide, worrying about the child's condition, maintaining a supportive environment during meals, searching for information before and during BLW implementation, feeling distressed in the beginning, and feeling content despite the difficulty of implementing BLW.

Result :The results suggested that the mothers' experience in applying the BLW method was quite varied. The findings also explained how they applied BLW and how it affected their children. The study limitations was the low diversity of the participants' background.

Conclusion :The authors recommend further study on the growth and development of children undergoing BLW in Indonesia.

Keywords: BLW, Infant feeding process, Mothers' experience



006 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Healthcare Professionals' Experiences of Delivering Sexual and Reproductive Health Services to Adolescents: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Objective: This literature review outlines the process of searching for relevant evidence-based literature related to the provision of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) to adolescents both in Malaysia and worldwide.

Method: This review was conducted systematically to illuminate the gap in knowledge and practice that highlights the relevance of future study in Malaysia. The search was limited to English and Malay language peer-reviewed articles published between 2002 and 2018. A total of 32 relevant articles were identified and reviewed. These studies were conducted in Africa, Europe, Asia, the United States of America, Oceania and in Muslim countries such as Egypt, Iran, Turkey and Malaysia.

Result: The general focus of the included studies was the experiences and views of healthcare professionals (HCPs), including their knowledge and attitudes in providing SRH information, contraception, emergency contraception, abortion care, confidentiality and improving adolescents' uptake of health services.

Conclusion: This review suggested the potential tensions that exist between the desire to prevent unwanted pregnancies and the provision of effective and adolescent-friendly SRH services in societies that disapprove of adolescents' premarital sexual activity, contraception use and abortion services.

Keywords: healthcare professionals, sexual and reproductive health, adolescents, experiences.



007 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Parents' Experience in Taking Care of Critically Ill Children While Hospitalization

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Abstract

Background: Admission of a critically ill child to the intensive care unit can cause anxiety and stress to the parents.

Objective: To explore the experiences of parents in taking care of their critically ill child in the Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) or Paediatric intensive care unit (PICU) in a Malaysian hospital.

Method: A total of ten parents were interviewed and selected by purposive sampling. The data was then analysed using thematic analysis based on Colaizzi's (1978) approach.

Findings: The study identified four emergent themes from the data, which were participation in care, participation in decision making, challenges and coping mechanisms throughout the child's hospitalization. Parents have emphasized on the importance of their participation in care and decision making of their child. They also have their own coping mechanisms that would make the journey less traumatic to them.

Conclusion: Nurses must enhance their communication skills and improve nurse-parent relationships.

Keywords: “Challenges”, “Coping mechanism”, “Experiences of parents”, “Needs of parents”, “Neonatal intensive care”, “Paediatric intensive care”.



008 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Fear of Recurrence in Gynecological Cancer Survivors : A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Objectives: One of the health problems faced by survivors of gynecological cancer is the occurrence of recurrence which is one of the most important psychological issues. The purpose of this study explores the in-depth perception of fear of recurrence of women survivors of cancer gynecology.

Methods: This study used a descriptive qualitative study with 10 participants recruited in four months in one of referral hospitals in Jakarta. A purposive sampling method was used in this study based on the specified inclusion criteria. The data were collected by depth interviews.

Results: This study revealed two themes, namely, factors that triggered the fear of relapsing and the responses. The first theme came with two sub-themes, namely the family aspect don't provide support and the source of information really not necessarily true will trigger a fear of recurrence. From these factors various responses fear of recurrence with four sub-themes, i.e. of anxious thoughts, fear of relapsing lead by screening examinations, fear of activity disturbances, and fear of relapse after completion of cancer treatment therapy.

Conclusion: Survivors of gynecological cancer have various trigger factors for relapsing fears as well as various responses that affect their psychological conditions. It is hoped that health services for cancer survivors will cover all phases of treatment, including after completing treatment.

Keywords: Cancer survivors, trigger factors, fear of recurrence



009 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Paternal Self-Efficacy in The Patriarchal Culture of Kupang City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: Paternal self-efficacy is an attribute related to the involvement and motivation of fathers. Individuals who have high self-efficacy will show a greater motivation to achieve a particular goal than individuals who have low self-efficacy. This study aims to describe the socio-demographic characteristics and paternal self-efficacy of fathers in the city of Kupang.

Method: We applied a cross-sectional approach using cluster random sampling to a sample of 150 men drawn from the Oepoi and Pasir Panjang health centers, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, located in an area with a predominantly patriarchal cultural environment. A socio-demographic questionnaire and a general self-efficacy questionnaire comprised the instruments used in this study.

Results: The results show that the majority of fathers in Kupang are in late adulthood, highly educated, have jobs, have income higher than the minimum regional income of Kupang, have two or more children, and have high paternal self-efficacy.

Conclusion: Even in their patriarchy society, fathers in Kupang show high paternal self-efficacy. Higher paternal self-efficacy is a foundation for involving males in childbearing periods in their families.

Keywords: paternal self-efficacy, socio-demographic factors, Kupang



010 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

Perspectives of Adolescent Girls in Maintaining Their Reproductive Health: A Descriptive Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Objective: Young women are faced with very complex problems, especially at the age of 15-19 years. Some research results show that there are still many young marriages and high premarital sexual behavior, resulting in the high unwanted pregnancy. The problem of adolescents is very closely related to the nature of adolescents in addition to great curiosity also likes adventure and challenges and tends to dare to bear the risk of her actions without being preceded by careful consideration.

Methods: A convenience sample of 12 adolescent girls ages 13 to 19 was recruited through at three schools in Bogor, West Java Indonesia, four mothers, and two teachers and two nurses. Data were collected using individual interviews and focus groups. Individual interviews focus on knowledge and attitudes towards reproductive health and the need for information media desired by adolescent girls. Focus groups were held to validate findings from interviews. Verbatim transcripts of audiotapes, observation notes, and demographic data were primary data for analysis. Content analysis was used in analysis and interpretation of qualitative data to formulate meaningful categories, themes, and patterns.

Result: Common themes that emerged included adolescent girls have a very important understanding about puberty, maintain their reproductive health, the obstacles for seeking help for reproductive health, they need information that is accurate and easily accessible and could overcome the reproductive health problems they experienced.

Conclusion: Adolescent girls need comprehensive reproductive health knowledge, and youth-friendly health services, which can obtain information easily and reliably through media that can be a source of information and can interact with friends and health workers

Keywords: Adolescent girls, healthy reproduction



011 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda A

The Impact of Conservation Energy Model to Febrile Neutropenia in Children with Cancer

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Abstract

Objective: Febrile neutropenia is a complication of chemotherapy that occurs in children with cancer. The aim of this paper was to provide an overview of the application of the Levine energy conservation model in cancer children with febrile neutropenia.

Method: The method of this study was a case study of five children with cancer who hospitalized with febrile neutropenia used nursing process approach. The nursing process according to the Levine energy conservation model focuses on increasing the body's adaptability through four body conservation, namely personal integrity, structural integrity, social integrity, and energy conservation.

Result: Trophycognosis that appeared in the five cases was hyperthermia and the risk of infection transmission. The other nursing problems were nutritional imbalances, less than the body's needs and the risk of bleeding.

Conclusion: These problems can inhibit adaptation process of children with cancer from side effect of the treatment and the disease itself in achieving self integrity.

Keywords: children with cancer, Levine Energy Conservation Model, febrile neutropenia



001 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

The Relationship Between Food Safety Knowledge and Snack Food Selection Among Family Living with School Age Children

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Abstract

Objective: Snack food selection is still a problem for school-aged children. The cause of problems in child snack food selection will affect the health of school-aged children.

Method: The research design used is cross sectional with the Chi Square test applied to analyse the knowledge level relationship of food safety in families with the selection of school-aged children's snacks food of 110 students in grade 4 to grade 6 and the students' mothers, selected by means of proportionate stratified random sampling at Islamic Primary School Al-Inayah of East Jakarta. The questionnaire is in the form of Food Frequency Questionnaire to measure the selection of school-aged children's snacks and Food Safety Questionnaire for family knowledge level, especially students' mothers.

Results: The results showed that 55.4% of children selected unhealthy food and their mothers' knowledge level of food safety was 94.1%, a sufficient knowledge level. In addition, it was proved that there was no significant relationship between mother's knowledge level with the selection of school-aged children ($P = 0.690$). Furthermore, it indicated that mother with sufficient knowledge has a chance of 0.605 times to have children with unhealthy food selection compared to a well-knowledgeable mother. School-aged children have been able to make their own decisions including food selection.

Conclusion: The results of this study recommend to school-aged children and families, especially students' mother about the importance of knowledge on food safety as well as safe and healthy food selection for school-aged children to consume.

Keywords: school-aged children, snack food selection, family knowledge level, food safety



002 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Knowledge and Practice of Burn First Aid among Household Parents

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Abstract

Objective: Children at home are vulnerable to the risks of injuries and accidents which require first aid from the parents, as the first responsible person. Thus, Tthe objective of this study is to assess the level of knowledge and practice of burn first aid management among household parents.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted among household parents in Taman Desa Darul Naim, Pasir Tumbuh, Kelantan Malaysia. The survey was adapted from Davies et al., and translated by the expert committee with Cronbach’s alpha 0.7. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) of descriptive analysis, independent t-test and Chi-square test.

Results: A total of 80 respondents participated, 46.3% showed minimum knowledge on burn first aid, 47.5% have moderate knowledge and 6.3% high knowledge. There is a significant relationship between the demographic data and the knowledge on burn first aid for gender ($p=0.02$). No significant relationship between the level of knowledge and level of education ($p=0.29$) and age ($p=0.09$).

Conclusions: The findings indicated that the level of knowledge on burn first aid is limited. Education to household parents including demonstration of burn first aid is needed to promote safe action and prevent further injury among the community.

Keywords: burn first aid, household, knowledge, parents, practice, burn first aid, household, parents



003 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Family Support for Girls Who are Victims of Sexual Violence

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Abstract

Objective: Every child has the right to survival, to grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination. However, there are still many problems faced today, especially in Indonesia. This study aims to determine family support for girls who are victims of sexual violence.

Method: This study uses qualitative research methods with an approach in depth interview with audio recordings, field notes, documentation. Participants in this study were families who had family members/girls victims of sexual violence. Sampling using purposive sampling technique that fits the inclusion criteria. The interview was recorded and made a word for word transcription. Transcripts of interviews were analyzed by Colaizzi's steps.

Results: The results of the study showed that there were four themes namely family informational support, family assessment support, family instrumental support, family emotional support.

Conclusion: family support is needed by girls who are victims of sexual violence in helping their survival.

Keywords: girls, family support, sexual violence



004 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

The Contribution of Family Functions, Knowledge, and Attitudes in Under-Five Children with Stunting in Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to analyze the relationship of family's function, knowledge and attitudes of families with the nutritional status of stunting children.

Method: The design of this study used a cross-sectional approach. The population was the mothers of under-five children with stunting. The samples were 129 respondents selected by purposive sampling. The dependent variables in this study were family function, knowledge, and attitude, while the independent variable was the nutritional status of stunting children. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Data were then analyzed using the Spearman rho test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results: The results showed that there was no relationship between family function and nutritional status of stunting children ($p = 0.553$, $r = 0.053$), however there was a significant relationship of knowledge ($p = 0.004$, $r = 0.249$) and attitude ($p = 0.000$, $r = 0.637$) with the nutritional status of under five children who are stunting.

Conclusion: The occurrence of under-five children with a stunting nutritional status is determined by the caregiving in the family, the nurses need to develop a counseling program about child nutrition in the family as an effort to prevent the occurrence of stunting in under-five children.

Keyword: family functions, knowledge, attitudes, stunting, under-five children



005 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

The Correlation between the Perception of Women of Child Bearing Age of Cervical Cancer and Their Motivation to Have Pap Smear Tests at *Prodia* Laboratory in Banjarmasin

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Abstract

Objective: According to Basic Health Research 2018, the prevalence rate of cancer in Indonesia reached at 1.79 per 1000 people, it increased by 1.4 per 1000 people in 2013. Cervical cancer is the second highest number of cancer in women at 23,4 per 100.000 people with the average mortality of 13,9 per 100.000 people. This increasing number continues to rise every year, thus, the government should do several actions, one of them is that Pap Smear method. However, many women of child bearing age have not known this disease and the method of Pap Smear.

Method: The objective of this research is that to look at the relation between the perception of women of child bearing age of cervical cancer and their motivation to have pap smear test at the *Prodia* Laboratory in Banjarmasin. This study employed a cross sectional method with a consecutive sampling technique that involved 52 women of child bearing age who had a Pap Smear test at *Prodia* Laboratory. The univariate analysis was used to look at the distribution of frequency of educational levels, age, the number of children, and occupations whereas bivariate analysis used chi-square.

Result: The result showed the *p value of 0.0021 (p<0.05)*, *Prevalence Ratio of 3.24 ; CI 95% 1.37 – 7.60*, this means that there is a correlation between the perception of women of child bearing age of cervical cancer and their motivation to have pap smear tests at *Prodia* laboratory in Banjarmasin.

Keywords: cervical cancer, motivation, Pap Smear, perception



006 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Effect of Oxytocin Massage on Onset of Breast Milk Expenditure on Post Partum Sectio Caesarea at Bhinneka Bakti Husada Hospital South Tangerang City

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Abstract

Objective: The problems about breast milk secretion in the first days after delivery has led to the realization of exclusive breastfeeding. Delayed of the breast milk secretion can be caused by inhibition of secretion of oxytocin that very important in the fluency of breast milk's secretion. Oxytocin massage is the effective way to stimulate the secretion of oxytocin. This research aimed to determine the effect of oxytocin massage on the onset of lactation for post natal mother with caesarean delivery.

Method: Researcher used Post Test Only with Control Group design, sampling technique that used is Nonprobability Sampling with Consecutive Sampling. The sample are 40 post natal women with caesarean delivery who were divided into 2 groups: 20 women for the intervention group and 20 women for the control group that was not given oxytocin massage. Data collection were used observation sheets and the data analyzed used fisher exact test.

Result: The result of fisher exact test showed the value obtained p value 0,111 which means $p > (0,05)$ that means that there is no significant effect of onset lactation among post natal women with caesarean delivery in intervention group with women in control group.

Conclusion: Based on research result, it was recommended that every post natal mothers remains given oxytocin massage, the postnatal mothers can also be assisted in applying oxytocin massage for their family at home and can disseminate to other communities thereby increasing public knowledge about oxytocin massage.

Keywords: Onset Lactation, Post Cesarean Section Women, Oxytocin Massage



007 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Relationship of Verbal Aggressiveness with Self-Esteem and Depression in Verbally Aggressive Adolescents at Public Middle School

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the relationships of the verbal aggressiveness with self-esteem, and depression in early adolescents who were perpetrators of verbal aggression.

Method: This study used quantitative, cross-sectional, descriptive-correlative design. Using a purposive sampling technique, we recruited 415 junior high school students in Jakarta Indonesia that had committed verbal aggression. The measurement tools in this study were the Verbal Aggressiveness Scale (VAS), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), and 11- ITEM Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale (KADS-11); all had been tested for validity and reliability.

Results: Of all participants, 55.9% reported committing a moderate level of verbal aggressiveness, 45.5% had low self-esteem, and 50.4% experienced depression. Verbal aggressiveness, low self-esteem, and depression occurred more frequently among the adolescent girls. The results of the Pearson product-moment test showed a significant relationship between verbal aggressiveness and self-esteem ($p = 0.000$), while the Mann-Whitney test also indicated the relationship between verbal aggressiveness and depression ($p = 0.000$).

Conclusions: The verbal aggressiveness is associated with the self-esteem and depression of the adolescents who committed verbal aggressiveness. This study recommends educational institutions, health institutions, and parents to pay more attention to the incidence of verbal aggression in adolescents, especially in early adolescents.

Keywords: Verbal aggressiveness, verbal aggression, early adolescents, depression, self-esteem



008 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

The Perception and Experience of Indonesian Healthcare Professionals In Performing Islamic Female Circumcision in the Urban Areas

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Abstrack

Objective: Islamic Female Circumcision (IFC) has been practising by some muslim doctors, nurses and midwives in Indonesia although the practice has been controversial. IFC has been known similar with Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) which prohibited by WHO. The practice has been regulated by Indonesian Ministry of Health but the knowledge of IFC was not supported in the curriculum of health professional' education. This study aimed to explore the perception and experience of Indonesian healthcare professionals in practising IFC.

Method: Interpretive qualitative method with semi-structured interviewed has been used. Seven participants (doctor, nurse, midwives) were recruited and thematic analysis together with member checking was used to maintain trustworthiness.

Result: Four themes reveals from the participants thoughts, these include: Islamic female circumcision is different with FGM, IFC is part of syari'a that needs to be socialized, the benefits of IFC and the differences around female circumcision techniques. IFC is not only religion matter, it relates to women and child health.

Conclusion: Therefore, the practice of IFC should be regulated by Indonesian Ministry of Health and included in the curriculum of health professional' education.

Keywords: Perception, experience, Islam, female circumcision, health



009 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Self-Care and Unpleasant Symptoms in Indonesian Postpartum Mothers with Twin Babies: A Nursing Case Report

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Abstract

Objectives: Postpartum mothers with twin babies are in a critical condition in terms of maternal health because of their need to adapt to the presence of two babies at once.

Method: We reported nursing processes in five cases of postpartum mothers with twin babies, addressing the nursing care and self-care applied and referring to the theory of unpleasant symptoms. The five mothers presented to two hospitals in Jakarta, Indonesia. During three days of treatment, the postpartum mothers were able to perform regular self-care without assistance, even though their self-management and time management were not optimal.

Result: However, they suffered unpleasant symptoms, including postpartum discomfort, breast engorgement, lack of support from husbands, and anxiety. Interventions were conducted via relaxation techniques, lactation management, and health education related to maternal and infant care for twin babies, together with family involvement and the provision of support from health-care providers and assistants.

Conclusion: Time and self-management skills in postpartum mothers with twin babies need to be strengthened. Health-care providers are recommended to facilitate family assistance while the mother is in the hospital postpartum ward and to provide home visits as a form of follow-up.

Keywords: postpartum mother, self-care, twin babies, unpleasant symptoms



010 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Stigma and Discrimination of Children Clients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Jember

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Objective: Tuberculosis is a disease that is contagious and can make stigma. The stigma gained by Tuberculosis clients is curse disease and poor people disease. This study aims to identify feelings that are felt and experienced by child Tuberculosis clients so that appropriate interventions can be carried out.

Method: Qualitative research methods were chosen because this study tried to explore the stigma and discrimination of child clients with Tuberculosis in Jember. Participants in this study were 5 participants.

Result: The results showed that the stigma and discrimination of child Tuberculosis clients in Jember that the response when diagnosed was sad because of being exposed to an infectious disease, the label of discrimination came from siblings, neighbors, and schools. The form of discrimination that occurs is knowing the closest person, the separation of places to eat, and seating in school. The perceived way of stigma is curse disease and infectious diseases. The cause of stigma is because people around feel afraid, the impact felt by participants is often alone, sad, angry, and sometimes crying.

Conclusion: An effort needs to be made to prevent or minimize the stigma of Tuberculosis clients. Screening can be done as a way to identify the presence/absence of self-stigma in newly diagnosed and those who have undergone treatment.

Keyword: Tuberculosis, Child, Stigma, Discrimination



011 - Day 2- Oral Presentation, Room Banda B

Holistic Nursing: The Spiritual Dimension in the Practice of Maternity Nursing in Cervical Cancer Patients

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Abstract

Objective: Various problems arise in cervical cancer patients from being diagnosed to completion of treatment. Problems with cervical cancer include physical, psychological, social, spiritual and sexual problems. Various problems in cervical cancer will provide complexity to individuals, families and society. The maternity nurse in providing nursing interventions needs whole human handling, not only in the illness area. This study aims to explore the various problems experienced by women cervical cancer to find out at the spiritual dimension as one of the important things experienced by women with cervical cancer.

Method: This research is a descriptive qualitative study using phenomenology.

Result: There were found seven themes in this research, namely; 1st theme). Physical, psychological and spiritual changes, 2nd). Social, financial and sexual problems, themes 3rd) Spiritual Koping, 4th) future expectations, 5th). Family support, 6th). Self-awareness of death, 7th). Spiritual welfare.

Conclusion: The nursing role of maternity is very important to help overcome problems that arise in women cervical cancer. Spirituality gives a meaning of life, comfort and peace, and is an important resource for managing women with cervical cancer. Spiritual nursing care is holistic nursing care because the spiritual dimension will be related to physical, psychological, and social dimensions. Fulfilment of spiritual needs will accelerate the treatment of the patient. Spiritual needs are needs that prioritize satisfaction, hope, and grateful to God. Patients who are satisfied, hopeful and grateful for their condition will be enthusiastic in their treatment and in this case, of course, will accelerate the treatment of the patient.

Keywords: holistic, spiritual dimension, maternity nurse



001 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Transgender People’s Experiences with the Malawi Health System: Barriers and Facilitators for Health Seeking

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Abstract

Objective: This study set out to establish the experiences of transgender people in relation to health seeking in Malawi. It focused on whether the health system, in particular health care workers, provided a conducive environment for accessing services.

Methods: This study was conducted in August 2018 in all the three major cities of Malawi and one rural district. This was a cross sectional study utilizing mixed methods among people who self-identified as transgender. Participants were recruited through snowballing sampling. Data collection was conducted using a structured questionnaire developed using items used in previous studies and Focus Group Discussion guide. Descriptive data analysis was conducted using SPSS v.22. Thematic content analysis using NVIVO was used for FGDs.

Results: A total of 117 transgender people, comprising of self-reported transwomen (55.5%), transmen (41.0%) and genderqueer (3.4%) participated in the study. The sample was relatively young (mean age = 23.3, SD 4.0); and mostly out of school (70.7%). More than 80% were or had gone to high school. Reported experiences with the health system due to being transgender included 42% ever feeling afraid to seek health care; 24% being ever denied health care by a care provider; 46.6% being asked unnecessary or invasive questions about their transgender status. They also reported abuses with 40.9% reporting health providers ever using abusive language while 33.0% reported a health provider being physically rough when treating them. Focus Group Discussions findings also revealed various experiences that collaborated the quantitative findings.

Conclusions: The study reveals that transgender people’s experiences with the health system are unsupportive for them to comfortably seek health care. In order to enhance transgender people’s health seeking, health providers need to be sensitized to provide pleasant and supportive interactions.



002 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Sundanese Culture Sensitive Family Nursing Model Improves Behavior in Controlling Blood Sugar Elderly with Diabetes

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Abstract

Objective: Diabetes is a chronic disease that has connotations of culture or unhealthy lifestyle, so to overcome this a cultural approach is needed that leads to better behavioral patterns. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Sundanese culture sensitive family nursing model on improving family behavior in controlling blood sugar in elderly with diabetes

Method: This study used quasi-experimental design pre and post-test involving 114 respondents of families with elderly diabetes consisting of 57 respondents in the intervention group and 57 respondents in the control group. Samples were taken by multistage cluster sampling and statistical analysis using univariate, bivariate with independent t-test and chi-square, multivariate with General Linear Model Repeated Measure (GLM-RM).

Result: The results showed an increase in the mean of family behavior (knowledge, attitudes, and actions) and a decrease in the mean of blood sugar levels at three months and six months after the intervention model in the intervention group compared to the control group with each p-value = 0.001

Conclusions: Sundanese culture sensitive family nursing models can improve family behavior in treating the elderly with diabetes and have an impact on controlling blood sugar. It is recommended that this Sundanese culture sensitive family nursing model be used as a pattern of a culture based approach in the treatment of elderly with diabetes.

Keywords: Sundanese culture, behavior, blood sugar, diabetes



002 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Decrease Level of Anxiety with Progressive Relaxation on Elderly

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Abstract

Objective: Elderly people often have psychosocial problems such as loneliness, feelings of sadness, depression and anxiety. Anxiety is one of the most frequent mental health problems. factors that can cause anxiety, namely negative experiences in the past and irrational thoughts. Anxiety of the elderly is characterized by difficulty sleeping or resting, Nervous or nervous, often trembling, disappointed, and worried, often feeling worried when there is a small problem. Anxiety in the elderly can be overcome by conducting nursing interventions in the form of progressive relaxation therapy. This study aims to determine the effect of progressive relaxation on decreasing anxiety levels in the elderly in the Dharma Bhakti Nursing Home Surakarta City.

Method: This research is a quantitative research type with a quasi-experimental method, and a pre-test post test with control group design. The place of research was conducted at the dharma Bhakti nursing home in Surakarta The time in March 2019, a sample of 17 elderly experimental groups and 17 elderly for the control group used a purposive sampling technique with the sample criteria of elderly aged 60-80 years, experiencing moderate and mild anxiety. Anxiety instrument used by Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scala (HARS) and tools used to relax chairs with backrests or beds, how to practice therapy with leaflet media, data analysis using paired sample t-test.

Result: The average results of the experimental group pre (17.29) post (7.24) p-value (0,000), the control group pre-average (14,18), post (14,47) p-value (0,289).

Conclusion: Progressive relaxation has a significant influence on decreasing anxiety levels in the elderly.

Keywords: Anxiety, elderly, progressive relaxation



003 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

The Relationship between Painful Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy and Functional Status of Older People In Kuantan, Pahang.

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy (PDPN) and functional status among older people in Kuantan, Pahang.

Method: A cross sectional design was employed in this study. A total of 300 respondents were selected by convenience sampling method from Endocrine Clinics HTAA and selected clinics in Kuantan. The Short Form McGill Pain Questionnaire 2 (SFMPQ2) was used to characterized and determine the severity of PDPN and Katz ADL Index was used to determine the activities of patient's daily living. Data was analysed by using SPSS 20.0 version and Descriptive analysis such as mean, standard deviation (SD) and frequency were utilized to describe the characteristics of the respondents. The mean age of the respondents was 68 years old.

Result: Spearman Correlation was utilized to determine the relationship between painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy and functional status. Kruskal Wallis test and Mann Whitney test was conducted in finding the relationship between painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy and socio demographic and clinical characteristic.

Conclusion: The result indicates that functional status not significantly associated with the pain. However, race, duration of diabetes mellitus and types of treatment were significantly contributed to pain.

Keywords: Factors, pain, painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy, functional status



004 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Prevalence of Depression and Its Association with Suicidal Ideation Among Older People

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Abstract

Objective: Suicidal ideation is common in older people worldwide. However, there is a lack of data about suicidal ideation and its risk factor among Malaysian population. Aims: To determine the prevalence of suicidal ideation and depressive symptoms, and risk factors contributing to suicidal ideation among older people.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted on 200 older people aged 60 years and older who attended Medical Outpatient Department (MOPD) Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan. A questionnaire consisted of three parts; (1) Socio demographic background, (2) Depressive symptoms (Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-15) and (3) Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire Revised (SBQ-R). The data were analyzed by Statistical Package Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.

Results: The prevalence rate of older people who experienced suicidal ideation was 3% and 29.5 % older people reported depression. It was found that there was an association between ethnicity ($p < 0.00$), marital status ($p = 0.008$), depressive symptoms ($p < 0.00$) and suicidal ideation. **Conclusion:** Ethnicity, marital status and depressive symptoms are associated with suicidal ideation among older people in Malaysia. Future interventions should focus on these factors while planning for the intervention specific for this group of older people.

Keywords: aged care, depression, suicidal ideation, Malaysia



005 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Nurses' Experiences in Providing Spiritual Care To End Of Life Patients

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Abstract

Objective: Spiritual care is an essential part in the end of life patients and provides a positive aspect for the quality of life. This study aims to explore nurses' experience in providing spiritual care for patients in the end of their life in hospitals X.

Method: This study used a phenomenological qualitative study and collected data through in-depth interview from 10 participants for 30-50 minutes. *Colaizzi* analysis was utilized to derive 181 quotes, 36 subcategories, 12 categories, and six themes.

Result: This study reveals six themes: (1) changes in physiological functions in end of life exist; (2) caring is an essential treatment in the end of life care; (3) the nursing process focuses on basic needs including personal hygiene, pain, ulcer care, need for comfort, and spiritual therapy; (4) nurses become advocates in strengthening family system support; (5) the acts of inter-collaboration in care; and (6) the head of ICU room performs management functions including direction and control, but does not optimally plan and regulate.

Conclusion: This study recommends that nurses increase their care competence through CPD and review hospital policies in terms of family assistance for end-of-life patients.

Keywords: caring, end of life, spiritual nursing care



006 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Relationship Between Gender and Caring Experience with Informational Support for Pulmonary Tuberculosis Clients in Depok

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Abstract

Objective: Pulmonary Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that is very dangerous and can easily be found in the society. This study aims to determine the relationship between gender and caring experience of the families as Home-Based Treatment Observer with informational support for Pulmonary Tuberculosis Clients in Depok.

Methods: A cross sectional approach with cluster random sampling technique was applied. Informational support questionnaire is used for as many as 102 family's Home-Based Treatment Observer who taking care of Pulmonary Tuberculosis clients as sample. Bivariate analysis was done using chi square test.

Results: The result of the *chi square* test showed that *p value* for gender variable was 0,038 meanwhile for the caring experience variable was 0,008 ($p < 0,05$). There was a significant relationship between gender and caring experience with informational support given by Home-Based Treatment Observer to the Pulmonary Tuberculosis clients.

Conclusion: The majority of informational support given to the clients is more likely provided by the female Home-Based Treatment Observer or *Pengawas Menelan Obat* and those who have experience in caring for them. Health education programs need to be designed where these two things should be concerned so that the provision of informational support by families can be increased.

Keywords: informational support, caring experience, pulmonary tuberculosis, home-based treatment observer, nursing.



007 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Positive Contribution of Nurse Performance in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Prevention by Family

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Abstract

Objective: Nurses have responsibility in reducing the transmission of tuberculosis within family environment, but the progress is considered not optimal due to health team's limitation in number and ability. This study aimed to determine the relationship between nurse performance and tuberculosis preventive efforts carried out by families in Gorontalo City.

Method: A cross sectional design with purposive sampling was applied. The sample size were 155 families and 6 nurses from 6 Public Health Centre with 'madya' accredited at Gorontalo. It applied univariate and bivariate chi square analysis.

Results: The results showed that families mostly have basic educational background (44.6%), nurses' performance was good (56.1%), families' ability to prevent TB disease (54.2%), nurses who have more than 10 years working experience (83.3%) and with diploma nursing background (66.7%). There was a relationship between nurse performance and preventive efforts for pulmonary tuberculosis in Gorontalo City (*P Value=0.000*).

Conclusion: Nurses' performance is important in optimizing the family ability to do TB preventive efforts. These are the way to reduce and control TB transmission in the family sphere. Therefore, nurses at Public Health Centre need to maintain good performance in providing care.

Keywords: prevention of transmission, nursing, family role, tuberculosis, nurse performance



008 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Family Emotional Support in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treatment at Depok

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Abstract

Introduction: The minimum 6 months treatment of tuberculosis can make clients tend to be stressed and bored. The aims of this study is to describe the characteristics of Home-based Direct Observer Treatment (DOT-TB) whom provide emotional support to clients of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Methods: The research method applied a descriptive cross-sectional approach with cluster sampling. This study was conducted between May-June in 2019 on 96 families were Home-based Direct Observer Treatment of client from 10 community health centers in Depok, West Java participated in this study.

Results: 58.3% of Home-Based Treatment Observer have provided a better emotional support to the clients. Most of them are mostly young adults, female, have secondary education, not working, have an income below IDR 3,782,551 (USD 269,56), and have never had experience in care for clients of pulmonary tuberculosis, but have received information about tuberculosis.

Conclusion: There are more than 40% of families provide emotional support in an inadequate way. This condition needs to be improved by community health nurses so that families have the knowledge and skills to provide emotional support. Thus, they can improve the completeness of treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: emotional support, community health nurses, pulmonary tuberculosis, Home-Based Treatment Observer



009 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

A Review of Factors Associated with Smoking Initiation Among Adolescents in Malaysia

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of the review was to identify factors contributing to adolescent smoking initiation. These findings could provide evidence-based finding to develop more effective smoking prevention interventions thus decrease smoking initiation among adolescents in the future.

Methods: PICO namely: Population, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome (Richardson et al. 1995) was used to formulate literature review question and to help in formulating the search. In this study, the population is adolescents aged 10-18 years, intervention and comparison are none and outcomes are the risk factors of smoking initiation. Three electronic databases; Scopus, CINAHL, and OVID were used in conducting searches. The search terms used either separately or combined were “adolescent”, “smoking”, “adolescent and smoking”, “adolescent smoking initiation” and “adolescent smoking risk factors”. We summarized the main findings of each study based on three construct of Theory on Triadic Influence; personal factors, social factors and environmental factors and integrate with the Theory of Planned Behaviour model.

Result: Of 104 identified studies which include three main study design: cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies, only 14 were included in this review. Our finding found that, majority of the adolescents started smoking between 13 to 15 years old and those who are more likely to initiate smoking are male, have psychological problems, have lack of knowledge about smoking, poor performance at school, low parental monitoring and peer influence. Our study also revealed that, the strict enforcement of non-smoking rules in school and religion were significant protective factors in order to prevent smoking uptake among adolescents.

Conclusion: The current review had provided a baseline idea regarding factors associated with smoking initiation among adolescents in Malaysia. It provides useful clues for the development of effective strategies for a future program to curb smoking uptake among Malaysian adolescents.

Keywords: Smoking initiation, adolescent, smoking, adolescent smoking risk factors



010 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

The Relation Between Work Shift with Work-Caused Fatigue in Workers At PT STI Tbk Cikupa, Tangerang

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Abstract

Objective: The prevalence of occupational accident in Indonesia is still high. One of causes of the accidents is the high level of work-caused fatigue from work shift factor. This study aims to determine relation between work shift and fatigue level among workers at PT STI Tbk Cikupa, Tangerang.

Method: The design used with cross-sectional approach. Total sampling technique was applied with the total 80 workers respondents. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate.

Result: This study showed the relation between work shift and work-caused fatigue was 0,235 (p value $>0,05$). There was no significant relation between work shifts with work-caused fatigue in workers at PT STI Tbk Cikupa, Tangerang. This study recommends the companies to attention to middle adult workers, causes as workers with middle adult will feel tired quickly. Workers with level middle adult are better placed on part with workload is not too high.

Conclusion: And this study also recommends the workers with shifts or non-shifts have the rest period of 30 minutes after working 4 hours, use the rest time to add back body's energy

Keywords: fatigue level, work shift



011 - Day 2 - Oral Presentation, Room BCC 7

Effect of Benson Relaxation Techniques on Blood Glucose Levels in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

Objective: Relaxation techniques are one for regulating and reducing sympathetic nervous system activity. The effect of relaxation on blood glucose levels is by suppressing the production of stress hormones such as epineprine and cortisol so as to prevent an increase in blood glucose levels. This study was to determine the effect of benson relaxation techniques on blood glucose levels in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Method: This type of research is quantitative with pre-experimental and post-test designs, with a control group. In this study, researchers treated the independent variables, then measured the effect of experimental effects on the dependent variable. In this case the researcher wanted to get a description of blood glucose before the experiment was carried out and after the experiment was carried out on patients with diabetes mellitus, Banten General Hospital.

Results: The number of samples in this study were 25 samples, consisting of 13 control samples (before the benson relaxation technique) and 12 samples (after the benson relaxation technique). The results showed an average blood sugar level before the benson relaxation technique (control group) > 200 mg / dl, while blood sugar after the benson relaxation technique (intervention group) < 200 mg / dl.

Conclusion: There is an effect of benson relaxation techniques on blood glucose levels in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Benson Relaxation Techniques; Blood Glucose; Diabetes Melitus



Poster Presentation Abstract



01 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Fear of Cancer Recurrence and Quality of Life among Gynecological Cancer Survivors Under Treatment

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Abstract

Objectives: A fear of recurrence is one of the problems experienced by many cancer survivors, including survivors of gynecological cancer. After cancer therapy, fear of cancer recurrence becomes a psychological problem that affects quality of life for survivors of gynecological cancer. This study aims at analysing relationship between anxiety of cancer recurrence and quality of life in survivors of gynecological cancer during treatment.

Methods: This study uses descriptive correlation analysis approach with cross-sectional design. The number of samples was 158 participants. Data was collected by using Penn State Worry Questionnaire and European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire. This research was conducted at Central Army Hospital, Jakarta.

Results: The result shows that fear of cancer recurrence had a negative correlation with quality of life in survivors of gynecological cancer and there was a significant correlation between engagement of worry and absence of worry with domain of general health status, symptoms, role function, fatigue, nausea and vomiting, insomnia, and loss of appetite.

Conclulsion: Fear of recurrence experienced by cancer survivors is closely related to their quality of life. The higher the fear of recurrence, the lower the quality of life for cancer survivors. Their main fear is fear of getting treatment again and knowing cancer progression. Nurses have an important role in reducing fear of recurrence for cancer survivors through adequate information and education to prevent their fear of cancer recurrence.

Keywords: fear of cancer recurrence, quality of life, survivors of gynecological cancer



02 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Fathers’ Role in Sustainability on Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice in Post Caesarean Section Mothers (A Phenomenological Investigation)

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Abstract

Background: The continuation of breastfeeding in post Caesarean mothers requires commitment, self confidence, strong desire and support from various professionals and internal support especially couples. Postpartum cesarean mothers had a good understanding and knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding (84%), but only 23.3% of postpartum cesarean mothers were doing exclusive breastfeeding. This situation is deal with the support influence of the family and couples of the breast feeding practice.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to identify the Experience of husbands role and their support to his couple on exclusive breastfeeding practice in post caesarean section mothers.

Method: This study used qualitative phenomenological approach.

Result: There were four themes identified from the qualitative study namely: The knowledge about exclusive breastfeeding. The role of fathers during breastfeeding support breastfeeding Impending factors to exclusive breastfeeding.

Conclusion: Exclusive breastfeeding remains low in that city especially in post-caesarean mothers who are influenced by some factors. Most fathers seemed eager to get involved and assist their partners in proper breastfeeding practices because they believed that doing so was in accordance with their faith. It was further determined that adequate support from family members, healthcare professionals, and employers can enable fathers to encourage and facilitate their partners to initiate and maintain exclusive and optimum breastfeeding. Paternal emotional, practical and physical supports were identified as important factors to promote successful breastfeeding and to enrich the experience for the mother and subsequently the father.

Keywords: Fathers’ role, Post-caesarean section mothers, sustainability breastfeeding



03 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Perceived Barriers Of Nutritional Feeding On Severe Stunting: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Objective: The foster pattern of child nutrition that is less precise becomes one of the causes of stunting. It happens because of obstacles or perceived barriers mother in the provision of child nutrition. The purpose of this research is to know the perceived barriers in nutrient feeding in severe stunting children.

Method: This research used qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach. Data retrieval was done through semi-structured interview techniques, field notes, and observations in 15 mothers who had severe stunting children are age 1-5 years old in Nganjuk district and took care of their own children. Data analysis used Colaizzi method.

Result: The mother has previous and currently in nutritional feeding experience of severe stunting children that can be potential cause of stunting. Mothers also have perceived barriers that arise from the mother's ability to feeding the children, children's feeding pattern, and family economic problems. Mothers make efforts to overcome these barriers independently and also require other people.

Conclusion: Mother's perceived barriers in providing nutrition for children with severe stunting come from inside and outside the mother's self. Perceived barriers originating from outside are more than the perceived barriers originating from within. Perceived barriers interact with each other and cause poor nutrition in severe stunting.

Keywords: Barrier, Mother, Child Feeding, Stunting



04 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

The Experiences of The Newly Appointed Case Managers

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Abstract

Objective: Case manager or patient service manager (PSM) is a novel concept in Indonesian hospitals which came along with the hospital accreditation standard introduced in 2012. There are still many shortcomings in its implementation. This study aimed to explore the experience of the new case manager in carrying out their duties at the hospital.

Method: This study used phenomenological approach. The participant were 10 case managers with inclusion criteria were actively working at hospital, had previous case manager experience, had participated in the internal/external case manager trainings, and were willing to take part in this study. Data collection was done through in-depth interviews with participants in the hospital. Data were analyzed by using the Colaizzi's method.

Results: This study shows that the case managers were need extensive knowledge and skills, adaptation process, structured and systematic work, meeting the holistic patient and family needs, receiving appreciation and support from related parties.

Conclusions: The hospital that has just established or will establish case manager system needs to increase support in the form of debriefing. The topics may include interprofessional collaboration, service coordination, holistic patient care approach, preceptorship activities for new case manager candidates, and facility support to support the case manager's performance.

Keywords: care coordination, case manager, holistic care, patient-centered care, patient service manager



05 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

**Nurses' Critical Thinking and Clinical Decision-Making Abilities are Correlated
with The Quality of Nursing Handover**

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Abstract

Objective: Critical thinking is instrumental for nurses to address the patients' complex situations and needs with the continuity of care. The study aimed to identify the relationship between nurses' critical thinking and clinical decision-making abilities with the quality of nursing handover.

Method: A cross-sectional, descriptive correlational study was conducted with 205 nurses working at the inpatient units of a large referral hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia. Simple random sampling method was used for participant recruitment. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation test.

Results: Nurses in this study had a fairly good critical thinking ability, clinical-decision making ability, and handover quality. The results showed that there was a relationship between nurses' critical thinking and clinical decision-making with the quality of nursing handover ($p = 0.001$; $r = 0.384$; $r = 0.247$).

Conclusions: This study confirms the relationships of the nurses' critical thinking ability and clinical decision-making ability with the quality of nursing handover. Education level appeared to have the largest influence, it may improve the handover quality three times after being controlled by the other three variables. This study results imply the necessity of having nurses with higher educational background.



06 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Improving Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour Through Snakes, Cards, and Ladder Board Game Among School Age Children

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Abstract

Introduction: School age children are strategic targets for the implementation of health improvement programs in Indonesia. This study to determine the effect of snakes, cards, and ladders board game with peers modeling approach to improve clean and healthy living behaviour of school-age children.

Method: The design is quasi experiment pre-post test with control group. The calculated sample size was 126 school age children. School age children 6-12 years old who had a problem of lack of clean and healthy living behaviour. Community The researchers used simulation of snakes, cards, and ladders board game in four sessions over 1 months, staging each session for 45 minutes. Data collection tool was a questionnaire consisting of variable knowledge, attitudes, and clean and healthy living behaviour skills of school-age children. Data was analysed using the paired t-test.

Results: The results showed snakes, cards, and ladders board game significantly affects knowledge ($p = 0.003$), attitudes ($p = 0.04$), and prevention skills ($p = 0.007$) of clean and healthy living behaviour.

Conclusion: Simulation of snakes, cards, and ladders board game significantly increases knowledge, attitudes, and skills of clean and healthy living behaviour in school age children. The study recommends that used simulation of snakes, cards, and ladders board game be applied to enhance clean and healthy living behaviour and prevent diarrhoea among school-age children. It should also be integrated into school nursing services.

Keywords: School-age children, Snakes, cards, and ladders board game, clean and healthy living behaviour



07 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Comparison of Knowledge and Behavior to Prevent Low Back Pain (LBP) in Nursing Students

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Abstract

Objective: Nursing students as agent of nurses in the future are also susceptible to get LBP which can be caused by various factors, such as knowledge and behavior to prevent LBP. This study aims to determine the comparison of knowledge and behavior to prevent LBP in nursing students.

Method: Descriptive and analytical design with stratified random sampling technique, Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney methode was used for this research with 284 nursing students as a sample.

Results: This research show that there are comparison in knowledge about LBP ($p = 0.001$, $\alpha = 0.05$) and there are comparison in behavior preventing LBP ($p = 0.002$, $\alpha = 0.05$) and LBP complaints which is quite high in nursing students at Faculty of Nursing (FON) Universitas Indonesia (UI) based on study programs.

Conclusions: There are comparison between knowledge about LBP, Behavior to prevent LBP and also LBP complaints which is quite high among nursing students at FON UI

Implications for practice: Evaluation regarding the role of the lecture also the institusions to prevent LBP in the academic stage also needs to be done to improve the effectiveness of learning about LBP.

Keywords: behavior, knowledge, low back pain, nursing students.



08 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Peer Caring Behavior and Its Relationship with Nursing Students' Caring Behavior Towards Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Abstract

Objective: Peer caring behavior is alleged to handle the hardship experienced by nursing students, and is assumed to be one of the contributing factors towards cultivating the relevant disposition, after parents' contribution. This study aims to determine the relationship between peer caring behavior and student caring towards patients.

Method: Ninety-four respondents from the students of two nursing study programs in DKI Jakarta and Depok were selected by simple random sampling technique, as the research sample. Therefore, peer caring behavior was evaluated using the Peer-Group Caring Interaction Scale (PGCIS), and students conduct towards patients was measured with the Caring Behaviors Inventory (CBI-24).

Results: The results of this study showed that nursing students perceived peer's caring behaviour as good (with a PGCIS score of 66; 28-83), and that of nursing students was very good (with CBI score of 5.11±0.55). In addition, Pearson test results illustrated a relationship between both variables ($p < 0.001$), with a moderate positive correlation ($r = 0.415$). This study also established peer related behavior that required improvement, which was the dimension of modeling, while for students' positive connectedness dimension needs further development.

Conclusion: A better peer caring behavior leads to better student compassion towards patient. Moreover, it is essential for nursing education institutions to empower peers in evolving the culture of caring for students, integrated with curriculum and other activities.

Keywords: caring behavior; caring culture; nursing student; peer caring behavior; peer-group



09 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Comfort Behaviour Scale Instrument: Validity and Reliability Test for Critically Ill Pediatric Patients in Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: Effective analgesic and sedation management require an objective evaluation of sedation level. The COMFORT Behavior Scale (CBS) is an instrument that has been validated in several languages to assess the levels of sedation in children. This evidence-based practice project was implemented to identify the validity and reliability of the CBS instrument in assessing the level of sedation in children. PICO approach consisting Population, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome was used as well as a cycle of Plan, Do, Check, and Action simultaneously.

Method: Fifty-one children aged 1 month to 18 years who received analgesic and/or sedation therapy were purposively selected and assessed for their sedation levels using CBS and the Nurse Interpretation of Sedation Score (NISS). The data were analyzed using the Mann–Whitney U test to measure the concurrent validity; each item was analyzed using Pearson correlation; inter-rater reliability was measured by the Kappa coefficient; and the internal consistency was measured by Cronbach’s alpha.

Result: The results showed there was no significant correlation between the levels of sedation assessed using CBS and NISS ($p=0.118$; $\alpha=0.05$). Six items in the CBS instrument were found to be valid ($r=0.348–0.813$). The Cronbach’s alpha for CBS was 0.873. Thus, the Indonesian version of CBS is valid and reliable in assessing sedation levels in children.

Conclusion: Nurses play an important role in objectively monitoring the level of sedation by using valid and reliable instruments to improve the nursing care quality and collaboration in sedation and analgesic management.

Keywords: COMFORT Behavior Scale, level of sedation, reliability, validity



10 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

THE USE OF BREASTFEEDING PILLOW TO REDUCE DISCOMFORT FOR BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS

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Abstract

Objective: The process of breastfeeding for newborns in the special care room often experiences obstacles due to diverse factors, such as environmental factors, hospitalization impact, and maternal discomfort during breastfeeding. The aim of this study was to determine whether breastfeeding pillows decrease maternal discomfort during breastfeeding.

Method: This research employed a randomized control trial (RCT) design involving 70 participants who were divided into an intervention (n = 35) and a control group (n = 35) based on the inclusion criteria. The intervention group used a breastfeeding pillow while breastfeeding the baby, and the control group provided ASI (breast milk) as recommended in the treatment room. The data measurement instruments were an observation sheet and the body part discomfort scale (BPDS). The BPDS comprised 4 assessments: the initial assessment, day I assessment, day II assessment, and the final assessment.

Result: The results of the GLM-RM analysis showed a significant reduction in maternal discomfort among participants using breastfeeding pillows ($p < .05$). The use of a breastfeeding pillow could therefore help to overcome and minimize maternal discomfort while breastfeeding.

Conclusion: Supporting facilities such as a breastfeeding pillow are needed to improve maternal comfort with the aim of increasing the breastfeeding period and ensuring optimal nutrition.

Keywords: Premature, nutrition, discomfort, breastfeeding pillow, attachment.



11 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Impact of Digital Era: Intensity of Excessive Use of Gadget Results in Eating Difficulty of Children

Ade Yohana, Sigit Mulyono

Abstract

Objective: Eating difficulties behaviour still becomes a problem of school-aged children as one of causes growth and development disorder. This study tested whether the use of gadget excessively is associated with eating difficulty of children.

Methods: This research design used cross sectional study with chi square testing involving 215 mothers of 6-12 years old children being selected by means of proportionate stratified random sampling at State Primary School 08 of Tegal Alur, West Jakarta, Indonesia. The questionnaire used was in the form of CEBQ (Children's Eating Behaviour Questionnaire) to measure eating difficulty behaviour and questionnaire of gadget use intensity.

Results: It was evident that there was a significant relation between gadget use intensity and eating difficulty behaviour of school-aged children where 58.5% of children who use gadget in such a high intensity shows an eating difficulty behaviour (p value=0.009). The children using gadget in such a high intensity has opportunity of 2.145 times bigger of causing eating difficulty behaviour compared to gadget users in low intensity (OR: 2.145. 95% CI: 1.239-18.357).

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the importance of parent's active role in paying attention to the growth and development of children by means of the treatment related to a good eating pattern and limitation of gadget use intensity.



12 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

**Stress and Coping Mechanism among Women Worker
in Tobacco Sector**

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Abstract

Introduction: The multiple role of women is closely related to the emergence of anxiety disorders, depression and feeling guilty. This study aims to examine the level of stress and coping mechanisms among women worker in the tobacco sector.

Methods: A cross-sectional quantitative study was used to determine the level of stress and its relationship with the coping mechanism used. A total of 75 women selected using non-random sampling who met the inclusion criteria participated in this study. The data collection was carried out using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) from Cohen et al. (1983) and Ways of Coping (WOC) questionnaires from Lazarus & Folkman (1984). The data then analysed using univariate analysis to determine the perceived stress levels and coping mechanisms. The correlation between the perceived stress and coping mechanism is analysed using bivariate analysis.

Results: A total of 62 respondents (82.67%) experienced low stress and 13 respondents (17.33%) experienced high stress. Most respondents (n = 43; 57.33%) use emotional focused coping mechanisms, while 42.67% other respondents use problem focused coping mechanisms. The results of statistical tests using Chi-square showed the p-value 0.736, which means there is no statistically significant correlation between stress levels and coping mechanisms used.

Conclusion: An effective coping strategy is needed by women workers in the tobacco sector to deal with the stress experienced. Further research using qualitative methods is needed to dig deeper into the coping mechanisms of women workers in the tobacco sector.

Keywords: coping mechanism, multiple role, stress, tobacco, women worker



13 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Testing of Braden Qd Scale for Predicting Pressure Ulcer Risk in The Picu

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Abstract

Background: Children admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) are at risk for pressure injury due to immobility and the challenge of positioning medical devices. However, a comprehensive instrument to assess pressure injury risk is still finite. This study aimed to test the validity and reliability of the Braden QD Scale for pediatric patients who were admitted to a PICU.

Methods: Fifty-one pediatric patients below age 18 who had been bedridden for at least 24 hours were engaged through a *consecutive sampling* method. *Pearson correlation coefficients* and *Cronbach's alpha* (α) were applied to assess validity and reliability ($P < 0.05$)

Results: Assessments made by using the Braden QD Scale revealed that 88.2% of patients were at risk for a pressure injury (54.9% of boy, 37.3% of patients aged one month to one year). The validity test results of the Braden QD Scale ranged between 0.532 and 0.833, while the Braden Q Scale ranged between 0.528 and 0.804. The reliability test results of the Braden QD Scale ranged between 0.756 and 0.834, while the Braden Q Scale ranged between 0.724 and 0.754. The sensitivity value is 100%, specificity value is 40%.

Conclusion: In general, the study finding suggests that the Braden QD Scale is a valid and reliable instrument for predicting pressure injury risk in pediatric patients under age 18 with immobility and medical devices. The Braden QD scale assesses the risk of pressure injury with immobility and medical devices while the Braden Q scale is immobility only. Nurses may employ this tool to assess pressure injury risk in pediatric patients.

Keywords: Braden QD Scale, Pressure injury risk, Validity, Reliability, PICU



14 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Sleep Quality of Chronic Disease Patients in Hospital in Depok City

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Abstract

Objective: Identify the sleep quality and identify the determinants of sleep disorders of chronic disease patients who are undergoing treatment in hospitalization and outpatient care at the hospital.

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis was conducted on purposive sampling of 107 patients with chronic diseases who were undergoing treatment in hospitalization and outpatient hospitals. The research instruments consist of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) to identify the sleep quality and questionnaire to assess the characteristics and sleep determinants of samples, then analysed by used Chi Square and Mann-Whitney tests.

Results: The results of the study illustrate that patients with cardiovascular (62.2%), endocrine (82.4%), neurology and respiratory (71.4%) disease tend to experience poor sleep quality. This study found poor sleep quality most experienced by unmarried (90%, $p = 0.033$) and patients with hospitalization history (80,4%; $p = 0.030$), thus sleep determinants as physical complains (57.2; $p = 0.015$), emotional stress (58.39; $p = 0.004$), and bedtime ritual (58.32; $p = 0.001$).

Conclusion: The results of the study indicate the importance of conducting an assessment of disease factors that can affect sleep quality in patients with chronic disease.

Keywords: chronic diseases, hospital, hospitalization, outpatient, patient, sleep quality



15 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

The Appreciation Support of Family and The Ability of Child with Special Needs for The Personal Hygiene: Indonesian's Case Study

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Abstract

Objective: Family support is needed to empower the children with special needs in performing personal hygiene. This study aims to identify the relationship of family support with the ability to do a personal hygiene in children with special needs. Family support includes information support, instrumental support, emotional support and appreciation support.

Method: The study design was cross sectional with 84 parents who had children with special needs. The study was conducted by the respondents who filled out a questionnaire consisting of 3 questionnaires (questionnaire A about characteristics of children with special needs and parental characteristics, questionnaire B about family support and questionnaire C about personal hygiene).

Result: The results showed there was no relationship between the characteristics of children with special needs with personal hygiene, there was no relationship between parental characteristics and personal hygiene ($p > 0.05$). There was a relationship between information support, instrumental support, emotional support and appreciation support with personal hygiene ($p < 0.005$), the most influential support namely appreciation support. In conclusion, there was a significant relationship between information support, instrumental support, emotional support and appreciation support the ability of children with special needs for the personal hygiene.

Conclusion: Recommendations in this study are different research methods to explore more about family support that has not been studied.

Keywords: Children with Special Needs, Family Support, Personal Hygiene



16 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

EVALUATION OF PROTOTYPE ELECTRONIC_PRESSURE INJURY ALARM (E_PIA) USAGE USING USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING (UAT) IN PREVENTION OF PRESSURE INJURY IN HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Objective : The incidence of pressure injury was one of indicator of the quality in nursing service. The incidence of pressure injury had an impact on patient’s length of stay and service costs. The use of technology becoming one of prevent effort to reduce the incidents of pressure injury, by making software related to reduce pressure injury called the electronic_Pressure Injury Alarm. This prototype requires further development and testing, to develop a better prototype. The purpose of this research is the development and test the prototype.

Method : The method were Software Development Life Cycle, using User Acceptance Testing. Data was collected using a questionnaire instrument on 10 nurses as research respondents. The main hypotesis of this research related to the new prototype that must go through testing to get a suitable prototype.

Result : The results were the prototype had been 89.4% respondents expressed satisfaction with this prototype. Some of the weaknesses obtained include instability of alarms and inadequate internet access.

Conclusion : Further improvements to some of the weaknesses found during the testing process are recommended, such as alarm security stability, and internet accessibility.

Keywords: Pressure Injury, Prototype, Testing



17 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Poor Feeding Practice among Toddlers with Stunting in Jakarta: A Case Study

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Abstract

Objective: Stunting is a condition of failing to thrive in children where child's height is $<-2SD$ according to WHO Z-score table. There are several major causes of stunting problem in children, one of which is the inability to maximize feeding practices in children. The aim of this study was to explore feeding practices for stunting toddlers in Jakarta. Participants involved in this study were 15 mothers.

Method: The data analysis used in this study was content analysis.

Results: The results of the data analysis obtained five themes that illustrated the practice of feeding for toddlers with stunting in Jakarta, namely: 1) Mothers provide instant porridge and ready-to-serve steam chicken rice, 2) Frequency of feeding 2-3 times a day with a small portion, 3) Diversity of diet is not fulfilled, 4) Food menu is adjusted to economic conditions, and 5) Intake of foods containing iron is not optimal.

Conclusion: Providing optimal education to pregnant women and mothers who have toddlers about proper feeding practices is expected to reduce the incidence of stunting in Indonesia.

Keywords: Toddlers, feeding practices, stunting



18 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Knowledge of Mitigation and Attitude of Preparedness in Facing Earthquake Disasters in Health Vocational Students in Jakarta

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Abstract

Objective: Knowledge of Disaster Mitigation Earthquakes are part of the preparedness efforts that all communities need, including health students. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of mitigation and attitudes toward disaster preparedness for students in Jakarta.

Method: The design of this study was *cross sectional* with a sample size of 107 regular students from four departments at the Jakarta Ministry of Health Polytechnic I.

Result: The average age of the study sample was 19.94 years, the majority of women, most of whom had never attended lecture material and seminars / training related to disasters. This research shows that there is a meaningful relationship between knowledge of mitigation and preparedness in facing earthquake ($p = 0.01$; $\alpha = 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of this study recommend the importance of planting awareness about mitigation to improve earthquake preparedness.

Keywords: Attitude; College student; Knowledge; Mitigation; Preparedness



19 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Nurse's Satisfaction Level With Nursing Documentation By Electronic Nursing Documentation (End)

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Abstract

Optimizing the application of computerized documentation system is influenced by various factors, including nurse satisfaction. Dissatisfaction in nurses may result in lower quality of documentation. This study aimed to identify the description of nurse satisfaction level with nursing documentation by END. Satisfaction level was measured by using a questionnaire which was developed based on End User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) model. Validity test of instrument involved 30 nurses of Outpatient Department with Cronbach alpha of 0.892. This study used a cross-sectional approach to determine the relationship of the variables under study. This study involved 98 associate nurses who were selected by convenience sampling method. Univariate test result suggests that 53.1% of nurses were satisfied with current electronic nursing documentation system. The implementation of information system that takes nurse's satisfaction as user into consideration will considerably affect the effectiveness of system utilization and improve quality of nursing care. Electronic-based systems require further improvement, especially in components accuracy, timeliness and ease of use.

Keywords: Computerized Nursing Documentation, Satisfaction, Nurse, Information System



20 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Correlation between Parents Self-Efficacy and Quality of Life Children with Cancer Aged 8-12 Years

Imelda Oktaviani, Allenidekania Allenidekania

Abstract

This study aims to determine the correlation between parents' self-efficacy and quality of life children with cancer aged 8-12 years. Quantitative research using cross sectional design was carried out on 39 parents and 39 children with cancer selected by consecutive sampling method. The measurement instruments used are Self-Efficacy Parenting Task Index (SEPTI) of parents' report, and The Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory™ (PedsQL™) 4.0 Generic Core Scale and The PedsQL™ 3.0 Cancer Module in Indonesian version of children' report. Data analysis used Pearson correlation test. The results showed that parents' self-efficacy and quality of life children were correlated strongly, and the direction of correlation was positive ($r=0.680$), then the parents' self-efficacy and quality of life children with cancer were correlated strongly, and direction of correlation was positive ($r=0.715$). Parents and children with cancer were recommended to get adequate management cancer treatment.

Keywords: children with cancer, self-efficacy, quality of life, parents.



21 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Social Support, Spirituality, Stress and Burden of Family Caregivers of Cancer Patients in Hospitals in Jakarta

Hesti Rahayu, Sri Yona, Masfuri Masfuri

Abstract

Introduction: Cancer is a non-communicable disease that causes the second-highest death in the world. It not only affects the individual but also the family. Family may experience stress when the patients can't cope with their symptoms. Social support and spirituality of the family influence the family's stress level. The study aimed to describe the relationship between social support, spirituality, and stress towards the burden of family caregivers of cancer patients in hospitals.

Method: Cross sectional and purposive sampling technique was used in 106 family caregivers in Fatmawati Hospital and Gatot Subroto Army Hospital, Jakarta. This study utilized four instruments: Multimodal Scale of Perceived Social Support, Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy Spiritual Well-Being Scale, Perceived Stress Scale, and Caregiver Reaction Assessment Scale.

Result: Among the 106 family caregivers, 52,8% felt the high caregiving burden; 74,5% perceived moderate social support; 67,9% felt low level of spirituality; and 60,4% felt moderate level of stress. There was a significant relationship between social support and burden (p value 0.03), spirituality and burden (p value 0,00), stress and burden (p value 0.02). It can be concluded that social support, spirituality, and stress have the significant relationship towards the burden of family caregivers of cancer patients, and the dominant factor was spirituality. Spirituality support for family caregivers of cancer patients need to be done to decrease the burden of family caregivers of cancer patients.

Keywords: cancer patients, caregiving burden, family caregivers, social support, spirituality, stress.



22 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

“DORLAN” Health Education in Solving the Physical and Sexual Problems of the Gynecological Cancer Patients during Chemotherapy

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Abstract

Objective: Gynecological cancer is one of the deadliest types of cancer in women. Chemotherapy is one of the medical treatment options to kill cancer cells that spread throughout all parts of the body. The aim of this study was to identify the effect of giving "DORLAN" health education to physical and sexual problems of gynecological cancer patients during chemotherapy.

Method: A quasi- experimental design was used. A sample of 94 women with gynecological cancer who were undergoing chemotherapy divided into 2 groups: the intervention group that received DORLAN health education and the intervention group that received routine health education from the hospital. This research was conducted in the chemotherapy room at two cancer referral hospitals in Jakarta. Data collection were performed using demographic data questionnaires, a FACT-G questionnaire, a Sexual Satisfaction Scale for Women (SSS-W) questionnaire, and a Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) questionnaire.

Result: The results of this study showed that the "DORLAN" health education package had an influence on the physical and sexual problems of gynecological cancer patients who were undergoing chemotherapy.

Conclusion: “DORLAN” health education package could empower nurses serving in the chemotherapy room and should be given before chemotherapy to prevent physical and sexual problems during chemotherapy.

Keywords: Gynecological cancer Chemotherapy, Side Effects Chemotherapy, Health Education



23 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Description of Posttraumatic Growth (PTG) of Prospective Health Workers in the Health Sciences Cluster Universitas Indonesia

Muthia Mazaya Pitari, Herni Susanti

Abstract

Objective: Traumatic events have an impact on a person's life which can be either negative and positive. The positive impact of a traumatic event is called Posttraumatic Growth (PTG) which is several positive psychological changes due to inner struggles that take place in a person related to the traumatic events they experienced. This study aims to describe posttraumatic growth (PTG) in prospective health workers in the UI health sciences.

Method: The study was conducted using a descriptive design with a sample of 378 students. The sample was selected using purposive sampling.

Results: The results of the study shows that 50.2% of students experienced posttraumatic growth (PTG) at high levels and 49.8% of students experienced posttraumatic growth (PTG) at low levels. In terms of domain, students who experienced high-level posttraumatic growth (PTG) is mostly in the appreciation for life domain which is 61.5% of health students. In addition, the students who experienced low-level posttraumatic growth (PTG) are mostly on the relating to others domain which is 49.1% of health students.

Conclusion: The results of this study recommend that there is a need for an increased activity such as and introduction of knowledge about posttraumatic growth (PTG) to the students.

Keywords: prospective health workers; traumatic event; college student; posttraumatic growth; PTG.



24 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

FEMALE Health Education Package Enhances Knowledge, Attitudes, and Self-Efficacy of Housewives in Cervical Cancer Screening in Banjarbaru

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Abstract

Objective : The increasing incidence of cervical cancer in the world needs to be taken into account by all governments. Screening test can provide earlier indication of the possibility of women having cervical cancer. The low awareness of cervical screening among women and their families is due to lack of their knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy. This research was conducted to identify the effectiveness of FEMALE health education on the knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy of women in the Banjarbaru Selatan District, Banjarbaru.

Method : The quasi-experimental pre-post test with control group design was used. The sampling technique uses convenience sampling. Data was collected from 428 housewives, with 213 in the control and 215 in the intervention groups respectively.

Result : The results showed that there was a significant differences before and after intervention in knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy in women ($p = 0.000$, $p=0.003$, and $p=0.002$ respectively) in the intervention group which is also different from respondent's knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy in the control group.

Conclusion : This study recommends that nurses could use this FEMALE health education to educate women in the community in order to improve the coverage of cervical cancer screening.

Keywords :attitudes;cervical cancer screening; health education;knowledge; self-efficacy



25 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

The Correlation Between Hydration Status and Memory on Nursing Students

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Abstract

Introduction: Hydration status is a significant component to keep the functions of body work system. Memory is one of the cognitive brain functions owned by human. It enables human to take daily activities optimally. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between hydration status and memory on nursing students.

Methods: This research employed comparative analytical method with cross sectional approach. This research employed 152 students who were selected through a simple random sampling technique. The measurement of hydration status was obtained from calculating urine specific gravity using urinometer while Everyday Memory Questionnaire (EMQ) used to measure memory. This research employed independent T test to identify the relationship between hydration status and memory.

Results: The result of the research reveals that there is a significant difference between the value of average memory score on nursing students who do not suffer from dehydration and those who suffer from dehydration ($p=0.003$; $t=3.040$).

Conclusion: Therefore, maintaining the balance of dehydration status is crucial to make the memory work optimally.

Keywords: hydration status, memory, students



26 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Body Image Perception is Related to Self-Esteem of The Adolescents with Acne Vulgaris

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Abstract

Objective: Having acne vulgaris may affect the way adolescents perceive themselves. The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between the body image perception and self-esteem of the adolescents with acne vulgaris.

Method: A cross-sectional descriptive-correlative study was conducted in 173 high school students in a subdistrict in Indonesia. We used the Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire-Appearance Scale to measure body image and the Coppersmith Self-Esteem Inventory to assess the self-esteem of the adolescents. The relationship between two variables was analysed using chi-square test.

Results: There was a significant relationship between body image perception and self-esteem of the adolescents with acne vulgaris in this study ($p = 0.000$).

Conclusion: Nurses should deliver health education containing the major concerns of the adolescents, such as acne vulgaris, to promote positive body image and self-esteem among adolescents.

Keywords: adolescents, acne vulgaris, body image, self-esteem



27 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

The Effect of Schedule of Rutine Blood Transfusion on Learning Achievement of Thalasemic Children in Thalasemic Units of Tangerang District General Hospital

Ria Setia Sari

Abstract

Children with thalassemia often leave school to undergo transfusion and suffered various physical due to anemia, causing impaired school performance. The aim of this study to knowing influence of undergoing transfusion pf learning achievement in children thalassemia in thalassemia unit at general hospital Kabupaten Tangerang 2017. This study is an descriptive correlation with cross sectional design using independent t-test. The samples were 178 children with thalassemia aged 5-18 years who underwent routine transfusion at general hospital Kabupaten Tangerang. School performance in children with thalassemia was measured using academic achievement questionnaire. The results shown that have the influence between undergoing transfusion of learning achievement children thalassemia in thalassemia unit at general hospital Kabupaten Tangerang 2017. Nurses have support families to maximize routine transfusion schedules after school.

Keywords: thalassemia, learning achievement



28 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

The Correlation between the Quality of Pain and Fatigue in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Limfoblastic (ALL)

Rizki Dri Darmayanti, Allendekania

Abstract

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is one type of cancer mostly found in children. Pain and fatigue have a close relation due to cancer and the treatment process. Previous studies only dealt with the scale of pain and viewed pain as a contributing factor in triggering fatigue. Nevertheless, how pain, especially in ALL children, could trigger fatigue especially during the chemotherapy phases is not yet discussed further and in-depth. This current research aimed to analyze the relationship between the quality of pain and fatigue in ALL children 1-3 days after chemotherapy. The research was carried out using a cross sectional design with a consecutive sampling technique. There were 44 ALL children in Jakarta aged 7-18 years as the samples. The measuring instruments used in this research were the Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) questionnaire to measure the quality of pain and the Allen-Child Oncology Fatigue questionnaire to measure fatigue. The obtained mean scores for the quality of pain was 1.63932, and the mean score for fatigue was 9.25. The results of this research also showed that there was a significant relationship between the quality of pain and fatigue ($p = 0.006$), relapse status and fatigue ($p = 0.058$), and companion when in pain and fatigue ($p = 0.016$) in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. These research results recommend the importance of pain assessment and the management of pharmacological and non-pharmacological combinations for post-chemotherapy pain to reduce fatigue in cancer children.



29 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Nursing Student's Readiness and Hope in Preventing Needle-Stick Injury

Siti Nurkholifah, Hanny Handiyani

Abstract

Objective: Needle-Stick Injury (NSI) can be experienced by nursing students during the learning process. This study aimed to analyze the readiness and hope of nursing students in preventing NSI.

Method: Descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used total sampling with 284 respondents. Data collection uses a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability.

Results: Descriptive analysis shows the age characteristics of nursing students in the category of young adults with respondents dominated by women. The NSI's incident shows that the majority occurred in students at the academic level with needle sticks (31%) compared to professional students. Nursing students who have a level of readiness to prevent good NSI (52.8%) are almost the same as those that are not good. The number of students who have high hopes of preventing NSI (50.4%) is almost the same as students who have low hope.

Conclusion: Awareness of nursing students to improve readiness and hope needs to be constantly reminded by educational institutions to avoid NSI among nursing students.



30 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

The effect of Nursing based knowledge on Conservation Energy Model in Dealing with Nutrition Problem in Children with Cancer

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Abstract

Objective: To provide an overview of the influence of nursing-based knowledge on the Energy Conservation Model in dealing with nutritional problems in children with cancer.

Methodology: The method used is a case study in five pediatric patients using the nursing care approach. The assessment was carried out using the Levine conservation model based on the domain of energy conservation, structural integrity, personal integrity, social integrity.

Results: All cases found trophicognosis, namely the risk of malnutrition caused by chemotherapy, decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting, pain, constipation, and advanced cancer. In general, the nutritional problem of children with cancer has improved, which is characterized by a decreased nutritional score. The problem of nutritional disorders is very influential on the quality of life of children with cancer so it requires treatment so that patients adapt to changes that occur in the internal and external environment of patients.

Conclusion: The Levine conservation model can be applied to pediatric patients with cancer who experience nutritional disorders and as a guide for nurses to conduct studies, decide on diagnoses and arrange interventions, to improve the quality of nursing care.

Keywords: Cancer; Child Nutrition cancer; Levine conservation Model



31 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Determinant of Condom Use Behavior in Men Who Have Sex with Men with Positive Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in Kupang

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Abstract

Background: Risk sexual behavior such as unprotected anal sex among men who have sex with men (MSM), causes this population to be at high risk of becoming infected and transmitting HIV / AIDS. MSM become key populations that make the biggest contribution globally in the transmission of HIV / AIDS. Promotion of condom use is a strategic key to preventing HIV transmission among people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) MSM and their partners.

Objective: to identify the behavioral determinants of using MSM with HIV/AIDS condoms.

Methodology: this quantitative study with cross sectional analytic design was conducted in Kupang. Respondents consisted of 150 MSM with HIV/AIDS aged 18 years and over. The sampling technique using consecutive sampling and data collection using instruments in the form of a questionnaire by enumerator.

Results: There is a relationship between knowledge about sexual health of MSM with HIV/AIDS ($p = 0.001$; $\alpha = 0.05$) and alcohol use ($p = 0.002$; $\alpha = 0.05$) with condom use behavior. Multiple regression analysis showed that the more dominant factors influencing the behavior of condom use in PLWH MSM in Kupang were knowledge of sexual health of PLWH MSM ($p = 0.001$; $\alpha = 0.05$; OR = 15.505; 95% CI = 3,550-67,732).

Conclusion: the consistent use of PLWH MSM condoms requires good knowledge related to sexual health of MSM with HIV/AIDS. Health workers including MSM with HIV/AIDS outreach are encouraged to design specific interventions in providing sexual health education to MSM PLWHA, promote the continuous use of condoms, and conduct further research related to the determinants of condom use behavior among MSM-infected PLHIV.

Keywords: behavior of condom use, knowledge, MSM with HIV/AIDS, sexual health.



32 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

The Experiences of IPCN and IPCLN in the Implementation of the Infection and Prevention Control (IPC) Program; A Phenomenology Study

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study is to explore the experience of IPCN and IPCLN in the implementation of IPC program.

Method: The study used a qualitative method with a phenomenology approach. Semi structured interviews were conducted with 9 nurses working as IPCN and IPCLN. Participants were selected using the purposive sampling technique. The data were analyzed using Colaizzi's method.

Result: Six main themes from this study emerged, including (a) The IPC program has been implemented; (b) IPCN as the driving force in the implementation of IPC program; (c) IPCLN assist IPCN in the implementation of IPC program in units; (d) IPCN and IPCLN are provided with education and training; (e) Low compliance, limited facilities and insufficient budget funds become obstacles; (f) The expectations of IPCN and IPCLN.

Conclusion: IPCN is the driving force in the implementation of IPC programs. In carrying out its duties for IPC, IPCN and IPCLN must develop knowledge and competence. With the help of IPCLN and full support from hospital management the goal of reducing HAIs is expected to be achieved.

Keywords: infection control, infection prevention control, infection prevention control program, IPC program, IPCN, IPCLN



33 - Day 1 – Poster Presentation

Relationship between Knowledge Level and Personal Hygiene Behavior on Scavengers in Bantar Gebang Integrated Waste Management Site

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Abstract

Objective: Knowing the relationship between the level of knowledge and personal hygiene behavior in scavengers in Bekasi.

Method: The study design used cross-sectional with a sample of 107 scavengers working and living around the Bantar Gebang Integrated Waste Management Site. The sample was taken using the method of non-probability sampling with the technique of purposive sampling. The instrument used was in the form of a level of knowledge on personal hygiene and personal hygiene behavior.

Results: Test of independent sample t-test showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and personal hygiene behavior ($p=0.001$).

Conclusion: The level of knowledge of personal hygiene can affect the formation of good or poor personal hygiene behavior on scavengers. This study recommends that nurses in the community can improve promotive and preventive efforts related to how to maintain personal hygiene so that scavengers can improve their quality of life.

Keywords Personal hygiene; health; scavenger; behavior; knowledge level.



01 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

The Correlation Between Hospital Work Environment and Patient Safety Implementation in General Hospital

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Abstract

Patient safety is an important issue for healthcare services in the hospital. Any health care providers can contribute to adverse events, especially nurses. Further, nurses are the highest number of health care providers in the hospital who take care of the patients for 24 hours continuously, and often interact with patients with various nursing procedures. These conditions can provide a great chance for adverse events which threaten patient safety. The most difficult obstacle in implementing patient safety is creating a safety culture as a foundation for patient safety programs. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between the hospital work environment, nurses' characteristics and the implementation of patient safety. This study was a descriptive correlative study with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study was 123 ward nurses. Data was obtained by distributing valid and reliable questionnaires. The analytical technique used is univariate to obtain the characteristics of each demographic and bivariate variables used to determine the relationship between the variables of the study. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between hospital work environment, nurses' characteristics (education level, length of service and training with the implementation of patient safety) (P Value <0.05). Furthermore, nurses' characteristics include age and marital status were not related to the implementation of patient safety in the hospital (P Value > 0.05). Finding indicate that hospital work environment and some of nurses' characteristics important for patient safety implementation.

Keywords: Hospital, nurses' characteristics, patient safety, work environment



02 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Nurse's Perception about Posttraumatic Growth (PTG) after Natural Disasters

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Abstract

Introduction: One of the disasters that frequently occur in the world is a natural disaster. The natural disasters can lead to both negative and positive impacts for the victims. Nurses have a large role in fostering posttraumatic growth (PTG) as a positive impact after natural disasters. This role can lead to different perceptions of each nurse. Perceptions that arise from nurses related to PTG cause different handling after the disaster so that further research needs to be done on nurses' perceptions regarding PTG after natural disasters.

Method: This research was a descriptive qualitative, one using thematic data analysis to describe nurse's perceptions regarding posttraumatic growth after natural disasters. The numbers of participant in the research were 14 participants spread across Jabodetabek.

Results: This research obtained 3 themes identified as follows: 1) PTG is a condition that needs to be sought by volunteers; 2) PTG is a positive change in the relationship between God and fellow human beings after natural disasters and 3) PTG is a new concept for nurses.

Discussion: Nurses who have experience in disaster areas perceive that everyone will experience an impact after a natural disaster, whether it is a negative impact or a positive impact. Both of these impacts go hand in hand after a disaster occurs. Every person who experiences a disaster needs assistance from others to prevent negative impacts and foster a positive impact.

Conclusion: Nurse's perceptions regarding posttraumatic growth after natural disasters must be sought by volunteers and become a positive change in human relationship with God and with fellow humans after natural disasters and the concept of PTG is a new concept for nurses.

Keywords: Nurse perceptions, posttraumatic growth, natural disasters



03 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Exploration of Nursing Needs for Napza Service Institutions in Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: This study aim to explore the views of the nurses need about what they needed when they care of people with addiction from center of addiction services in Indonesia.

Method: This quallitative research data used individual interview. The study involved 10 nurses. The nurses were recruited from the 3 goverment centre of addiction services in the capital city of Indonesia. The data where analyzed by using thematic analysis.

Result: There were 4 main theme themes there are Gray Area between Nurses and Other Health Workers in handling clients, The Role of Drug Addiction Nurses, Challenges and Strategies in caring for addiction clients and hopes.

Conclusions: addiction nurses in carrying out their duties must be equipped with knowledge, attitudes and special skills. The presence of a psychiatric nurse in the setting of drug addiction services needs to be considered as a step in resolving the dilemma of drug addiction nursing services in Indonesia. Special guidance and training for nurses in drug addiction services must be provided to improve the knowledge, skills, abilities, and behavior of nurses in handling addiction clients.

Keywords: addiction, substance abuse



04 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Parental Presence in Implementation of Atraumatic Care during Children's Hospitalization

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Abstract

Objective: The rate of hospitalization of pediatric patients is still relatively high in Indonesia. Hospitalization is a critical condition for every child. During hospitalization the children are not only have to adapt with their disease, but also with the foreign environment which is totally different with their home.

Method: The study used a qualitative research method with a descriptive phenomenology study approach. It was conducted in the Child Care Room with 11 participants. Data analysis was performed using Creswell thematic analysis.

Results: The study produced three themes, namely 1) Allowing the presence of parents during children's hospitalization 2) The presence of parents is the main source of coping for children during hospitalization; 3) The role of parents in fulfilling the children physiological needs during hospitalization.

Conclusions: The presence of parents in implementing atraumatic care has a positive impact on children during hospitalization. Every hospital needs to review related policies in facilitating the presence of parents for children during hospitalization. This is to support effective coping on children, and fulfillment of holistic physiological needs in children.

Keywords: Atraumatic Care; Children; Hospitalization; Parents.



05 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Nursing Care, Family’s Role, Cadre’s Role and Medical Services: Case Series on Client With Hallucination and Self-Care Deficit

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Abstract

Objective: Hallucinations and self-care deficits are positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. Nursing care can be given to improve the client's ability to solve problems. The objectives of this study is to determine the effect of nursing nurses' actions, family psychoeducation, behavioral therapy, cadre assistance, and medical services on clients with hallucinations and self-care deficits. Further, the final design of this study is a case series with 6 clients. The activity consisted of 16 meetings; 7 meetings with nurses, 4 meetings with cadres, and 5 meetings with medical services.

Method: The instruments used were instruments of signs and symptoms as well as hallucinations and self-care deficits.

Result: The results show that clients who get nursing action, family psychoeducation, behavioral therapy, cadre assistance, and medical services experience a decrease in signs and symptoms as well as an increase in their ability compared to clients who only get nursing action, family psychoeducation, behavioral therapy, and medical service, and clients who only get nursing actions, family psychoeducation, and behavioral therapy.

Conclusion: This study recommends the importance of nursing intervention, family psychoeducation, behavioral therapy, as well as cadre assistance and medical services for clients and with hallucinations self-care deficits.

Keywords: Hallucinations, Self-Care Deficit, Nursing Actions Nurses, Family Psychoeducation, Behavioral Therapy, Cadre, Medical Services



06 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

**Choosing Intrauterine Device Contraception of Mothers in Rural Area,
Indonesia: Based on Health Belief Model Theory**

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Abstract

Objective: Indonesia is a country with a high population growth rate and government encourages every family to use family planning. The type of family planning that is still low in use is intrauterine device, even though it's effective in a long term. This study was aimed to identify the correlations of perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefit, self-efficacy, perceived barrier and cues to action with choosing intra uterine device.

Methods: A cross sectional study was carried out on 109 mothers in Ngudikan Village. Data were collected using questionnaires.

Results: perceived susceptibility ($p=0.000$; $r=0.436$), perceived seriousness ($p=0.000$; $r=0.402$), perceived benefit ($p=0.033$; $r=0.204$), perceived barrier ($p=0.00$, $r=-0.614$), perceived self-efficacy ($p=0.008$; $r=0.253$) and cues to action ($p=0.006$; $r=0.261$) were noted to be correlate with the choice of intrauterine device in Nganjuk Indonesia.

Conclusion: The result of this study are perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefit, self efficacy, and cues to action will affect the decision mother's to choosing intra uterine device. This study recommended further research with a transcultural nursing approach to follow up the result of this study.

Keywords: Intrauterine device, health belief model, contraception, women



07 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Condom Use Negotiation, Alcohol Consumption and HIV Risk Sexual Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Kupang

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Abstract

Objective: Female sex worker (FSW) has been identified as one of the vulnerable population to HIV. Many risk factors contribute to their risk of HIV, including unprotected sex (no condom use), intravenous drugs, and also excessive alcohol intake. This study aimed is to evaluate the relationship between condom use negotiation, alcohol consumption and HIV risk sexual behavior among female sex.

Method: A cross-sectional was conducted with 125 FSW aged 18 to 60 years recruited from Yayasan Tanpa Batas Kupang which were selected with a purposive sampling. This study utilized three instruments: safe sexual behavior questionnaire (SSBQ), condom influence strategy questionnaire (CISQ) and the alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT). The data were analyzed using chi-square. Ethical approval from The Ethics Committee of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia was obtained for this study before the data collection started.

Results: Most respondents were aged 18-40 years (88.8%), were low level of educated (51.2%), high income (73.6%), unmarried (61.6%). Majority of FSW (61.6%) reported had low to negotiation condom use with their clients, about 77.6% reported having high level of alcohol consumptions and 64,8% had high-risk sexual behavior. Condom use negotiation (p-value:0,003) and alcohol consumption (p-value : 0,037) were found significant associated with risk sexual behavior.

Conclusion: Condom use negotiation and alcohol consumption affect to HIV risk sexual behavior. Future intervention on HIV prevention should focus on empowering young FSW with condom negotiation skills for increased use of a condom in order to reduce HIV risk behavior. In addition, HIV education program should include information about alcohol consumption and HIV risk to have better health outcome for FSW

Keywords: alcohol consumption, condom use negotiation, female sex worker, risk sexual behavior



08 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

HIV Disclosure, Stigma and Stress on Quality of Life in Housewives with Human Immunodeficiency Virus in Kupang

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Abstract

Objective: The life of women with HIV is never easy. Women with HIV, particularly housewife tend to have more stigmatized, more physical and psychological impact of HIV than men. Once the women disclosure their HIV status, they are at risk of living painful than men. As a consequence, stress and low quality of life among housewife with HIV. The aim of the study was to evaluated the relationship between HIV disclosure, stigma with quality of life among positive HIV housewives in Kupang.

Methods: A cross sectional study design was conducted in 2019 in Kupang, NTT. The participants were recruited at outpatient VCT clinic Sobat in Hospital in Kupang.

Results: A total of 120 HIV positive of housewives involved in this study. Most participants were married (66.7%), age group 18-40 years (78.3%), senior high school graduate (54.2%), More than half had high HIV disclosure (66.7%), had high stigma level (61%) and 75% had moderate stress level. Stress, and stigma were found significantly associated ($P < 0.05$) with quality of life. Moderate stress level of respondent was found the significant contributing factors in quality of life ($p = 0.009$; $\alpha = 0.005$; $OR = 7.667$; $95\% CI = 1.678-35.032$).

Conclusion: Stress and stigma are associated with quality of life inhousewives with HIV in Kupang, but only the stress variables was found the significant factor. Reducing stigma should be the main focus in education and HIV prevention in order to improve quality of life HIV housewife in Kupang.

Keywords: housewives, HIV, HIV Disclosure, stigma, stress, quality of life.



09 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Posttraumatic Growth in Adolescent Survivors of Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction in Palu Indonesia: A Phenomenological Study

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Abstract

Objective: Exploration of posttraumatic growth (PTG) experiences in adolescent survivors of earthquakes, tsunamis, or liquefaction are needed by nurses to maximize the potential of adolescents for recovery and growth from trauma after natural disasters.

Method: The study used a qualitative study with a descriptive phenomenology approach. Data were collected by in-depth interviews with 16 adolescent survivors, and were analyzed using the Colaizzi Method.

Results: The result of this study have two main themes; trauma becomes the basis for realizing the meaning of life and escaped from disaster as a second chance to live better.

Conclusion: PTG is a positive change that to be pursued. Escaping from disaster and realizing the meaning of life are the key points to get success in presenting PTG to live a better life. In addition, support from mental health nurses through Cognitive Therapy, Cognitive Behavior Therapy, and Acceptance Commitment Therapy are needed to increase the PTG. Types of disasters, age, gender, education, and exposure to trauma, need to be considered to grow PTG in adolescent.

Keywords: Posttraumatic growth (PTG), adolescent survivors, natural disaster, earthquake, tsunami, liquefaction



10 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Knowledge, Stigma, and Health Seeking Behavior Towards Tuberculosis among HIV and Tuberculosis Coinfection Patients in Jakarta

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Abstract

Objective: HIV and tuberculosis (TB) are two interconnected global health issues. People with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) are very at risk of TB opportunistic infections. The purpose of this study was to identify knowledge and stigma against tuberculosis, as well as its relationship with health seeking behavior in HIV and TB coinfections patients in Jakarta.

Method: This research is a cross sectional study using purposive sampling technique in PLWHA who visited the Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Polyclinic in five hospitals in Jakarta. This study involved 115 HIV and TB coinfections using: Brief HIV-Knowledge Questionnaire (HIV-KQ-18), Knowledge TB survey Questionnaire, Berger HIV stigma Scale, Tuberculosis-Related Stigma Scale.

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents had good knowledge of TB (69.6%) and had a low stigma of TB (55.7%), and had a treatment seeking behavior that did not delay consultation (55.7%). There is a significant relationship between TB knowledge (p value: 0.042) and stigma against TB with treatment seeking behavior.

Conclusion: The results of this study can be used as guidelines to improve education and counseling about TB knowledge and stigma against TB in HIV patients and TB coinfections.

Keywords: Health seeking behavior, HIV knowledge, HIV stigma, TB knowledge, TB stigma



11 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Enhancement of the Implementation of Patient Safety Through the Nurses Learning Culture at Medikal Surgical Unit in the Indonesian Hospital

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Abstract

Objectives: This study identified the relationship between nurses learning culture about patient safety with the implementation of patient safety in the medical-surgical area in the Indonesian hospital.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 139 medical-surgical nurses from 4 hospitals in Palembang City, Indonesia. The development of measuring instruments about nurse's learning culture of patient safety and the implementation of patient safety based on learning organizational and six goals of patient safety concepts were used.

Result: The average score for nurses learning culture was 47.39 ± 8.89 and the average score for the implementation of patient safety was 147.88 ± 8.70 . Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between the level of education with the implementation of patient safety (p-value 0,015) and there is a significant relationship between nurses learning culture with the implementation of patient safety (p-value: 0,0001).

Conclusion: The implementation of patient safety in the hospital can be improved through the development of nurses learning culture and can be an effort with increasing nurses' education level and their knowledge.

Keywords: learning culture, nurses, patient safety, hospital



12 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

**The Scope of Nursing Competency in Preparing Nursing Students to Deal with
Acute Phase of Disaster: Systematic Review**

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Abstract

Objective: Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. It is important that the nurses are able to give the best treatment during the acute phase of the disaster, but more importantly also able to prepare the family in managing the impact of disaster before the help arrived. It is necessary that the nursing competencies able to develop nurses ability to give direct services and improve the communities' readiness.

Method: A systematic review is conducted to identify nurse's competencies in disaster preparedness as well as factors affecting competencies and strategy to improve it. Literature searching process was conducted through <https://remote-lib.ui.ac.id>. with keywords of emergency nurses OR nursing AND disaster AND emergency response was performed in PROQUEST and SCIENCE DIRECT and resulted in 12 articles and 2 dissertations.

Result: The result identified that role ambiguity caused by variety in type/level of nurses, the complexity of practice, and disaster nursing was yet not to be a focus in nursing education. The varied contents were usually labelled as 'emergency and disaster preparedness' which emphasized on capacity to manage physical emergency conditions. It reported proper knowledge about roles among nurses yet lack in skill and situation of real disaster preparedness.

Conclusion: This issue should be taken into consideration as it may affect nurse's competence during disaster situation. Efforts to promote preparedness are critical as nurse's disaster preparedness is manifested as improved knowledge and skill, professional accountability, more comprehensive program, and more accurate behavioral response toward disaster.

Keywords: disaster nurse; nursing competencies; disaster preparedness



13 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Experience of Elderly with Demensia in Delivering the Support Needed During Stay in LTC Institution in DKI Jakarta: Phenomenology Study

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Abstract

Dementia is a progressive decline in cognitive abilities characterized by memory loss that affects everyday abilities. As a result of this decline, elderly with dementia problems are often considered unable to determine the nursing services that fit the needs of the elderly dementia. The purpose of this paper is to find out whether the meaning and meaning of support is obtained and needed by the elderly with dementia in communicating with the condition of dementia. The method of analysis and presentation of descriptive phenomenology data in this study used a structured and specific analysis method developed by Moustakas that modifying by Stevick-Colaizzi-Keen method. The results of this study show that elderly people with mild to moderate dementia have the ability to share their experiences in getting the support obtained and needed by elderly with dementia as long as the elderly live in LTC institutions. The support obtained and needed by the elderly with dementia consists of three things, including support for the decline in elderly dementia, holistic support for elderly dementia, and support for nursing services in the elderly dementia. The conclusion of this study is that the support provided to the elderly with mild to moderate dementia can help the elderly to maintain their abilities so that they can help the elderly to better interpret their lives in an effort to improve the quality of life for elderly people with dementia. Suggestions for elderly LTC implementing institutions need to improve the quality and quantity of caregivers involved in the LTC institutional team itself, both to add knowledge related to service management and care management, through selection of human resources who will be assigned standardized caregivers, for example having Nursing License for nurses and training certificates for non-health workers who will register as caregivers.

Keywords: Dementia; Elderly; Experience; LTC; Supports



14 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Dementia: How Does Spouse Perceive It?

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to understand how spouses perceive the conditions of dementia experienced by their partners.

Method: This research was a qualitative research with a descriptive phenomenology approach involving 10 participants according to predetermined criteria.

Results: This study found 3 themes consisting of psychosocial responses that arise during caring for the partner, the Caregiver burden experienced, and the positive response experienced by the caregiver. The first theme comprised of 3 sub-themes, the second theme consisted of 3 sub-themes, and the third theme consists of 3 sub-themes.

Conclusion: The various negative and positive responses experienced by caregivers show that being a caregiver for a partner who has dementia is a serious condition which need assistance by professional health personnel.

Keywords: Caregiver, dementia, perception, spouse



15 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

**The Ambivalence of Mothers' Feeling in Dealing with Mentally Ill Person
Aggressivity**

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Abstract

Objective: Aggressivity has long been linked to mental disorder. It has an impact not only on mentally ill person (MIP) but also on caregivers. In families with members who commit aggressive behavior, caregivers and people who are in close contact with MIP are more likely to experience an injury. Aggressivity experienced also causes an ambivalent response by the mother. Research. This study aims to explore the life experience of mothers who are caregiving mentally ill person with aggressive behavior.

Method: This study used a qualitative research design with an interpretative phenomenology approach to explore the mother's experience in facing aggressiveness by their adult children with mental disorder. Ten participants were recruited by using purposive sampling and data were collected through in-depth interview. Research

Result: This study generated two themes, namely emotional bonding as the trigger for the ambivalent response and the conflict of mother's love and hatred towards MIP. Conclusions and

Conclusion: The aggressiveness raises the ambivalence of feelings for the mothers. It is recommended to use this research as reference material to develop nursing interventions that focus on caregivers who care for MIP with aggressiveness especially towards their ambivalent response.



16 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Implementation of Electronic-Based Nursing Documentation Towards Patient Safety: Systematic Review

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Abstracts

Introduction: Nursing documentation is considered as a part of nursing care. Most of the nurses only fulfill 50% or less than 80% of the total documentation target required, which indicates the deficient level of nursing care quality. The advanced technology of information regarding to medical service is expected to increase the quality of documentation which eventually improve the patient safety.

Objective: to understand the implementation of electronic-based nursing care documentation (EHR) towards patient safety.

Method: The method used in this study is a systematic review. The online journal database used is sourced from Science Direct, PROQUEST, Scopus, Wiley Online and Emerald insight for 5182 journal article.

Results: 20 articles were included in the final review. The study shows that the implementation of EHR affects the six goals of patient safety. Data in EHR helps to identify patients correctly and improve the effective communication. The implementation of medication errors prevention guidance could increase the safety of medicines considered as High-Alert, ensure the correct location of surgery, and reducing the risk of infection. In addition, it also reduces the risk of injury of falling by screening for patients at risk.

Conclusion: Optimizing the implementation of electronic nursing documentation affects the quality of nursing documentation and patient safety.

Keywords: electronic nursing documentation, EHR, patient safety



17 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Factors Influencing of Head Nurse Delegation: Staff Nurses Perception

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Abstract

Objective: Nursing delegation is one component that can improve the quality of nursing services. The process of delegation carried out comprehensively, effectively and efficiently by the head nurse, nursing staff can provide more optimal nursing care services to patients. Optimal delegation can be realized if the head nurse delegates according to the procedure and is able to review by subordinates.

Method: The purpose of this study was to facilitate the factors associated with delegating the head nurse perceived by the nurse at Military Hospital in Jakarta. This study applied cross sectional method. A total of 227 implementing nurses were selected using purposive sampling technique. The process of data analysis made the use of Pearson correlation test, ANOVA and T test to determine the relationship of the head nurse delegation perceived by the nurse and the linear regression test to test the most related variablesto the delegation of the head nurse.

Result: Factors related to nurses' perceptions of head nurse delegation were age ($p = 0.045$), education level ($p = 0.002$), management function ($p = 0.020$), planning function ($p = 0.043$), workforce function ($p = 0.002$), control function ($p=0.019$), leadership style ($p = 0.02$) and communication ($p = 0.030$) with education as the most dominant variable.

Conclusion: This study was expected to be able to make a reference for developing standard operating procedures regarding nursing delegation based on related factors.

Keywords: delegation, head nurse, nursing management



18 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Factors Affecting Patients Readiness for Hospital Discharge Post Hip Surgery

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Abstract

Discharge readiness of patients post hip surgery is a process of preparation of the patient that starts before patients discharge to the period after the patient returns home. The patient's discharge readiness is influenced by several factors including patient characteristics, hospitalization factors, and nursing practice. This study aimed to identify the factors that influence the patient's discharge readiness post hip surgery. This study used a descriptive correlational design with a cross sectional approach. The sample consisted of 90 post-hip surgery patients in two hospitals in Jakarta and Surakarta selected by consecutive sampling technique. The results of this study showed that the average patients discharge readiness post hip surgery was 148.38 ± 31.72 . The results of multivariate analysis showed gender, socioeconomic status, planned admission, first hospitalization, previous admission for same diagnosis, length of stay, quality of discharge teaching, and care coordination together had a significant effect on 44.1% for discharge readiness patients post hip surgery ($p = 0.0001$) with the most influential factor is discharge teaching ($\beta = 0.318$). Discharge teaching in the hip surgery is one of the recommended things to do in increasing patient discharge readiness.

Keywords: discharge readiness; post hip surgery



19 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

The Effect of Self-Care Group Management Coaching on Motivation in the Eldely with Hypertension

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Abstract

Objective: Elderly is a vulnerable population at risk of experiencing various health problems, one of which is hypertension. Most complications and deaths due to hypertension are caused by a lack of self-care management. One of the factors that influence self-care management is motivation. The aim of this study was to identify the effect of self-care group management coaching on motivation in the elderly with hypertension.

Method: The research method used was quasi-experimental design using quasi experiment pre test and post test design with group control. Through cluster random sampling technique, 80 elderly people were divided into intervention groups and non-intervention groups in Sumbawa District, Sumbawa Regency. Data were analyzed by paired t test and pooled t test.

Results: The results of the study stated that there was a significant effect on the motivation of respondents after being given self-care group management coaching in the intervention group compared with the non-intervention group with the results of $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Motivation can be improved by group coaching so that it can be used as one of the intervention choices in promotive and preventive efforts that nurses can make in changing the behavior of elderly people with hypertension in accordance with the Health Promotion Model (HPM) theory.

Keywords: elderly; group coaching; hypertension; motivation



20 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

“Hoping to be Recognized, Appreciated and Given Clinical Privilege”: A Phenomenology Study of New Nurse's Experience during Orientation

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Abstract

Objective: Clinical privileges reflects the competencies of nurses based on the competencies of nurses. New nurses who have just worked have not been given clinical privilege during their orientation. Feelings, experiences, and expectations, as well as the wishes of new nurses appointed by clinical authorities, can influence the quality of nursing services. This study aimed to explore the experiences of new nurses, especially in the orientation period before given clinical privilege.

Methods: This research applied a descriptive qualitative phenomenology design. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted on eleven participants. New nurses in Military hospitals with less than 6-month experiences were in-depth interviewed with an open-ended question. Data were analyzed by the Colaizzi method with thematic analyze.

Results: This study resulted in four themes, new nurses lack understanding of clinical privilege, new nurses carry out care at the behest of the senior, new nurses want to be recognized, valued and given clinical privilege, and hospitals need to facilitate the process of adaptation of new nurses.

Conclusion: This study shows that The new nurse carries out nursing care in the hope of being recognized and possessing skills at work. The feeling of difficulty with the transition process undertaken during the orientation period requires communicative support and assistance from peer, preceptors and nursing managers. Nurse managers are expected to provide appropriate orientation programs and introduce clinical privilege from the start to new nurses.

Keywords: clinical privilege, new nurse, orientation, nursing care, transition



21 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Family Role of Family Members with Mental Disorders in Tobelo, North Halmahera

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Abstract

Background: Mental health services start from the community in the form of individual and family independence services and empowerment of community leaders. Family as the smallest unit in the community has an important role in handling patients with mental disorders. This is important, because the family is the first social environment that has psychological and emotional relationships with patients with mental disorders. Families have a role in recognizing health problems, making decisions, caring for sick family members, modifying the environment and utilizing health care facilities. This study aims to measure/ identify the level of understanding the role of family in dealing with family members who experience mental disorders and build awareness in Tobelo, North Halmahera.

Method: This research is a quantitative study with a design in this study is descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. The technique used in determining the sample uses purposive sampling technique. Data collection in this study is use a questionnaire modified by researchers, total respondent are 22 family who have family member with mental health.

Results: The research results showing that the role of families in recognizing family members' health problems by 86.4%, making decisions for health problems of 59.1%, giving care to family members with mental disorders of 63.6%, referring sick family members to health care facilities by 54.5%.

Conclusion: However, the results of this study also show that the role that is less carried out by families with family members with mental disorders is the role in modifying the environment that is equal to 54.5% of families does not carry out this role.

Keywords: family role, mental disorders



22 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Relationship to Psychological Discomfort: Stress, Depression, and Anxiety with Sleep Quality in HIV/AIDS Patient

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Abstract

Objective: HIV/AIDS is still a chronic disease that is often found in the community. People with HIV/AIDS can experience psychological problems because of the influence of internal and external stress. This study aims to determine the relationship between psychological discomfort: stress, depression, anxiety with sleep quality in HIV/AIDS patients.

Method: descriptive-correlational with an approach of cross-sectional using the technique of consecutive sampling. The questionnaire instruments used were questionnaires *Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21* and *Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index* in 110 respondents.

Results: This study concluded the results that there was a significant relationship between psychological discomfort: stress, depression, and anxiety with sleep quality in patients with HIV/AIDS values ($p < \alpha = 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the importance of health services, especially HIV/AIDS poly, is more concerned with psychological discomfort experienced by patients to improve sleep quality in patients with HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Anxiety, depression, hiv/aids, stress sleep quality



23 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Effectiveness of the Sleep Hygiene and Benson's Relaxation on the Sleep Quality of Heart Failure Patients

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Abstract

Sleep disturbance is a problem that generally occurs in patients with heart failure. This study aims to identify the effect of a combination of 'sleep hygiene' and Benson's relaxation on sleep quality in heart failure patients. The study used quasi-experimental with pre and post test design. The sample selection used a purposive sampling technique and involved 100 respondents, consisting of 50 patients in the intervention group and 50 patients in the control group. Univariate statistical tests use proportions, mean, median, and standard deviation. Wilcoxon test, paired t-test, and Mann Whitney were used as a bivariate analysis. The results showed that the combination of sleep hygiene and Benson's relaxation had a significant effect in improving sleep quality ($p = 0.0001$, $\alpha = 0.05$). Thus, the combination of 'sleep hygiene' and Benson's relaxation is expected to be a standard nursing intervention in heart failure patients who have sleep disorders.

Keywords: heart failure, sleep disorders, Benson relaxation, sleep hygiene.



24 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

A Systematic Review of Missed Nursing Care, Nursing Care Left Undone

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Abstract

Objective: to discover varieties of missed nursing care and to understand the possible impact for both nurses as well as patients

Method: A systematic review was utilized. Data were collected from six databases. These databases were Science Direct, PROQUEST, Scopus, SAGE, PubMed, and Wiley, from a period of 2015 to 2019, were retrieved using the following keywords: “nursing care”, “missed nursing care” “impact missed nursing care” “nursing care left undone”

Results: 23 collected articles show three categories, to name the categories: missed nursing care, influencing factors, and the impact of nursing care. The missed nursing care include nurse care planning, patients’ basic needs fulfilment, and documentation. Nurses’ perception on patient safety, self-accountability, human resources eligibility and adequacy, communication, workspace, manager influence, and patient’s characteristic become the factors of missed nursing care. The possible effect to this issue can lead to the patient’s satisfaction decline, nurse’s work satisfaction decline, as well as cost swell due to the extended length of stay and readmission after every 30 days passed.

Conclusions: Planning, intervention, and documentation are the main duties of nurses. However, these duties are notoriously often missed by nurses. Reasons behind this issue are the characteristic of nurse, human resource problem, communication, workspace, manager influence. Of course, if left unchecked it will have an impact on patient satisfaction, nurse job satisfaction to high cost. The role of nursing managers is very large in improving nursing care that is missed.

Keywords: missed nursing care, nursing care left undone



25 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

The Effect of Range of Motion Exercises Combined by Tai Chi Intradialysis on the Adequacy of Hemodialysis Patients in District Hospital of Lebak

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Abstract

Objective: Currently, End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) became a global problem because of its increasing prevalence. ESRD occurs related to kidneys damaged and cannot filter blood so that the patient requires kidney therapy, such as hemodialysis. Adequate dialysis is a method of evaluating the effectiveness of hemodialysis. This study aims to determine the effect of range of motion (ROM) and tai chi intradialysis on the adequacy of ESRD patients who undergo hemodialysis in District Hospital of Lebak..

Method: The design of this study used a quasi experiment with a pretest-posttest control group approach. The sample selection used a purposive sampling technique and involved 64 respondents, consisting of 32 patients in the intervention group and 32 patients in the control group.

Result: The results showed that there were differences in adequacy before and after the intervention. Wilcoxon test ($p = 0.005$) showed that there was a significant effect on adequacy before and after intervention ROM and tai chi (1,67 – 1,73) u. The difference between the control and intervention groups tested using Mann Whitney was found to have a significant difference ($p = 0.045$).

Conclusion: In conclusion, ESRD patients who underwent ROM and taiichi intradialysis exercises were more effective in increasing the adequacy of hemodialysis.

Keywords: adequacy of hemodialysis, ESRD, hemodialysis, range of motion, taichi intradialysis



26 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Glucose Preparation from α -Cellulose of Pineapple Leaves (*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr.) through Enzymatic Hydrolysis

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to obtain glucose from α -cellulose of pineapple leaves using cellulase enzymes from *Penicillium vermiculatum*.

Method: The cellulase activity of *Penicillium vermiculatum* measured through clear zone and sugar reduction method. α -cellulose of pineapple leaves was hydrolyzed using crude extract enzyme of *Penicillium vermiculatum*. Glucose identified by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometry and qualitative analysis using the Fehling test.

Results: Cellulase activity of *Penicillium vermiculatum* based on transparent zone showed clear zone diameter around 3 cm and based on sugar reduction showed glucose concentration was 380.4000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The optimal conditions for glucose preparation were at 50 °C in a buffer solution of pH 5 with an enzyme concentration of 2% for 48 hours at a 160 rpm incubator shaker speed. The FTIR spectrum of glucose obtained shows similarities to the standard glucose spectrum especially in the fingerprint region. Fehling reagent test compared with standard glucose showed positive results, namely the formation of red deposits.

Conclusion: Glucose can be obtained from α -cellulose of pineapple leaves using cellulase enzymes from *Penicillium vermiculatum*.

Keywords: Glucose, α -Cellulose, Cellulase, Hydrolysis enzymatic, Pineapple leaves (*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr.), Optimization, Identification



27 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

The Utilization of Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia Crassipes* (Mart.) Solms) in Glucose Preparation by Enzymatic Hydrolysis Using Cellulase of *Chaetomium Globosum*

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to obtain glucose from α -cellulose of water hyacinth through enzymatic hydrolysis.

Method: The cellulase activity was screened by the formation of clear zone in CMC agar medium and DNS-reducing sugar method. α -Cellulose of water hyacinth was hydrolyzed using crude cellulase enzyme extract of *Chaetomium globosum*. Glucose identified by Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectrophotometer and qualitative analysis test using Fehling's test method.

Results: Crude enzyme from *Chaetomium globosum* has high activity of cellulase with a clear zone diameter of 45.00 mm. Crude enzyme from *Chaetomium globosum* also showed high activity of cellulase with measurement by sugar reduction method which produced a glucose concentration of 215.617 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The optimum conditions of enzymatic hydrolysis to produce glucose from α -cellulose water hyacinth powder were at 50°C, using acetate buffer pH 5 and using an enzyme concentration of 2% for 48 hours, with a stirring speed of 160 rpm. The average glucose concentration obtained from α -cellulose water hyacinth powder in optimum conditions of enzymatic hydrolysis was 214.450 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ with glucose yield 0.429%. The glucose was identified using the Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectrophotometer and reducing sugar was detected by Fehling test. The identification using FTIR showed that the spectrum of glucose powder produced has similarities to the spectrum of glucose standard powder, especially in the fingerprint region. The identification of glucose samples by the Fehling's test also showed the same positive results as glucose standard, namely by the formation of a red precipitate.

Conclusion: The optimum condition of enzymatic hydrolysis was reached at 50°C, in acetate buffer pH 5, with the addition of 2% enzyme concentration, for 48 hours, with a stirring speed of 160 rpm. The results of identification with FTIR showed that the spectrum of glucose produced has similarities to the spectrum of glucose standard, especially in the fingerprint region. The identification by the Fehling's test showed positive results for both glucose standard and solution test from hydrolysis results.

Keywords: glucose; α -cellulose; cellulase; *Chaetomium globosum*; water hyacinth; hydrolysis; identification



28 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Enzymatic Hydrolysis of A-Cellulose from Kapok Randu Fiber (Ceiba Pentandra Gaertn) Using Cellulase from Penicillium Vermiculatum for Glucose Preparation

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Abstract

Objective: this study aimed to find optimum α -cellulose kapok fiber hydrolysis condition by Penicillium vermiculatum for glucose preparation.

Method: The cellulase activity was screened by a clear zone and sugar reduction method. α -cellulose of kapok fiber was hydrolyzed using crude extract enzyme of Penicillium vermiculatum. Obtained glucose was identified by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometry, and qualitative analysis test.

Results: The cellulase activity was shown by Penicillium vermiculatum. The clear zone diameter was 33,83 mm and Penicillium vermiculatum was also shown cellulolytic activity in hydrolyzing 1% CMC with the glucose yield was 3,8%. α -cellulose obtained from kapok fiber was compared to the raw material of kapok fiber and avicel PH 101 using the Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometry (FTIR). The maximum saccharification rate at a 5% concentration of α -cellulose kapok fiber substrate was found in the addition of 2% crude cellulase enzyme. The optimum pH and temperature for optimal hydrolysis conditions were pH 5 and 50 ° C, for 48 hours of incubation, with 0,4% glucose obtained. The glucose was identified using the FTIR and reducing sugar was detected by the Fehling test.

Conclusion: Glucose can be produced from α -cellulose of kapok fiber using crude enzyme from Penicillium vermiculatum mold.

Keywords: Glucose; Kapok fibers; Enzymatic hydrolysis; Cellulase enzyme; Saccharification.



29 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Relationship Among Nutritional, Health, and Balance Status to Functional Status in Older Patient at Elderly Clinic of Primary Health Care

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Abstract

Objective: Elderly as a population at risk are increasing in the number by years. This trend was opposite with the decline of their physiologic system. Some of them will experience the impaired of nutritional, health, and balance status that will affect their functional status. The declining of functional status will disturb their daily activity. However, it still needs future study to approve the relationship of those status.

Method: This study are looking for the relationship of the nutritional, health, and balance status to the functional status in elderly patients in primary health care. This study utilized the cross sectional designed and 100 samples of elderly patients.

Result: the mean age of the sample was 66 year old, gender mostly women (59%), education level of the respondents were more likely only reached elementary school (45%), and most of them were consuming the medicine (71%) and also more than a half of respondent have multimorbidity (60%). The relationship between nutritional status and functional status in elderly patients was not significantly different ($p = 0.148$). However, the data analysis showed that there were significant relationships among health status and functional status ($p = 0.0005$), also balance status and functional status ($p = 0.0005$).

Conclusion: The result of the study approved that health status and balance status could affect the functional status with the significant relationship it also approved by the previous studies. But, the result of this study against the hypothesis that there was no any significant relationship between nutritional status and functional status of the elderly patients. Next study could explore more about the other factors that influenced the functional status of the elderly.

Keywords: nutritional status, health status, balance status, functional status, elderly patients



30 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

A Validation of Food Consumption Index and Its Association with Dental Caries Experience among Adolescent

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Abstract

Introduction: The dental caries status across the world is still remain high. The psychometric properties have not been fully assessed yet and limited information on adolescent. This study aimed to cross-cultural validity of food consumption questionnaire and examined its relationship with dental caries experience.

Methods: The cross-sectional study of adolescents aged 15-16 years-old in Jakarta, Indonesia. Eleven of senior high school was randomly invited to be participants. In total, there were 471 adolescents included in the final analytical sample. The test-retest reliability was assessed. Clinical oral health status was examined through oral examinations (DMF-T). Socio-demographic information and data on oral health related behaviour (tooth brush, dental attendance, and related to diet).

Results: The Indonesian version of Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) showed good reliability result. Intra-class correlation (ICC) coefficient from test-retest reliability was 0.963.

Conclusion: The Indonesian food consumption questionnaire is reliable. The prevalence of dental caries is 75.4%. It is significantly associated with gender, mothers' education, yoghurt, and breath mint.

Keywords: Food frequency questionnaire, reliability, validity, sugary drink, dental caries



31 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Food Consumption Frequency and Dental Caries Status among Adolescents in Jakarta

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to test the reliability of food consumption frequency questionnaire and to determine the status of dental caries as well as the relationships of food consumption frequency with dental caries status in adolescents aged 15 – 16 years old in Jakarta.

Method: 471 adolescents randomly selected from 11 high schools in Jakarta was involved in this study. Clinical examination was performed by single examiner using DMFT index. Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) by Pieper undergone forward-backward translation to Indonesian version was self-administered.

Result: Dental caries prevalence in this population was 75.4% with mean DMFT 2.72. The reliability test of FFQ resulting in ICC=0.940. Carbonated drinks and chips' consumption frequency have significant relationship with dental caries status ($p=0.031$ and $p=0.012$).

Conclusion: The FFQ used in this study is a reliable tool to obtain data of food consumption frequency. The dental caries status of adolescents in Jakarta is considered moderate based on WHO classification. Only two types of foods in this study which have significant relationships between food consumption frequency and dental caries status in adolescents.



32 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Cross-Cultural Adaptation, Validity, and Reliability Test of “Knowledge and Behavior Towards Oral Health during Pregnancy” Questionnaire in Indonesian Version in Mother with Children Under 59 Month Old

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Abstract

Background: Periodontal disease as an oral manifestation during pregnancy, known as one of the risk factor for low birth weight and premature. Knowledge is known to be associated to pregnant women’s visit to the dentist which could maintain oral, baby, and pregnancy’s health. To determine the condition of knowledge and behavior of pregnant women related to oral health during pregnancy, a valid and reliable instrument is needed. Unfortunately, such instrument is lacking in Indonesia.

Objective: To analyze the validity and reliability value of the Indonesian version of Knowledge and Behavior towards Oral Health during Pregnancy (KBOHP) questionnaire.

Method: Analytic descriptive crosssectional study, convenience sampling design. Cross-cultural adaptation is done using Symmetrical approach. Psychometric analysis were analyzed using content validity, construct validity, and test retest reliability.

Result: KBOHP questionnaire was successfully cross-adapted culturally. There were 167 participants. The value of content validity index (I-CVI) was 0.8 but the construct validity of the knowledge and behavior domain was ≥ 0.05 . The test retest reliability showed the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient value of 0.89-1.

Conclusion: After successfully cross-culturally-adapted, KBHOP Indonesian version was valid and reliable to be used in Indonesian population. However, improvement is still needed in order to improve the construct validity.

Keywords: Cross-Cultural Adaptation, Oral Health, Pregnancy, Psychometric Analysis



33 - Day 2 – Poster Presentation

Relationship between Individual and Disease Characteristics with the Quality of Life of Cancer Patients in Indonesia

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Abstract

Objective: Cancer and the effects of treatment can cause various effects on daily life and affect the quality of life of patients. This study aims to identify the relationship between individual and disease characteristic factors to the quality of life of cancer patients.

Method: The design of this study used a cross-sectional involving 110 cancer patients obtained through the technique of consecutive sampling and taken at Army Central Hospital Gatot Soebroto in Jakarta, Indonesia. The instrument used was Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-General (FACT-G).

Results: This study concluded the results that there was a significant relationship between age, education level, employment status, income status, cancer stage and pain with quality of life ($p < \alpha = 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate the importance of early detection of cancer in order to improve the quality of life in cancer patients.

Keywords: individual characteristics; characteristics of the disease; cancer patient; quality of life



01 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Drug Use, HIV Disclosure, Interpersonal Communication Patterns and Sexual Risk Behavior on HIV Positive Men Who Have Sex With Men

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Abstract

The HIV epidemic is a global health problem that has now shown an increasing case in men who have sex with men (MSM). This study aims to identify the relationship between drug use, HIV disclosure and interpersonal communication patterns towards sexual risk behavior in HIV-positive MSM. This study used a cross sectional design with purposive sampling technique on respondents who visited the VCT clinic in Budi Kemulian Hospital Batam and snowball sampling technique on respondents in the work area of the Lubuk Baja Health Center in Batam City involving 126 HIV positive MSM. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between HIV disclosure and sexual risk behavior ($p = 0.019$; $\alpha = 0.05$; $OR = 2,530$) and a significant relationship between interpersonal communication patterns and sexual risk behavior ($p = 0.016$; $\alpha = 0.05$; $OR = 2,589$). In multiple logistic regression analysis, it was found that education was the factor that most influenced the sexual risk behavior of HIV positive MSM ($p = 0.027$; $\alpha = 0.05$; $OR = 2,807$; $95\% CI = 1,125-7,006$). HIV disclosure and interpersonal communication patterns have a significant negative relationship with sexual risk behavior of HIV-positive MSM, so nurses need to improve comprehensive assessment and personal counseling and education in reducing behaviors that are at risk of HIV transmission and improve disease management for HIV-positive MSM.

Keywords: drug use, HIV disclosure, interpersonal communication patterns, men who have sex with men, sexual risk behavior



02 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Family Psychoeducation (FPE) Therapy for Family Anxiety in Caring for Family Members with Mental Disorders

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Abstract

Families experience various kinds of problems and problems in caring for family members who experience mental disorders. One of the conditions felt by the family is anxiety. Anxiety experienced is related to ignorance regarding the patient's condition; earn a living to meet family needs; the demand for dividing time between work, caring for other family members and patients. The role of the family in caring for family members with mental disorders is very important, because patients live in the middle of the family. Families need to have knowledge in handling family members both when the patient is hospitalized and when the patient has returned home. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of family psychoeducation (FPE) therapy on family anxiety in caring for family members with mental disorders. The study design used quasy experiment with the pretest and posttest with control group methods. The number of samples obtained as many as 100 respondents (50 respondents in the experimental group and 50 respondents in the control group). The results of this study indicate that there is a significant effect of FPE on family anxiety in caring for patients with a p value of 0.00 ($p < 0.05$). It can be concluded that FPE therapy is effective in reducing family anxiety in caring for family members with mental disorders.

Keywords: Family psychoeducation therapy, anxiety, quasy experiments, mental disorders



03 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

The Changes Of Symptoms And Ability Of Client With The Risk Of Violent After Receiving Cognitive Behaviour Therapy And Social Skill Training

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Abstract

Schizophrenia is a chronic and persistent condition which is characterized by positive and negative symptoms. In nursing, clients with these signs are diagnosed with risk of conducting violent behavior. The objectives of this study are to reveal the change in the symptoms and the ability of clients with risk of violent after obtaining nursing action, cognitive behavior therapy and social skills training. This study used quasi-experiment, pre-posttest without control design. The samples are 30 schizophrenia patients who experienced paranoia, or in nursing were diagnosed with risk of conducting violent behavior. Further, Measure using sign and symptoms from Faculty of nursing questioner of risk behavior violent that validated ($Z=0,707$). The results of the study reveal that after getting nursing action, cognitive behavioral therapy, and social skills training, the symptoms in clients with risk of violent decrease ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) and the capability increase ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). In conclusion, the combination of nursing action, cognitive behavioral therapy and social skills therapy are recommended to be administered on clients who were diagnosed with risk of violent behavior.

Keywords: Risk of violent behavior, Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Social Skill Training



04 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Psychological Well-Being Increases the Earthquake Disaster Preparedness of Female Nursing Students at the University of Indonesia in 2019

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Abstract

Objective: Earthquakes are natural disasters that cause many fatalities due to lack of preparedness. The most vulnerable group in this situation are women, especially late adolescents aged 18–21 years whose psychological wellbeing is important for their development. This study aimed to discuss the relationship between psychological well-being and earthquake disaster preparedness on faculty of nursing students at the University of Indonesia.

Methods: The study design used a descriptive correlational method with a cross sectional approach. The technique used was purposive sampling and simple random sampling. The level of students is determined using purposive sampling technique, while sampling is done by simple random sampling technique. There are 198 students responded who, according to the inclusion criteria, were active students of FIK UI with an age range of 17–21 years who enrolled in 2015–2017 and had experienced an earthquake. Data was collected using three questionnaires: a demographic data questionnaire, a Ryff psychological well-being questionnaire (validity 0.660–0.703, reliability 0.727) and an earthquake disaster preparedness questionnaire (validity 0.610, reliability 0.948) Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis (chi –squared testing).

Results: In general, FIK UI students were found to have positive relations with others, and optimal or high levels of autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, self-acceptance, life purpose, and earthquake disaster preparedness. The results of the statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between psychological well-being and earthquake disaster preparedness ($p = 0.015$), with odds ratio (OR) 4.517, indicating that high psychological well-being increases earthquake disaster preparedness 4.5 times compared to low psychological well-being.

Conclusion: This research is expected to form a basis for developing female mental health promotion programs to maintain and improve psychological well-being and earthquake disaster preparedness.

Keywords: Disasters; earthquake preparedness; female students; psychological well-being



05 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

An Improvement in Ability of Adolescent Drug Users to Solve Problems through Problem-Solving Therapy

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Abstract

Objective: The prevalence rate of recurrence in adolescent drug users is very high. One of the causes of this relapse is inability of adolescents to solve problems effectively. Problem-solving therapy is part of cognitive behavioral therapy to improve an effective coping skill of individual. This study aims to determine the effect of problem-solving therapy on the ability to solve problems and the risk of relapse in adolescent drug user.

Method: This study used the quasi experimental pre-posttest without control method with problem-solving therapy as an intervention. The study was conducted on 30 adolescent drug users who participated in rehabilitation in RSKO Jakarta, RSMM, and BNN Lido. Data retrieval was carried out from the beginning of March to the end of May 2019. The instrument used was the Revised Social Problem-Solving Inventory (SPSI-R) to measure problem solving capabilities, which have been tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed using the central tendency test, Paired T-test and Repeated Anova.

Results: Eventhough cannot improve the use of positive problem orientation, but in general, the applied nursing interventions have improved the problem solving capabilities by increasing the use of rational problem-solving skills. The problem solving ability has increased significantly after the adolescent drug users receive problem-solving therapy. Problem-solving therapy can increase the use of positive problem orientation and decrease the use of impulsive/careless habit as well as avoidance in problem solving.

Conclusion: The combination of nursing interventions and problem-solving therapy can be an alternative in improving the quality of mental nursing care, especially for drug users who take part in rehabilitation.

Keywords: Adolescent, Drug User, Problem Solving, Problem-Solving Therapy



06 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

The Effects of Thought Stopping on Anxiety Levels in Adolescents Living in Earthquake-Prone Areas

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Abstract

Objective: Indonesia's geographical conditions along the ring of fire make Indonesia one of the most seismically active regions in the world. It has been demonstrated that anxiety in adolescents is a significant negative psychological effect of living in an earthquake-prone area. Recommended therapies for reducing anxiety include relaxation and thought stopping, a cognitive intervention technique. The objective of the current study was to determine the effect of a nursing intervention involving relaxation techniques (i.e., deep breathing exercises, distraction techniques, and five-finger hypnosis) on anxiety levels in adolescents living in earthquake-prone areas, compared to the effects of the same nursing intervention in combination with thought stopping.

Methods: The design of this study used "Quasy experiment pre-post test with control group". This study conducted in one of the earthquake prone areas city in East Java. The design used a quasi-experimental study was of pretest-posttest control group. One hundred and twelve respondents (n = 56 in the control group and n = 56 in the intervention group) met the inclusion criteria and were included in the research. Both groups received the nursing intervention comprising deep breathing exercises, distraction techniques, and five-finger hypnosis. In addition to the nursing intervention, the intervention group was asked to use thought-stopping techniques. The Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale questionnaire was used to determine anxiety levels. Univariate and bivariate data analysis was performed (a dependent and an independent t-test).

Results: A significant decrease in anxiety in both the control and intervention groups was demonstrated in the present study after the intervention. The intervention group (nursing intervention plus the use of thought-stopping techniques) experienced a decrease in the anxiety rating of 5.54, compared to corresponding decrease in the control group (nursing intervention only) of 2.79.

Conclusion: A nursing intervention and thought stopping are recommended as effective in reducing anxiety in adolescents living in earthquake-prone areas.

Keywords: adolescents, anxiety, earthquake, thought stopping



07 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Gratitude Interventions Effects on Mental Health: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction: Gratitude interventions effect on various mental health indicators. However, limited reviews discus this outcomes systematically, thus systematic review identifies the effects of gratitude on mental health variables.

Methods: This systematic review used articles obtained from ScienceDirect and PubMed by applying keywords of gratitude intervention and mental health, published in 2015-2019, full-text, in English, and using a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design. Articles are selected through the process of determining research questions, literature search, reference analysis, and formulating results.

Results: There were 6 eligible articles with further analysis revealed that gratitude influences decreasing negative emotions (stress and depression) and increasing positive emotions (life satisfaction, social relations, and create a positive environment).

Conclusion: Gratitude has a positive influence on mental health conditions, so that this intervention can be integrated into the nursing process.

Keywords: gratitude intervention, mental health.



08 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Relationship between Emotional and Behavioral Problems with Self-Injury in Adolescents

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Abstract

Introduction: Emotional and behavioral problems are main factors that make adolescents vulnerable to health risky behavior like self-injury. This study aims to determine the relationship of emotional and behavioral problems with self-injury in adolescents.

Method: The study used a descriptive correlative design with a cross sectional approach. This research uses purposive sampling and stratified-cluster sampling techniques with a total of 263 high school adolescents in West Jakarta. Data was obtained using two questionnaires, namely Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire and Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory.

Result: The majority of high school adolescents in West Jakarta have a normal level of self-injurious behavior of 52.5%. The emotional and behavioral problems that the adolescents have are in the normal range of 62,4%. Emotional and behavioral problems have a significant relationship with self-injury in adolescents ($p = 0,000$).

Conclusion: This research is expected to be the foundation of promotion and prevention programs regarding self-injury and emotional and behavioral problems in adolescents, such as mental health education, Coping-Skills Training, Problem-Solving Therapy, Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT).

Keyword: Adolescents, Self-Injury, Emotional and Behavioral Problems



09 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Quality of Life of Pregnant Women: A Literatur Review

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Abstract

Pregnancy is a significant event in a woman's life that accompanied by psychological and biological changes. Hormonal and lifestyle changes during pregnancy, including physical inactivity and weight gain. These changes are beyond women's control and are among the first changes making them mentally and spiritually vulnerable. The present study was conducted to investigate the quality of life in pregnant women, the assessment scales used to measure this variable and the factors associated with it. Mental and physical health of pregnant women. The present study searched databases including Science Direct, PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar using keywords such as pregnant women, quality of life, and pregnancy to find relevant articles review without any regard for their language and publication site. Result: the instruments have used to assess quality of life in pregnant women in these studies including SF-12, SF-36, QOL-Grav, and WHOQOL-BREF. The mean quality of life score obtained using these different tools varied from 2.9 ± 0.3 to 91.05 ± 10.04 . Social support, socioeconomic status, the pregnancy being wanted, satisfaction with life and sexual function were related directly to the quality of life, while prenatal mental disorders, the severity of pregnancy nausea and vomiting and sleep disorders were related inversely to it. Factors are directly and significantly related to the quality of life during pregnancy, including depressive symptoms, gestational age, place of receiving prenatal care, cultural difference, restriction on diet and daily activities, age, satisfaction with the economic situation, satisfaction with the cooperation and participation of spouse in household chores, sleep disorder, pre pregnant weight. The factors that most influence the quality of life of pregnant women are physical changes and anxiety of labor. Physical changes cause limited activity, and anxiety. Assessment of quality of life is very important to improve the quality of care for pregnant women, their health and well-being.



10 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Factors Influencing Anxiety in Mothers of Low Birth Weight Infants

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Abstract

Objective: This study was to identify the correlation between mothers' characteristics and their anxiety of having hospitalized low birth weight infants.

Method: This study used descriptive correlation design and involved 90 respondents who met the inclusion criteria.

Result: The result of this study indicated that most of the mothers were categorized in non-risk age, unemployed or housewife, and having secondary education. Overall, the respondents showed mild anxiety and no significant correlation between mothers' characteristics and their anxiety ($p>0.05$). However, there was significant correlation between her income and mother's level of anxiety ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: The result of this study could be use as the data basic data for developing the program realted to health promotion in overcoming the anxiety in LBWB's mothers.

Keyterms: LBWB, mothers' characteristics, anxiety, income, psychological



11 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Nurses' Perception of Disaster Preparedness in Referral Hospitals in Disaster-Prone Areas in Indonesia

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Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to explore nurses' perception regarding disaster preparedness in referral hospitals in disaster-prone areas in Indonesia.

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional study. The cluster random sampling technique was used in the recruitment of 217 respondents from 4 referral hospitals.

Results: The average of nurses' perception of disaster preparedness is 163.9 ± 19.5 . Kruskal-Wallis analysis showed that there were statistically significant differences in nurses' preparedness for disasters based on the location of the study with p-value <0.001 .

Conclusion: Nurses' experience in dealing with disasters increases the perception of disaster preparedness among nurses. Therefore, regular training and simulations are required in the health services of disaster-prone areas in Indonesia.

Keywords: disaster preparedness, disaster-prone, hospital, nurses, perception



12 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Holistic Needs: Bio, Psycho, Socio, Cultural, Spiritual in Fertile Women with Hysterectomy

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Abstract

Objective: The childbearing age women with hysterectomy have physical, psychological, social, and cultural needs, based on things felt after underwent hysterectomy. Aim of this study is to determine holistic needs of childbearing age women with hysterectomy.

Method: This study use grounded theory qualitative study method. The participants in this study were 6 childbearing age women post hysterectomy, 6 husbands, family members, and 3 healthcare workers. This study was conducted in West Sumatra Province with Minang culture that embrace matrilineal platform.

Result: The results of this study there are 7 points that develop concept of holistic needs on childbearing age women with hysterectomy. Those 7 points are including the need to solve sexual and pain problem, the need of being concerned by the closest relatives, the need to be more active and got support from the surrounding environment, the need to improve the relationship with God and self-acceptance, and the need of trust from the surrounding environment and community values to accept her.

Conclusion: That the needs of childbearing age women were not only physical and psychological needs but also social, spiritual, and cultural needs. From this study, the healthcare workers need to understand holistic needs on childbearing age women with hysterectomy.

Keywords: holistic needs, women of childbearing age, hysterectomy, grounded theory



13 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Experience of Breast Cancer Patient and Their Caregiver at Home During the Period of Chemotherapy Treatment: A Review

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Abstract

Introduction: Breast cancer (BC) patients and family caregivers are actively involved in the care provided at the home setting through various ways including practical tasks, symptom management and care coordination. The family caregivers are increasingly asked to perform clinical care tasks that until recently would have been performed by trained healthcare professionals. BC affects not only the patient, but also the whole family, especially when a member of the family assumes the role of the caregiver. Family caregivers not only deal with the challenges they face but also try to maintain their caregiver role and to keep the situation under control. Hence, understanding the difficulties experienced by cancer patients and their relatives and investigating their needs and expectations are important and essential concern to their QOL at home.

Objective: To appraise the available evidence about perception and experience of breast cancer patient and caregiver at home during chemotherapy treatment.

Design: A literature review.

Data sources: Four online databases namely PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct and Google Scholar were searched.

Review methods: Relevant studies were identified using combined approaches of electronics database search and hand searching journals.

Results: Twenty-one 21 studies met the inclusion criteria which are seven qualitative study, nine quantitative, four article review and one randomized controlled trial (RCT). Few topics summarized from the studies are: breast cancer patient experience with chemotherapy treatment, caregiver role and challenges, home management.

Conclusions: The findings from literature review pose great challenges for clinical care, as well as for service and quality improvement due to experience symptom burden differently. Patients have very different levels of motivation or desire to engage in symptom self-management. Some patients perceived a lack of advice and assistance from professionals in dealing with their symptoms. Besides, symptom burden itself was a major barrier to many patients who wanted to deal with their symptoms. On their worst days, patients felt unable to achieve active self-management and felt that giving in was the only thing they could do.

Keywords: Breast cancer, breast cancer patient, family caregivers, chemotherapy treatment, home management



14 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

STD/HIV Prevention Knowledge, Std And HIV/Aids Prevalence among Gay, Waria, and Transgender in Jakarta and Surrounding

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Abstract

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the correlation of STD/HIV prevention knowledge level with STD and HIV/AIDS incidences among gays, warias and transgender people in Jakarta and surrounding areas.

Method: This was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design involving 114 people consist of gays, warias and transgender women aged over 17 years old and live in Jakarta and surrounding. Respondents obtained with a snowball sampling technique. The study was conducted through Gaya Warna Lentera Indonesia Governmental Organization in May to June 2019. This study used an online questionnaire to obtain demographic data to determine respondent characteristics and STD/HIV incidence, while STD/HIV Prevention Knowledge questionnaire from Public Health Agency of Canada to measure STD/HIV prevention knowledge level. Data was analyzed with SPSS software in computer to perform univariate and bivariate analysis of each variable.

Results: STD/HIV prevention knowledge level showed a significant relationship with STD incidence in gay, waria and transgender people in Jakarta and surrounding (OR = 2.807; $p = 0.017$) and the relationship was found most significantly in gay (OR = 10.929; $p = 0.000$). While STD/HIV prevention knowledge level was not associated with HIV/AIDS incidences (OR = 0.467; $p = 0.144$).

Conclusion: Knowledge has a significant relationship with the incidence of STD, but not with the incidence of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, health care providers need to socialize more in-depth about the signs, symptoms and preventions of STD. Regular medical check-up need to be undertaken by gay, waria and transgender to find out their status of STD and HIV/AIDS. It's needed to reduce the growth rates of STD and HIV/AIDS incidence among them.

Keywords: gay, HIV, incidence, knowledge, prevention, STD.



15 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

The Relationships Between Body Image, Self-Efficacy, And Coping Strategy Among Indonesian Adolescents Who Experienced Body Shaming

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Abstract

Objective: Body shaming can severely affect adolescents. This study aimed to identify the relationships between body image, self-efficacy, and coping strategies in Indonesian adolescents who had been victims of body shaming.

Method: A cross-sectional descriptive-correlative method as used in this study. We recruited 168 high school students in a public school in Indonesia. Our instruments were the Body Shape Questionnaire-16, the General Self-Efficacy, dan the Ways of Coping questionnaires which had been tested for validity and reliability.

Results: There was a statistically significant relationship between body image and self-efficacy ($p = 0.000$); as well as between self-efficacy and coping strategies ($p = 0.001$). However, we found that body image was not significantly related to the coping strategies ($p = 0.124$).

Conclusions: Body image is linked to self-efficacy as self-efficacy is linked to the coping strategies among the Indonesian adolescents who had experienced body shaming. This study implies the importance of improving self-efficacy of the adolescents who were the victims of body shaming. School nurses or community health nurses should be more sensitive to the female adolescents as they are more vulnerable to have psychosocial problems related to their physical appearance.

Keywords: body image; adolescence; body shaming; self-efficacy; coping strategies



16 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Application of Therapeutic Group Therapy on The Development of School Age Children Industry with Empowerment of Caregiver, Teacher, and Mental Health Cadre

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Abstract

School-age children are in the 6-12 year age range that enters the development of industries where children develop their productivity. Failure to achieve the task of development causes mental health problems in children. The purpose of this paper is to know the results of therapeutic group therapy application on the development of school age children industry with empowerment of caregivers, teachers, and mental health cadres. The design of this paper uses Case Series. Samples of 30 school-aged children were divided into 3 groups and Therapeutic Therapeutic Therapy was conducted to train the stimulation of developmental aspects. Children received 2 therapeutic group therapy classes at Primary School as many as 6 meetings accompanied by caregivers, teachers, mental health cadres and therapeutic groups therapy in the community as much as 3 meetings accompanied by caregivers and mental health cadres. The results showed the development of children's industry increased to 98.46% and the children's developmental aspects of motor, cognitive, language, emotion, personality, moral, spiritual, and psychosocial increased and the family's ability to stimulate child development increased to 93.33%. The results of previous research shows the development of children's industry by 80.33% after therapeutic group therapy of school-aged children by involving only caregivers and teachers. The article recommendation is the promotion of mental health of school age children in elementary schools and in the community by involving children, families/caregivers, teachers and mental health cadres for sustainable nursing care.

Keywords: therapeutic group therapy, school-aged children, industrial development, empowerment of caregiver, teacher and cadre of mental health



17 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Description of Characteristics and Self-Stigma of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Clients in Depok

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Abstract

Introduction: An active tuberculosis can transmit tuberculosis bacteria to 10-15 people within one year therefore tuberculosis often causes stigma in society. This study aims to determine the description of characteristics and self-stigma of pulmonary tuberculosis clients in Depok City.

Methods: The research method used is cross sectional approach and cluster random sampling technique. The instruments used in this study are personal identity instruments and self-stigma instruments. Sample size applied was 94 Tuberculosis clients in Depok who are currently on treatment for more than 2 months.

Results: The results of the proportion test showed that most of pulmonary tuberculosis clients in Depok City are young adults (54), male (52), have a secondary level education (66), have income below the UMR (58) and have positive self-stigma (52).

Conclusion: Self-stigma can be a trigger for drug withdrawal. Community health nurses are advised to develop educational programs related to tuberculosis and self-stigma control. It is expected may reduce tuberculosis cases in Depok.

Keywords: tuberculosis, self-stigma, characteristics, community nurse



18 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Postpartum Bonding in Father With Baby In The East Jakarta Sub-District Area Public Health Center

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Abstract

Objective: The father's ability to form bonds both physically and emotionally with his baby is a condition that is very important for the development of a father's mental health. This study aims to identify postpartum bonding features in fathers and infants.

Method: This study uses a cross sectional design with the selection of the sample used is the consecutive sampling method, the number of samples is 390 fathers who have babies aged three to six months. This research was conducted in the East Jakarta Sub-District Public Health Center in March to June 2019. The instruments used in this study were modified from the English-language Postpartum Bonding Questionnaires (PBQ) introduced by Brockington which had obtained permission to be used in Indonesia via electronic mail.

Results: The results of this study found that the picture of the father's relationship with the baby, obtained data about 142 fathers (36.4%) fathers who have a bad bond.

Conclusion: The results of the study are expected to provide motivation for fathers to bond with babies starting from the wife's pregnancy to prevent the occurrence of paternal depression in the postpartum period.

Keywords: father-to-child bond, postpartum bonding, postpartum period



19 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Self-Efficacy is Linked with Mobility Performance in Stroke Patients

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Abstract

Objective: Stroke may cause extensive brain damage that can hamper the patients' mobility performance to carry out their daily activities. This study aimed to examine the links of mobility performance with the self-efficacy and characteristics of the stroke patients.

Method: A cross sectional survey was done at a hospital in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. A total of 106 respondents, recruited by using consecutive sampling, filled out the Stroke Self Efficacy and Barthel Index along with socio-demographic questionnaires.

Results: Stroke onset, stroke type, employment status, and education level were found to have significant relationships with the mobility performance ($p < 0.05$). A significant relationship was also identified between the level of self-efficacy and mobility performance ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Self-efficacy is linked with mobility performance of the stroke patients. Nurses should pay more attention in self-efficacy of the stroke patients during rehabilitation period.

Keywords: stroke, self-efficacy, mobility performance, rehabilitation, Indonesia



20 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Nursing Diagnosis Identification in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease on Hemodialysis

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Abstract

Objective: Hemodialysis is the most commonly used kidney replacement therapy for patients with chronic kidney disease in Banjarmasin, Indonesia. This procedure is typically carried out two times per week. Hemodialysis therapy in patients with chronic renal failure may cause various kinds of problems. The aim of this study was to identify nursing diagnoses in patients with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis at Ulin General Hospital of Banjarmasin, Indonesia.

Method: This was an exploratory study with cross sectional design. 75 respondents were taken using total sampling. Data were collected with interview form and physical assessment. Nursing diagnoses were identified by both researcher and nursing clinical instructor using the taxonomy of NANDA-I. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: The results showed that the majority profile of respondents were female (60%), unemployed (52%), in the age range of 22-54 years (44%), had senior high school diploma as their last level of education (80%), had been undergoing hemodialysis for more than 2 years (98.7%), had diabetes mellitus (37.1%) and hypertension (34.3%) in history. 10 nursing diagnoses were identified: fluid volume excess (29.9%), acute pain and ineffective breathing pattern; respectively (12.1%), ineffective therapeutic regimen management and readiness for enhanced health management; respectively (10.3%).

Conclusion: The main nursing diagnoses revolve the more frequent risks that may expose patients undergoing hemodialysis. Consideration of making specific nursing interventions are needed to prevent related complications and promote better quality of life.

Keywords: nursing diagnosis, chronic kidney disease, hemodialysis



21 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Spiritual Well-Being and Comfort Level of Cancer Patients in Manado: The Impact of Church Visitation

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between Church visitation to spiritual well-being and the comfort level of cancer patients.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional analytical method with a consecutive sampling technique in 146 patients who are diagnosed by any types of cancer and were hospitalized two hospitals in Manado. Instruments that used in this study consist of Demographic characteristics and Church Visit Services, FACIT-Sp 12 and Shortened General Comfort Questionnaire. The statistical tests used in the study were descriptive demographic, Chi-square test for bivariate analysis and logistic regression for multivariate analysis.

Results: The results showed that most of the respondents are females within middle-age range, married and acted as a housewives. Descriptive analysis showed that cancer patients visited by the representatives of the Church had good spiritual well-being of 77.4% and a high level of comfort by 50%. In multivariate analysis it was found that the most influential factor in spiritual well-being of cancer patients was Church visitation ($p = 0.008$) and family support (0.017).

Conclusion: Cancer patients who receive church visitation and adequate family support have relationship with good spiritual well-being.

Keywords: cancer patients, church visitation, spiritual well-being, level of comfort



22 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Maternal Feeding Practice and Its Relationship with Stunting in Children in Depok

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Abstract

The incidence of stunting in children is a crucial problem that remains challenging to tackle and is caused by multiple factors. This study aimed to determine the relationship between maternal feeding practice and the incidence of stunting in children in Depok, Indonesia. The study design was a correlation analysis with a cross-sectional approach including applied height-for-age z-score tables from the World Health Organization (WHO) and a feeding practices and structure questionnaire (FPSQ-28). The study involved 262 participants who were selected using a cluster random sampling technique in 11 district health centers in Depok. The results suggest that there was no significant relationship between maternal feeding practice and the incidence of stunting in children in Depok ($p > 0,05$). In addition, feeding practice performed by mothers was rather non-responsive, and only the subscale of reward for eating indicated responsive maternal feeding practice. Furthermore, the study results are expected to provide benefits for nurses and health professionals in order to improve health education and promotion programs related to stunting and responsive feeding practice.

Keywords: Children under 5 years of age, maternal feeding practice, stunting



23 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Spiritual Based Intervention Effect on Psychological Aspect of Patient with Gynecological and Breast Cancer: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Objective: The complexity of care on patient with gynecological and breast cancer causes various psychological effects and therefore, spiritual-based intervention is developed to overcome these problems. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of spiritual-based intervention on psychological aspect of patient with gynecological and breast cancer.

Methods: The method used to prepare this systematic review is Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses (PRISMA).

Results: There are 14 related articles. The effect of spiritual-based intervention on psychological aspect of cancer patient includes reducing anxiety and depression, improving spiritual and emotional well-being, and improving coping and quality of life for patient with gynecological and breast cancer.

Conclusions: Spiritual based intervention has varying effects, for example, affecting the physical condition, psychological state, and quality of life of cancer patient. This intervention can be developed more to enhance nursing care practices. Nursing implication and recommendation are relate to further research on the effectiveness of this intervention for cancer patient in Indonesia. It is expected that spiritual-based intervention should be used as part of holistic nursing care for cancer patient.

Keywords: breast cancer; gynecology; spirituality; systematic review



24 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Nurses Competence and Hemodialysis Adequacy Achievement

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Abstract

Objective: Hemodialysis adequacy achievement is one of the quality indicators of hemodialysis care. Nurses as the primary caregivers to hemodialysis patients have an essential role in achieving hemodialysis adequacy. This research aims to identify the relationship between nurses competence and the achievement of hemodialysis adequacy in Bandung.

Method: The research design was correlation analytical with a cross-sectional method, which involved 82 hemodialysis nurses and 82 hemodialysis patients. Sample aggregation was conducted by purposive sampling. The data were analyzed by chi-square and logistic regression.

Result: The result showed that 58,5% nurses had good competence and 70,7% patients achieved adequate hemodialysis. There was a relationship between nurses competence and hemodialysis adequacy achievement ($p=0.000$).

Conclusion: This research recommends that nurses in hemodialysis unit should be improve their knowledge, attitude, and skills in providing nursing care.

Keywords: Hemodialysis adequacy; nurses competence



25 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

I Did Not Feel Confident and Comfortable Discussing Patients' Sexuality Concerns: Indonesian Nurses' Experiences to Discuss Sexuality with Their Patients

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Abstract

Background: Despite the increasing complexity of Indonesian nurses' experiences, the fact indicates that many nurses may not possess adequate knowledge and skills in discussing sexuality to their patients, since the topic of sexuality may not be explored in detail during academic phase in their nursing school.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of Indonesian nurses in providing sexuality care.

Methods: This study used a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the experiences of the Indonesian nurses to solve patient's sexual problem. Ten nurses having diploma degree and have been working as a nurse minimum five years were recruited from a general hospital in Indonesia. Data were collected by in-dept interviews and were analysed using thematic analysis.

Result: Four themes were identified from this study: (1) We believe that sexuality care is a part of our professional role; (2) Discomfort and embarrassment act as barriers to responding the patient' sexual problem; (3) We assume that most patients are lack of interest in sexuality because of their illnesses, and (4) I do not feel confident in discussing patients' sexuality concerns

Conclusion: This study highlights the Indonesian nurses' experiences in providing sexuality care to their patients. The findings guide for concrete action in giving training related to sexuality care for Indonesian nurses, in order to optimize nursing care for patients.

Keywords: nurses experience, patients' sexual problems, sexuality care



26 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Nurse Experience in Interacting with Prevention of Infection and Nursing Control

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Abstract

Objective: To explore the experience of nurses in interacting with Infection Prevention and Control Nurse (IPCN)

Method: This research used a qualitative study with descriptive phenomenology approach was conducted on 11 participants who had interacted with IPCN. Participants were conducted in-depth interviews, carried out with a duration of 30-60 minutes from different service unit in the hospital. Audio recorded interviews are then made transcripts and thematically analyzed by data triangulation, peer review and supervised by qualitative research sources.

Results: Ten themes found indicating the presence of IPCN is still less optimal according to the nurse's experience.

Conclusions: This research recommends optimizing the nurse understanding of IPCN's role by involving management and optimizing the role of IPCN in the implementation of nursing care through formal education of nurse specialist infection so that their presence is increasingly felt by nurses.

Keywords: IPCN, Nurse Compliance, Nurse Experience, Nurse Specialist



27 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Effect of Discharge Planning Management Intervention on Patient Satisfaction and Role of Nurses

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of discharge planning management intervention on patient satisfaction and role of nurses at the hospital.

Method: This study was a quasi-experimental study with 92 respondents who were divided into 2 groups, namely the intervention group and the control group. The intervention group was given a discharge planning management intervention (by adding Blaylock Risk Assessment Screening Score (BRASS) at the assessment stage) and the control group given discharge planning according to what was done in the hospital. Both groups measured patient satisfaction and role of nurses before and after intervention. Instrument for patient satisfaction used a modification of Newcastle Satisfaction with Nursing Scale (NSNS) and the role of nurses based on Observation Guide of Discharge Planning. Data Analysis using different tests 2 mean: Paired t test and Independent t test

Result: The results showed that discharge planning management intervention in the intervention group increasing patient satisfaction at the hospital ($p = 0.002$) and the role of nurses especially in fulfilling 14 basic needs of human.

Conclusion: Discharge Planning Management Intervention effectively increases patient satisfaction dan role of nurses

Keywords: BRASS, discharge planning management intervention, patient satisfaction, role of nurses



28 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

**Overview Implementation of Health Care-Associated Infections Control
in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Hospital X**

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study is to describe the implementation of healthcare-associated infection control in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Hospital X

Method: This research used an observational descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach, using univariate analysis and that conducted on 28 ICU nurses with saturated sampling techniques.

Results: The results showed that 77.8% of nurses adherence to hand hygiene in April 2019, 53.6% of nurses showing VAP bundles that are not good, 60.7% of nurses who showed not a good UTI bundles, 78.6% of nurses have not received IPC's basic education and training, 20.4% of VAP Incidents in April 2019 and 35.3% of VAP incidents in May 2019.

Conclusions: The findings of this study have clarified that the knowledge of ICU nurses has implications for applying infection control practices in the hospital. Strategy changes the behavior of nurses could do with regular education programs of infection and activities to motivate nurses is expected to increase the knowledge and practice of nurses to control the HAIs.

Keywords: healthcare-associated infections, ICU, Nurse



29 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Preparation and Characterization of Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose from Alpha Cellulose Kapok (*Ceiba pentandra*) Fruit's Hull

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to find optimum reaction condition for making sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (NaCMC), to obtain NaCMC powder, and to obtain the identity and characteristics of NaCMC powder from α -cellulose kapok (*Ceiba pentandra*) fruit's hull which fulfills compendial based testing requirements.

Method: α -cellulose which has been isolated from kapok (*Ceiba pentandra*) fruit's hull from kapok shell (*Ceiba pentandra*) is used for making NaCMC powder through alkalization and carboxymethylation reactions. Alkalization was carried out using 25% NaOH (containing sodium tetraborate), while carboxymethylation was carried out using sodium monochloroacetate. Identification and characterization are done by infrared spectrum analysis using FTIR, qualitative analysis, organoleptic examination, morphology and topography analysis using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), substitution degree (DS), crystal and amorph form analysis using X-Ray diffraction (XRD), pH test, sulfated ash content, moisture content, loss on drying, particle density, and viscosity.

Results: The obtained NaCMC powder is yellowish white, has an infrared spectrum similar to the comparison, shows a positive result in qualitative analysis, substitution degree 0.57, pH 8.5, morphology seen with SEM is quite similar to the comparison even though the resulting NaCMC surface is rougher, has a diffractogram pattern similar to the comparison characterized by the presence of crystalline and amorphous forms, moisture content 8.50%, sulfated ash 36.43%, loss on drying 9.87%, and has 1% viscosity value 20,6 cP which is far different from the comparison.

Conclusion: NaCMC from α -cellulose kapok fruit's hull fullfills compendial requirements.

Keywords: Kapok fruit's hull; NaCMC; Alkalization; Carboxymethylation; Characterization.



30 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Preparation and Characterization Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose from Alpha Cellulose Kapok Fiber (*Ceiba pentandra*)

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Abstract

Objective: this study aimed to find optimum condition and method for making sodium carboxymethyl cellulose from α -cellulose kapok fiber.

Method: This research was conducted in several stage which is kapok fiber pre-treatment, the optimization phase and the identification and characterization stages. In the initial or pre-treatment stage, the fiber is washed with water and then isolated (delignification - bleaching - dehemiselulosa) to get alpha cellulose. After isolation, a-cellulose optimization was carried out to obtain the best NaCMC results by looking at the value of the substitution degree. After obtaining the best NaCMC results, NaCMC was identified and characterized.

Results: The NaCMC was obtained in the form of fine powder, odourless, tasteless, white and the pH value of 1% solution was 7.14. The infrared spectra of NaCMC was similar to commercial reference. Based on the comparison of diffractogram by X-Ray diffraction, there was a similarity pattern between NaCMC of kapok fiber with the reference which showed crystalline and amorphous form. Morphologically by using SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope), it showed a more flat and coarser morphological shape than the commercial reference. Overall, NaCMC from kapok fiber alpha cellulose similar with the commercial NaCMC.

Conclusion: The optimum NaCMC product with DS value of 0.72 was obtained from carboxymethylation reaction with sodium monochloroacetate to alpha cellulose ratio 1.25: 1.

Keywords: kapok fiber, cellulose, NaCMC, alkalization, carboxymetylation, optimization



31 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Relationship between Working Environment and Self-Protection Application with Acute Respiratory Tract Infection on Traffic Police Officers in Polresta Bogor Kota

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Abstract

Objective: Traffic police officers are group of workers prone to develop Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARTI) due to their risky working environment and non-compliance personal protective equipment application.

Method: Cross-sectional research method using Chi-squared test is used to identify the relationship between work environment and self-protection application to the occurrence of ARTI. This study used a simple random sampling method involving 71 participants. The instruments used in this research are work environment questionnaire, self-protection application compliance, and the occurrence of Acute Respiratory Tract Infection questionnaire.

Results: The result showed that 52.1% of the police officers have a risky working environment, 53.5% of them didn't have a compliance behavior on using personal protective equipment, and 50.7% of them reported the ARTI occurrence. The analysis result using chi-squared showed that there was a significant relationship between working environment and the occurrence of ARTI ($p=0,024$), as well as there was a significant relationship between the application of self-protection equipment ($P=0,001$). Traffic police officers working on a risky working environment have 3.385 times bigger chance to develop ARTI and the police officers who are obedient on using the personal protection equipment have 6.545 times bigger chance not to develop ARTI.

Conclusion: The implication of this research is that nursing service institutions are able to coordinate with related institution having health education program related to their health problem that may occur due to their working environment and worker's self-protection application.

Keywords: Acute Respiratory Tract Infection, self-protection application, traffic police officers, working environment



32 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

Relationship between Emotional Problems with Self-Esteem in Adolescents

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Abstract

Objective: Emotional problem is one of many causes of a decrease in self-esteem in adolescents due to inability in dealing with stressors. This study aimed to determine the relationship of emotional problems with self-esteem in adolescents.

Method: The study used a descriptive correlative design with a cross sectional approach. This research uses purposive sampling and stratified-cluster sampling techniques with a total of 268 high school adolescents in South Jakarta. Data was obtained using two questionnaires, namely Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire and the Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory.

Result: The majority of high school adolescents in South Jakarta have a moderate level of self-esteem of 54.9%. The emotional problems that the adolescents have are in the normal range of 69%. Emotional problems have a significant relationship with self-esteem in adolescents.

Conclusion: This research is expected to be the foundation of promotion and prevention programs regarding self-esteem and emotional problems in adolescents, such as leadership training, extracurricular activities, cognitive behavioral therapy, emotional intelligence training, group counseling, and mental health education.

Keywords: Adolescents, Self-Esteem, Emotional Problems



33 - Day 3 – Poster Presentation

The Relationship between Emotional Problems with Self-Identity in Adolescents

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Abstract

Introduction: Adolescents experience changes in emotional aspects development that can affect the development of their self-identity. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between emotional problems and self-identity in adolescents.

Methods: The study used descriptive-correlational research design with two sampling techniques that were stratified-cluster sampling and purposive sampling which were 265 samples of two high school students in East Jakarta. The data was collected by three questionnaires that were demographic data, Strength and Difficulty Questionnaire (SDQ), and Identity Function Scale. Data analysis used central tendency test, distribution and frequency test, and gamma correlation test.

Results: Most high school adolescents in East Jakarta have a normal category of emotional. The self-identity of adolescents is mostly identity moratorium. Emotional problems have a significant relationship with self-identity ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Promotion and prevention of self-identity by Therapeutic Group Therapy and emotional problems by emotional management techniques, cognitive and behavior therapy and assertive training. The interventions are carried out by competent nurses.

Keywords: Adolescent, Self-Identity, Emotional Problems

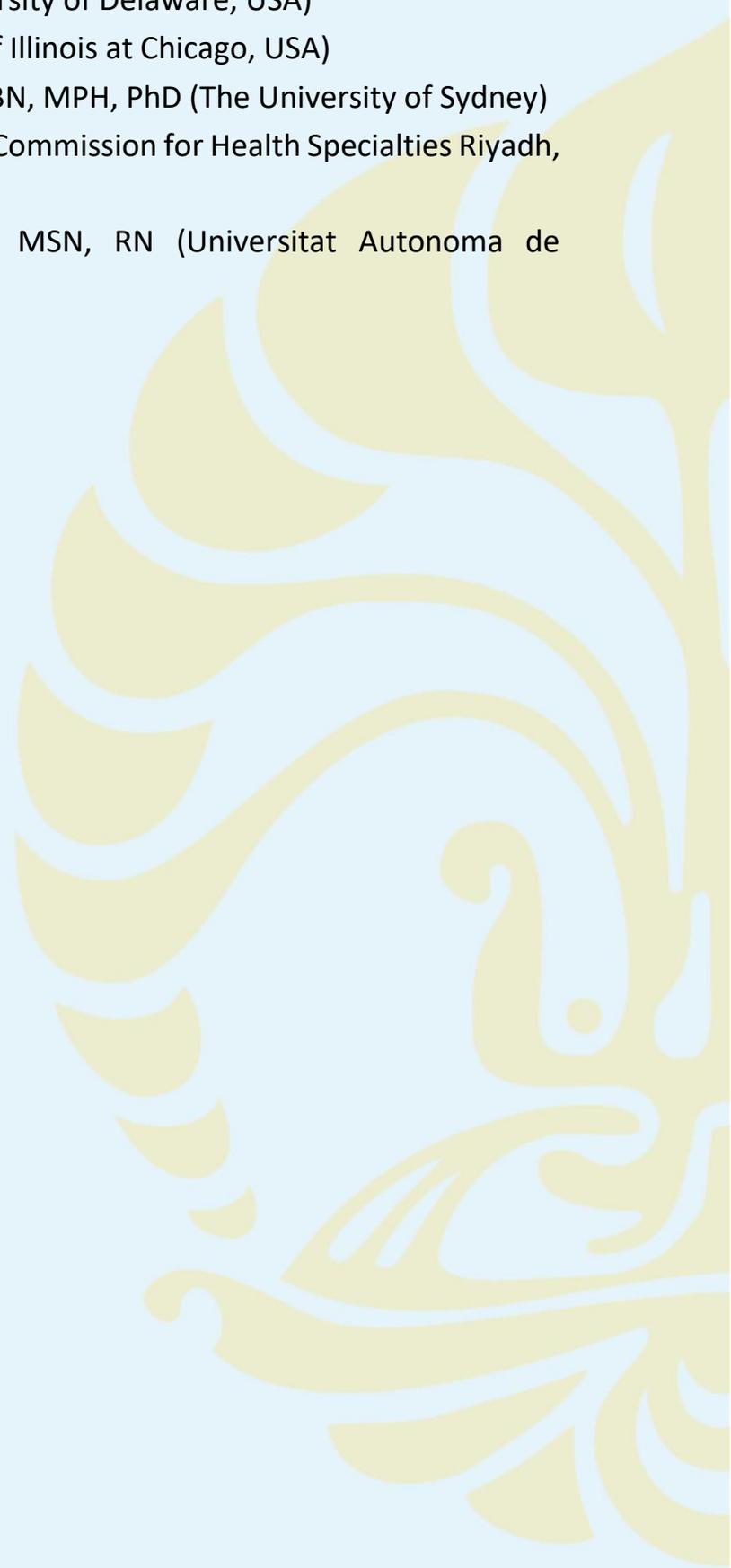


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