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The 4th International AgroNursing Conferences 2020
PROCEEDINGS

Optimizing the Role of Nursing and Health Professionals

November 24th 2020



FACULTY OF NURSING
UNIVERSITAS JEMBER

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**PROCEEDING THE 4th INTERNATIONAL
AGRONURSING CONFERENCE**

**“Optimizing the Role of Nursing and Health Professionals to
Enhance the Health Care Quality in
The New Normal Era”**

**UPT PERCETAKAN & PENERBITAN
UNIVERSITAS JEMBER
2020**

**PROCEEDING THE 4th INTERNATIONAL
AGRONURSING CONFERENCE**
**“Optimizing the Role of Nursing and Health Professionals to
Enhance the Health Care Quality in
The New Normal Era”**

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GREETING MESSAGE

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim
Assalamualaikum Wr Wb
Good morning and best wishes

The Honorable, Rector of University of Jember
The Honorable, Dean Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember
The Honorable, All Speaker of the International Nursing Conference
The Honorable, Guests
The Honorable, Conference Committee
Dear All, All Participants of the conference

Thank God we praise the presence of Allah SWT, because of the blessing and grace, we all can be present in this place, in order to attend the International Nursing Conference. Solawat and greetings may still be delegated to the Great Prophet Muhammad SAW.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
As the beginning of this speech, I would like to say welcome to the third international nursing conference, with the theme " Optimizing the Role of Nursing and Health Professionals to Enhance the Health Care Quality in the New Normal Era".

In the era of globalization, nursing and healthcare are affected in a unique way. Although the important tenets of health remain unchanged, the evolutions of nursing knowledge are far beyond than previously thought to be. The advancement of technology has enabled human to find more curative possibilities and the latest in nursing process or medical therapy. Nevertheless, more work needs to be done due to new challenges in the era of industrial revolution and unstable economic climate. A more comprehensive approach is needed in order to adapt and improve the healthcare system. Today, health is not only the absence of illness but also the presence of wellness especially in the New Normal Era of COVID 19.

4th IANC 2020 aims to enhance health care quality amongst healthcare professional, scientist, practitioners and students by being a platform to share and disseminate knowledge, updates, research findings and experience for the benefit of mankind.

4th IANC 2020 will focus on multiple range of topics in nursing, medicine, surgery, science, health management and alternative medicine. It will include but not limited to these major areas: 1). Nursing: Medical and surgical nursing (Adult), Emergency and critical nursing, Gerontological nursing, Community nursing, Family health nursing, Mental health nursing, Pediatric nursing, Maternity nursing, Nursing leadership and management, Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in nursing, Education in nursing. 2). Clinical Sciences: Dentistry, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology, medical and surgical nursing. 3). Health sciences Nutrition, population health, community health, epidemiology and health prevention, biostatistics.

To answer that question on November 26, 2020, we will discuss enhance the Health Care Quality in the New Normal Era with speakers from 5 countries namely:

1. Prof. Rozzano Locsin, Ph.D, RN, FAAN (Tokushima University, Japan)

2. Prof. Lin Perry, RN., MSc., Ph.D (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)
3. Assist. Prof. Dr. Samoraphop Banharak (Khon Kaen University, Thailand)
4. Dr Jane Brooks, PhD, RN SFHEA (The University of Manchester, UK)
5. Ns. Anisah Ardiana, M.Kep., PhD (Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia)

Ladies and Gentlemen

This conference is attended by students, health department delegates, academics, hospital and community clinic practitioners with a total of 350 participants.

This event can be held because of the support and efforts of all parties. Therefore, I would like to thank the Rector of University of Jember, Head of School of Nursing- University of Jember, Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) or PPNI, and all the committees who have worked hard to carry out this activity. I also thank to the sponsors who have worked with us so that this event run as expected. Amen.

We as the committee, apologize if there is any inconvenience during this event. Our hope that this activity can increase our knowledge that benefits all of us. Amen.

Before I end my speech, I want to say "when we interpret that today is an ordinary day, then we will come out of this room as an ordinary people, but when we interpret that today is a very extraordinary day, then we will come out of this room as a very wonderful person ".
Finally, please enjoy this conference, may Allah SWT always gives blessings to all of us.
Amen

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Chairperson

Ns. Kholid Rosyidi Muhammad Nur, MNS

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SPIRITUALITY AND COPING STRATEGY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT

Patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) experience changes related to self-care management. This condition can lead to a negative psychological reaction such as stress. People deal with stress depending on their coping strategy. One of the factors affecting coping strategy is spirituality. This study aimed to analyse the correlation between spirituality and coping strategy in type 2 DM patients. This research applied an observational analytic design with cross-sectional approach. A total of 84 respondents were enrolled in this study by using consecutive sampling technique. Data collection was conducted by administering questionnaires of Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES) and Cope Inventory. Data were analysed by using Spearman correlation test with significance level of 0.05. The result showed that the mean value of spirituality was 70.25 and coping strategy was 75.88. There was a significant positive correlation between spirituality and coping strategy (p-value: 0.001; r: 0.616). The correlation is strong and positive which means the higher the level of spirituality the better the coping strategy. This study suggests the importance of assessing the aspect of spirituality to optimize coping strategy in patients with type 2 DM.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; Spirituality; Coping Strategy

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**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLASSIC MUSIC THERAPY ON
THE SMOOTHNESS OF BREAST MILK RELEASE IN
POSTPARTUM MOTHERS AT SUMBERSARI
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, JEMBER**

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ABSTRACT

Mothers who have just given birth to babies experience increased anxiety, this is a response adaptive physiological functions of the mother's body. Psychological disorders in post partum mothers cause a decreasing of smooth flow breast milk. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of classical music for the smooth delivery of breast milk in postpartum mothers. This study used a Quasy Experiment with pretest-posttest with control group design, as many 32 respondents with 17 people as the control group and 15 people as the experimental group. The research sample was obtained using the Purposive Sampling approach. This study used classical music with the title are Souvenirs D'Efance, A Comme Amour, and Ballade Pour Adeline played by Richard Clayderman, and for measurement using a questionnaire smooth ASI expenditure. Music that was played by respondents had noise levels between 50 and 80 decibels. Therapy given to the experimental group was carried out for 7 days and on the 8th day a post test was assessed. Analysis of the data used is the Wilcoxon test. The result in the control group there were no significant changes (p value = 0,076), the results showed that there was a significant influence on the experimental group (p value = 0.001, the result that there was an increase every day during the intervention process in the experimental group. Classical music therapy can be used as an alternative to complementary therapy which has many benefits.

Keywords: Music classic therapy, postpartum, and smooth ASI secretion

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FARMERS ABILITY TO REPORT DAILY EMERGENCY IN AGRICULTURE AREA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Low knowledge and motivation about using personal protective equipment on farmers can cause work accidents in the workplace. Upper limb injuries comprise 67% of all injuries, and the most active parts are fingers (43%). Due to the high number of injuries among farmers, the community needs emergency services where this emergency condition requires immediate health services to reduce mortality and prevent disability. Purpose: This study aims to analyze the factors that affect farmers' ability to report daily emergencies in the Agricultural Area of Lumajang Regency. **Methods:** The design of this study was cross-sectional. The research respondents were 62 farmers who were taken by purposive sampling. Data collection used a questionnaire consisting of knowledge of injury recognition, management, and emergency events reporting. Data analysis was bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test. **Results:** Knowledge of farmers recognizing injuries with good categories as much as 92% ($p = 0.042$), knowledge of farmers doing injury management as much as 80.6% in good category ($p = 0.000$), and knowledge of reporting of daily emergency events in agricultural areas as much as 61, 3% is moderate ($p = 0.000$). Recognizing the causes of injury in agricultural areas will increase farmers' knowledge in managing injuries to seek assistance in handling victims quickly and accurately with useful reporting techniques. **Conclusion:** The ability to report emergency events in the agricultural area is still in an adequate category. We must continuously improve the socialization of standard operational procedures (SOP) regarding effective communication in reporting injury incidents at PSC 119 Lumajang District. Services provided are fast, precise, responsive, and alert to prevent disability and save someone's life from death.

Keywords: Farmers, emergency report, agriculture

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CHEST PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CHILDREN WITH PNEUMONIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pneumonia is the cause of acute inflammation or infection lungs caused by infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, fungi, and aspirated objects foreign), which stimulates a response resulting in damage to the lung tissue (alveoli). Inflammation increases mucosal production so that it occurs cough reflex that occurs in children. The onset of a productive cough will accumulate the secretory output, but the child cannot independently take it out. It will result in more and more accumulated secretions attached to the lungs. Chest physiotherapy plays a role in cleansing accumulated secretions and improving respiratory status, thereby decreasing road resistance breath, improving gas exchange, and making breathing easier. **Purpose:** The literature review aims to explain chest physiotherapy on respiratory status Children under five with pneumonia with nursing problems ineffective airway clearance. **Methods:** A literature review using the PRISMA checklist and PICOS in selection determines inclusion criteria. How to collect data using several electronic databases, including Springer Link, PubMed, Science Direct, Taylor & Francis, and Scholar Total found 716, after screening from 2015-2020. One hundred sixty-three articles do not fit into the study area. After that, select items by title and abstracts totaling 147 articles. Articles other than in English and Indonesian, there is 1 article. And article number 9 is not full text. Total papers which can be reviewed totaling seven articles. **Results:** Children gave chest physiotherapy intervention under five with pneumonia or toddler age. Chest physiotherapy is carried out by administering 20-30 minutes of sessions with a frequency of 2-3 times a day. Awarded in morning and evening or before going to bed on condition that there are problems with status respiration and met inclusion criteria. **Conclusion:** Chest physiotherapy is significantly affected the respiratory status of children under five with ineffectiveness problems; airway clearance is more effective when combined with other methods such as with a combination of nebulation and infrared.

Keywords: Chest Physiotherapy, Pneumonia, Children

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EFFECTIVENESS OF RANGE OF MOTION TO INCREASE JOINT MOTION RANGE IN STROKE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke patients by 80% experience hemiparesis (partial paralysis on one side of the body). Muscle contractions are influenced by the body's motion system in stroke patients who experience weakness. Range of Motion is a muscle strength training given to increase muscle mass and muscle tone to increase the normal and complete perfection of joint motion. Most of the current research focuses on increasing muscle strength in stroke patients. **Objectives:** literature review aims to determine the effectiveness of Range of Motion there is an increase in muscle strength stroke patients. **Method:** In preparing the Literature review using the PRISMA checklist and PICOS in the selection determine the inclusion criteria. Secondary data obtained from reputable journals both national and international with a predetermined discussion. **Results:** The results of several articles on Range of Motion therapy to increase the range of joint motion in patients with stroke. Effective at least 2 times a day within 5-15 minutes for 8 days in 2 weeks can affect the increase in range of motion in the upper and lower extremity joints.

Keywords: Range Of Motion, Stroke

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NURSES' EXPERIENCES IN CARING FOR COVID 19 PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: In the COVID pandemic era, nurses are required to have competence in caring for COVID patients in isolation rooms. Challenges invaluable services in carrying out treatment can occur due to limited references because there is still not much research related to COVID-19, little equipment and isolation rooms for treatment, and personal fears as a human being infected with this virus. Research still needs to be done to increase nurses' knowledge in caring for COVID-19 patients. Advanced knowledge of nurses in caring for COVID patients is expected to improve the quality of nursing services. **Purpose:** This study explores the experience of nurses in caring for COVID-19 patients at Referral Hospitals. **Methods:** The research design used was a phenomenological interpretive qualitative approach—in-depth interviews using semi-structured questions involving six nurses in the COVID-19 isolation room at the Lumajang Regency Hospital. Data were collected and analyzed using a thematic analysis approach based on Krueger, R., and Casey, M .. **Results:** the results of the interviews resulted in five major themes, namely Dedicated Themes as professional nurses, Providing Therapeutic Communication Touches, Modifying Interventions, Conducting Care with Human Principles and Improve the Health Belief of COVID-19 Sufferers. **Conclusion:** Treatment of COVID-19 patients requires professional knowledge and skills of nurses. Nurses need to encourage their ability to the maximum by exerting empathy, humanism, and critical thinking to provide holistic services to patients.

Keywords: COVID-19, nursing, caring

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MENTAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH ISSUES IN THE ERA OF PANDEMIC COVID-19: SELF REPORTING QUESTIONARY 29

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ABSTRACT

Background: Corona Virus Disease-19 (COVID-19) is declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) after its status as a Public Health Emergency of an International Concern. One of the problems caused by the COVID-19 disaster is mental health problems and psychosocial problems. This problem is fatal if it continues because the psychological impact can affect a person's immunity, which will eventually be easily exposed to this virus. **Purpose:** The study aimed to screen for mental health and psychosocial problems—**Methods:** This research descriptive research with a cross-sectional design approach. Sampling was done by a random sampling technique involving 100 respondents. The research instrument used Self-Reporting-29 (SRQ-29) to detect psychosocial problems and mental disorders. **Results:** The results showed that 21 people (21%) experienced mental health and psychosocial problems. The most physical complaints felt were not sleeping well / having difficulty sleeping (50%), headaches (22%), and fatigue (21%). Psychological complaints that are felt include feeling very disturbed if you are in a situation that reminds you of the Covid-19 disaster (34%), feels tense, anxious, or worried (28%), and finds it difficult to enjoy daily activities (21%). **Conclusion:** Early screening for mental health problems will be more effective and efficient in taking preventive measures and overcoming mental health and psychosocial issues.

Keywords: COVID-19, mental health problems, psychosocial problems, SRQ-29

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THE EFFECT OF ACUPRESSURE TO DECREASE PAIN LEVELS IN POSTPARTUM WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Postpartum pain experienced by every mother was a subjective and physiological experience. This is due to increased hormones oxytocin and prolactin, causing uterine contractions after the placenta and the baby was born. The acupressure technique was a non-pharmacological technique aimed at reducing the level of pain in postpartum mothers. This technique has never been applied in dr. R. Soedarsono Pasuruan general hospital. **Purpose:** This study aimed was to determine the effect of acupressure to decrease pain levels in postpartum women. **Method:** The population in this study were postpartum women, with a sample of 16 people. The study used *One group, pre-post test design* with *systematic random sampling*. VAS (Visual Analog Scale) was used to collect the data. The data analyzed with Wilcoxon test ($\alpha = 0,05$). **Result:** The results showed that before acupressure 62,5% postpartum women experienced moderate pain (10 people). After acupressure 62.5% postpartum women experienced mild pain (10 people). The statistic test result showed $p = 0,00$ ($p < \alpha$) so H_a was accepted. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that acupressure has an effect on reducing the pain level of postpartum women because the emphasis on acupressure points stimulates local endorphin production, thereby activating the pain inhibition mechanism. It was recommended that health workers use acupressure non-pharmacological techniques for postpartum women so that pain can be minimized without adverse effects.

Keywords: Acupressure; Pain; Postpartum

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E-BOOKLET BASED EDUCATIONAL MODEL WITH ONLINE MEDIA TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE OF YOUNG WOMEN ABOUT BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

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ABSTRACT

The adolescent stage is a period of consolidation towards adulthood, at this stage cognitive development occurs, this allows adolescents to think logically and adolescents understand that actions taken now can have an impact on their future, for example actions related to adolescent health themselves, including is the behavior of young women in carrying out breast self-exams which aims to identify changes that occur in the breasts, so that if there are conditions that lead to serious conditions, they can be immediately treated. This research was conducted on level 2 students, D3 Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, Pasuruan City Campus. The research used was the pre post test design approach. Respondents were measured about their knowledge about breast self- examination before and after being given treatment through questionnaires where the questionnaire had passed the validity and reliability test stages. The treatment in this study is to provide online education with E-Booklet media using the Flip Maker. E-Booklet contains about how to do breast self-examination. The E-Booklet was chosen because it could easily be read back about the material provided during the education, so that the respondents remembered the breast self-examination procedure and could be applied in everyday life. The population in this study were 58 students of level 2 of D3 Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, Pasuruan City Campus, totaling 58 people. This study used total sampling. The number of samples in this study were 58 respondents. The test used is the Wilcoxon sign rank test. Data on the number of respondents in the age range 16-17 years (middle adolescence) amounted to 31 people and those in the age range 18-19 years (late adolescence) amounted to 27 people. data of respondents whose age of menarche was 11 years, 24 respondents, age of menarche 12 years were 14 people and menarche age 13 years were 20 people. There was an increase after being given information to respondents regarding breast self-examination, in the pre-test, 41.4% of respondents with good knowledge were obtained, 39.7% of respondents had sufficient knowledge, 18.9% of respondents had less knowledge, while post -test data. Respondents with good knowledge rose to 53.4%, respondents with sufficient knowledge of 37.9% and respondents with less knowledge of 8.6%. Wilcoxon sign rank test, the result is $p: 0.000$, which means there is an effect of providing an e-booklet-based educational model using online media with an increase in respondents' knowledge about breast self-examination. Giving knowledge to young women about breast self-examination is very important to do considering that with good knowledge, young women will be better at managing their lives in the future. Young women use the knowledge they have in making all decisions for life. Educational media can provide information about breast self-care. E-Booklet is an information medium that is attractive and easy to understand because it can contain more text and images with other promotional media.

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Information sharing was carried out online because the condition of the State of Indonesia as of October 2020 was still being plagued by the Covid-19 pandemic, so it was not possible to provide face-to-face education. With these considerations, the provision of education is carried out online based on e-booklets that have been made using the flip book maker software.

Key Words: E-Booklet, Knowledge, Breast Self-Examination

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RELATIONSHIP OF STRESS LEVEL AND SLEEP QUALITY IN NEW STUDENTS IN D3 STUDENTS OF JEMBER UNIVERSITY, PASURUAN CITY CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

A new student or better known as new student is someone who has just entered the stage / process of gaining knowledge or learning and administratively has just been recorded as having attended a university (Hartaji, 2012). The large number of activities during the initial period of lectures that must be completed triggers new students to pressure themselves to be able to carry out activities properly to fulfill the assigned tasks within 24 hours. This phenomenon causes new students to experience fatigue and the risk of experiencing stress, which affects the quality of their sleep. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between stress levels and sleep quality in new students of the D3 study program, Jember University, Pasuruan City Campus. This research design used cross sectional method. The population of this study was 107 people with a sample of 107 people who were taken by total sampling. Statistical test using the Sperman Rank test. The results showed that the stress level of new students was a mild stress level of 52 people (48.4%). The sleep quality of new students was poor sleep quality as many as 54 people (50%). Based on statistical tests, the results obtained p value $0.012 < \alpha 0.05$ with a correlation coefficient of 0.226, which means that there is a weak positive relationship between stress levels and sleep quality in new students of D3 study program, Jember University, Pasuruan City Campus. This result was possible because during this pandemic, students had to undergo new learning methods for them, namely online learning models that required them to master IT well. In addition, the number of assignments given by lecturers online takes a lot of time to complete, so that it affects the quality of student sleep. So the role of nurses as counselors and educators is needed to provide counseling and education about stress management and sleep needs management for new students of the D3 study program, Jember University, Pasuruan City Campus.

Keywords: Stress Level, Sleep Quality, new students

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NURSE CARING BEHAVIORS AND PATIENTS' LENGTH OF STAY : CORRELATIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing is a profession that emphasizes an attitude of care and affection for patients. Nursing puts forward an understanding of human behavior and responses to health problems, how to respond to others, as well as understanding the advantages and disadvantages of patients. This study aims was to correlate the nurse's Caring behavior with the length of stay in the Inpatient Installation of Dr.R.Soedarsono General Hospital, Pasuruan City. **Method:** This research used the correlational descriptive method. The number of samples were 37 nurses. Variable In this research were nurse's Caring behavior and the length of stay . The data obtained will be analyzed used Rank Spearman **Results:** The results of Spearman Rank analysis show there was relationship between a nurse caring in nursing services with length of stay . It was shown with a significant 0.009 with a positive relationship direction of 0.501 so that it showed a relationship with a moderate category between the relationship of caring nurses in nursing services with length of stay. **Discussion:** The conclusion of this study there was a relationship between nurses caring behaviors and a length of stay. Based on this research it is recommended that Hospital continue to improve caring ability for professional nurses with skills training about caring behavior..

Keywords: Caring, nursing services. length of stay

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DIFFERENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF POST SURGERY CLIENTS WITH GENERAL ANESTHESIA AND REGIONAL ANESTHESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Surgery is one of the medical options for improving health. Surgery will break the main chain that causes health problems. Patients undergoing surgery will receive anesthetic management to relieve pain sensations. Pain sensations will be felt again after the period of anesthesia gradually disappears. Post-surgery clients will feel pain that varies widely. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine differences in the characteristics of postoperative client pain with general anesthesia and regional anesthesia. **Methods:** The method used was observational in postoperative clients with a cross-sectional design. Pain characteristics were observed after 4 hours postoperatively. Observation of pain used a pain characteristic observation sheet with observation items including pain intensity, pain onset, pain quality, and pain coping pattern. Observations were made on 30 postoperative clients with general anesthesia and 30 postoperative clients with regional anesthesia. The pain characteristics of the two groups after surgery were compared and the differences were seen. **Result:** The results of the study generally showed that the characteristics of postoperative client pain with regional anesthesia (mean score = 18.1) were heavier than clients who received general anesthesia (mean score = 17.5). The results of the Mann Whitney test showed that the value of $p = 0.000$ (pain scale), $p = 0.017$ (pain time range), 0.000 (pain onset), $p = 0.018$ (pain intensity), $p = 0.000$ (pain depth), $p = 0.000$ (coping pattern). **Conclusion:** There are differences in pain characteristics between postoperative clients with general anesthesia and regional anesthesia on the aspects of pain scale, pain onset, the intensity of pain, depth of pain, and coping patterns of pain. The length of time of surgery and the level of depth of the surgical incision have a very significant effect on the characteristics of postoperative pain.

Keyword: Pain Characteristics, Post Surgery Client, General Anesthesia, Regional Anesthesia

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MENTAL HEALTH OF FARMERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BONDOWOSO DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Mental health problems among farmers were identified as population health problems. Farmers' mental health can have an impact on individual health, family life, farm productivity, and the health and welfare of farmer groups. In recent years, the economic outlook for farmers has deteriorated due to the COVID-19 pandemic which has directly affected farmers' mental health. The design of this research is explanatory survey with cross sectional approach. The population of this research is farmers in Bondowoso Regency. The sample size of 149 respondents was recruited using simple random sampling technique. The instrument used in this study was a mental health inventory questionnaire. The data used in this research is descriptive statistical analysis so that the results will be obtained in the form of frequency distribution. Data analysis aims to obtain a picture of the mental health of farmers while facing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the calculation of descriptive data of mental health variables in the table above show that of the 150 respondents, around 95 respondents are under psychological pressure, 63.8% and psychological well-being around 44 respondents 36.6%. The conclusion of this study is that the farmer population experiences various kinds of psychological disorders. and soul caused by various things including aspects of working as a farmer and personal problems related to family and society. Some predictors of psychological problems in this study are the impact of COVID-19 which affects the agricultural sector.

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**RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PARENTING STYLE, SELF-
REGULATION, AND SMARTPHONE ADDICTION
PRONENESS IN INDONESIAN MIDDLE
SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Although smartphones have countless benefits, many harmful effects are also at stake when they are overused. Adolescents are facing the troubling impacts of smartphone addiction, deteriorating their future as the nation’s next generation. **Purpose:** The study aimed to identify the relationships among parenting style, self-regulation, and smartphone addiction proneness in Indonesian middle school students. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional, descriptive study design. Data collection took place from the 7th of January to the 8th of February, 2019 in five public junior high schools located in Jember Region, Indonesia. The total sample of this study was 158. Parental Authority Questionnaire, Self-Regulation Questionnaire, and Smartphone Addiction Proneness Scale were used to measure mother’s parenting style, self-regulation, and smartphone addiction proneness, respectively. We applied Chi square test and Fisher’s exact test to identify the differences in smartphone addiction proneness between the non-risk group and the risk group. Relationship between parenting style and smartphone addiction proneness was analyzed using a Pearson’s correlation coefficient. A Pearson’s correlation coefficient was also used to identify the correlation between self-regulation and smartphone addiction proneness. **Results:** The differences in smartphone addiction proneness were significant depending on sex, daily smartphone usage time, purpose of smartphone usage, and the most frequently used SNS. A significant positive correlation was found between permissive parenting style and smartphone addiction proneness. A significant negative correlation was found between self-regulation and smartphone addiction proneness. **Conclusion:** The results from this study can be used as a reference to raise the awareness of smartphone addiction to Indonesian parents and adolescents, support nursing schools to establish educational programs related to healthy use on smartphone and SNS applications, and assist nursing schools, school staff, and relevant experts in developing adolescents’ self-regulation ability, and educate parents in developing a positive parenting style.

Keywords: smartphone addiction proneness, parenting style, self-regulation, middle school students, Indonesia

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**THE EFFECT OF BREATH RELAXATION TECHNIQUES IN
REDUCING DISMENORE PAIN IN ADOLESCENTS IN
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLAL-BADRI, KECAMATAN
KALISAT, JEMBER DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Dysmenorrhea is a pain in the menstrual period is severe enough to interfere with daily activities. Dysmenorrhea occurs in women who have higher intrauterine pressure and have twice the prostaglandin levels than women without dysmenorrhea. The incidence of dysmenorrhea in the world is very large, on average more than 50% of women in every country have dysmenorrhea. While in Indonesia is estimated 55% productive women disrupted activity due to dysmenorrhea. Dysmenorrhea pain can be overcome with non-pharmacological therapy one of his deep breathing relaxation techniques. Deep breathing relaxation techniques can improve lung ventilation, increase blood oxygen, decrease pain intensity and decrease anxiety. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of deep breath relaxation techniques on the decrease of dysmenorrhea pain in adolescent girls at Al- Badri junior high school. This study uses *quasi eksperimental* with approach *one grup pre test and post test desain*. The population is 70 girls adolescent. The sample is 60 girls adolescent with sampling using *simple random sampling*. The result showed no pain 45,0%, mild pain 41,7%, moderate pain 13,3% test analysis using *wilcoxon signed rank test* result $p\text{-value} = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$. Conclusion in this research that there is influence of deep breath relaxation technique to decrease dysmenorrhea pain in adolescent girls. This result is expected for adolescent girls at Al- Badri junior high school can do relaxation breath technique in the time of dysmenorrhea.

Keywords : Relaxation Techniques Breath, Dysmenorrhea Pain, Girls Adolescent

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THE EFFECT OF LEARNING CPR WITH VAF MEDIA ON THE SKILLS OF DOING CPR IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Background: The high incidence of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) is still under the spotlight in various countries followed by the low number of CPR bystander as the first helper. Various efforts have been made, one of which is by providing CPR training to various groups of people in the community. **Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the effect of learning media with fable animation video (VAF) to the skills of doing CPR. **Methods:** This true experimental study with randomized subject, pretest- posttest control group design have been done on 120 respondents divided into 2 groups that is VAF and module with three times measurement in SDN Kampungdalem 3 and 4 Kota Kediri. **Results:** The result of this study indicate that in both groups has a significant effect on the skills to do CPR ($p = 0.000$). Significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between VAF and module are on after and one week after CPR training. **Conclusion:** This shows that CPR training using VAF provides more effective than module on CPR skills in children.

Keywords: animation video; CPR training; skill

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**THE EFFECT OF COLOURING PICTURES TREATMENT
ON STRESS IN PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN
HOSPITALIZED AT BALADHIKA HUSADA
HOSPITAL JEMBER**

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ABSTRACT

The development of pre-school age children can not be separated from playing and learning. Pre-school age children play with all their emotions, feeling, and thoughts. When a child must be hospitalized, it can disturb the child's playing or learning needs. These changes have an impact on stress levels in children. This research aims to identify the effect of coloring pictures on stress levels in pre-school aged children who are hospitalized. The research designed used a pretest-posttest with control group, carried out on 10 children respondents with the quota sampling method. The result showed a p value of $0.009 < 0.05$, which means that there is an effect on coloring pictures to the stress level of children who are treated in hospital. The conclusion of this research is coloring pictures can reduce stress levels in children who are hospitalized. For suggestion, hospital management needs to modify the policy in order to fulfill the need of playing and learning while the child is hospitalized so that the child does not experience stress.

Keywords: Coloring pictures, Pre-school age children, Stress Introduction

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**NURSES’ PERCEPTION OF GAY IN GIVING NURSING
CARE IN JEMBER**

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ABSTRACT

The behavior carried out by the gay group is considered different and deviant so that it tends to get a negative stigma, even in giving nursing care carried out by nurses. This study aims to analyze nurses' perceptions of gay group in giving nursing care. This study used a qualitative research design with a phenomenological approach. Participants in this study were 5 nurses with purposive sampling data collection technique. The data were analyzed using the Colaizzi technique. The results of this study found that the response of nurses in giving nursing care was positive. Nurses’ view of gay behavior tends to be negative and the impact of gay behavior is considered deviant and is at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

Keywords: perceptions, nurses, nursing care, gay, homosexual

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EXPERIENCE OF COVID-19 PATIENTS DURING HOSPITALIZATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 brought not only life crisis, but also psychological stress: tension, anxiety, sadness and fear among the public, patients and medical rescue workers. **Methods:** The method uses a search for relevant health databases such as Scopus, Science Direct, Proquest and Sage Journals databases. Search this article from 2019 to 2021 and get 15 relevant articles. **Result:** Supportive factors included psychological adjustments, medical care, and family and social support. Finally, the disease resulted in psychological growth and patients viewed problems with gratitude through the cherishing of life, family, bravery, and tenacity. **Conclusion:** Active guidance of psychological growth may therefore promote physical and mental recovery in COVID-19 patients. In general, patients felt the telemedicine experience was convenient, informative, good, easy, efficient, great, helpful, and professional.

Keywords: Patients experience, covid-19, and hospitalization

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**LIFESTYLE MODIFICATION COUNSELING AMONG
INDIVIDUALS WITH HYPERTENSION
IN BONDOWOSO**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is one of the most common issues in developing countries. Besides pharmacological interventions, several non-pharmacological interventions have been conducted and developed, including counseling methods and lifestyle modification. **Purposes:** This research aimed to determine the effect of lifestyle modification counseling on lowering blood pressure in individuals with hypertension in Maesan District in Bondowoso. **Methods:** The research design used a quasi-experimental design. The sample in this study was 28 respondents (age range was 30-60 years) selected using purposive sampling. In this study, four meetings were conducted in a month. **Results:** The results of statistical tests using the independent t-test found no significant difference between before and after treatment where the *p-value* > 0.05 for both systolic and diastolic after treatment (*p-value* > 0.885 and *p-value* > 0.52, respectively). **Conclusion:** Lifestyle modification counseling to reduce blood pressure in individuals with hypertension in Maesan District in Bondowoso holistically did not find a significant difference between before and after treatment. Interventions need to be given for a longer duration.

Keywords: lifestyle modification counseling, blood pressure

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THE RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WITH PERILAKU HIDUP BERSIH DAN SEHAT (PHBS) IN THE AREA FOR THE BOYS OF THE AL-QODIRI ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL JEMBER

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ABSTRACT

Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS) is a set of behaviors practiced on the basis of awareness and can help itself in the health sector and realize public health. The purpose of this research is to know, identify and analyze Relation Education Level With Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS) in the area for the Boys of the Al-Qodiri Islamic Boarding School Jember. This research design uses Correlation design with Cross Sectional approach. This study is conducted only once by observing the education level and measurement of Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS). The respondents are all residents of the English Camp (ELCA) area for the Boys of the Al-Qodiri Islamic Boarding School Jember as many as 61 students as Total Sampling. The study was conducted on April 7th 2017, in the English Camp (ELCA) area for the Boys of the Al-Qodiri Islamic Boarding School Jember. Based on the result of the research, most of education level is in the Senior High School and equivalent as many as 35 students (57.4%) and most of Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS) applied by as many as 49 students (80,3%). After analyzing the data using Kendall's Tau, the result of p value: $0.000 < 0.05$ concluded H1 accepted, it means there is Relation of Education Level With Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS)) in the English Camp (ELCA) area for the Boys of the Al-Qodiri Islamic Boarding School Jember Based on the results of research, the higher the education level of the Islamic Boarding School students, the better they apply Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS).

Keywords: Education Level, Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS)

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**ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT EARLY MARRIAGE ON
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BASED ON
HEALTH PERSPECTIVES AND ISLAMIC RELIGION**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Early marriage, which occurs, will have an impact on women's reproductive problems with the main impact that is caused by miscarriage and childbirth at risk up to the death of the mother. In Islamic religion, it is forbidden for his people to do so, which is anything that gives rise to the unlawful mudharat of the law to be carried out because it will negatively impact and risk the safety of human life. **The goal:** to provide education to the people who are still doing deeds as a form of marriage activities at an early age that will adversely affect the health of the reproduction. **Method:** This research is qualitative research with descriptive method by processing the data obtained as a result that will then be interpreted systematically against the results of the research report according to the actual facts. **Result :** The number of cases of early marriage in Wonorejo Banyuputih Situbondo village obtained as much as 20 percent of the marriage age is not in accordance with the marriage law article 7. Based on data obtained from three respondents, stated that the impact of early marriage has been at risk for reproductive problems of hyperemesis and anemia. **Conclusion:** The main factors driving the occurrence of early marriage are due to the low family economy, the willingness of couples to marry at an early age, low levels of education, and the occurrence of pre-nuptial pregnancies. Therefore, how important it is to give awareness to the public about the impact that will occur due to early marriage, so that efforts to provide education in the form of guidance to the community conducted by researchers, educators and community leaders must continue to be pursued.

Keywords : Early marriage, reproductive health, health sciences and Islamic religion

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**THE CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES
TOWARDS THE PRACTICE OF SCABIES AMONG
STUDENTS IN ISLAMIC BOARDING
SCHOOLS IN BONDOWOSO**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Scabies is a contagious mite infestation of the skin, endemic in tropical and subtropical countries. The transmission of scabies through direct and prolonged contact and sharing clothes. **Purpose:** The aims of this study to determine the relationship knowledge and attitudes with practice to prevent scabies. **Methods:** This study in an islamic boarding school in Bondowoso, the participants are the students of grade two and three junior high school with total sampling, the instruments modified from TPB questionnaires and used a cross-sectional with a chi-square test. **Results:** The chi-square test showed that there is a correlation between knowledge and practice with *p-value* 0,042 ($< 0,05$) and the results of the correlation between attitudes and practice with *p-value* 0,026 ($< 0,05$), the student's knowledge of scabies and personal and environmental hygiene, it can enhance the practice to prevent scabies. **Conclusions:** The higher the knowledge and attitudes of the students, the better practice of preventing scabies

Keywords: Scabies, students, knowledge, attitude, practice

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**DETECTION OF LATENT TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION IN
HAEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) undergoing hemodialysis are at risk of developing active TB 6 to 25 times higher than the general population. The importance of screening tuberculosis infection using diagnostic tests such as the Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) and QuantiFeron TB-Gold (QFT-G) and proper treatment in hemodialysis patients can prevent the increase of LTBI to active TB. **Purpose:** To determine the prevalence of Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) cases in hemodialysis patients using the Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) and Quantiferon TB-Gold (QFT- G). **Methods:** A Systematic Review study to determine the prevalence of LTBI in hemodialysis patients using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-analysis (PRISMA) protocol. **Results:** Derived from 67 related articles and obtained 4 articles using the Randomized Control Trial (RCT) which met the criteria involving 386 ESRD patients undergoing hemodialysis. The study showed that the prevalence of LTBI using the diagnostic Tuberculin Skin Test (TST) (cut off ≥ 10 mm) and QuantiFERON-Tuberculosis Gold (QFT-G) showed TST + / QFT + 68 patients (18.47%), TST + / QFT- 22 patients (5.97 %), TST- / QFT + 77 patients (20.92%). **Conclusion:** This study shows a high prevalence of LTBI in hemodialysis patients. Screening and treatment of LTBI should be performed in hemodialysis patients to prevent the progression of LTBI to active TB.

Keyword: Latent Tuberculosis infection, hemodialysis, TST, QFT-G, ESRD.

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**THE EFFECT OF FAMILY PSYCHOEDUCATION THERAPY
ON FAMILY LOW SELF PRICES WITH MENTAL
RETARDATED CHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The limitations possessed by mental retardation children require continuous care and considerable costs. This condition puts a burden on the family. If this burden is not handled, it will have an impact on the quality of life and the ability of the family to care for mentally retarded children. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of family psychoeducation therapy on the burden on families with children with mental retardation. **Methods:** The design of this study is a Quasy Experiment pre-post test with control group design. The sample in this study were families with mental retardation children in SDLB Negeri Badean, Bondowoso Regency, which were taken using purposive sampling technique, amounting to 13 respondents in the control group and in the intervention group. The measuring instrument used is a load instrument. The researcher gave intervention to the control group in the form of health counseling 1 time, while in the intervention group in the form of family psychoeducation therapy which was carried out as many as 5 sessions where each session was carried out 2 meetings with a time interval of 2 days. **Results:** The results of data analysis using the T-Test showed a difference in the value of the load between before and after family psychoeducation therapy in the intervention group (p-value = 0.000). In the control group there was a difference in the value of the load between before and after psychoeducation therapy (p-value = 0.001). The final results of the study obtained a significant difference between the value of family burdens in both the control and intervention groups after being given family psychoeducation therapy (p-value = 0.000). **Conclusion:** The results of this research is there was an effect of family psychoeducation therapy on reducing the burden on families with children with mental retardation.

Keywords: Burden, family psychoeducation therapy, mental retardation

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**RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY RESILIENCE WITH
STUNTING EVENTS IN CHILDREN IN THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC PERIOD IN CUMEDAK VILLAGE WORKING
AREA OF PUSKESMAS SUMBERJAMBE,
JEMBER DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: During the Covid 19 pandemic era, problems emerged in the community, especially the toddler group. With the many problems that exist in society in this era of all online technology, it is hoped that people will be more responsive or care about their health and their families, especially children under five. Families really determine the health of children, where in the technology age there are still toddlers and children who suffer from malnutrition or stunted babies. Family resilience is the optimal ability to adapt to when it comes to internal and external pressure. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the relationship between family resilience and the incidence of stunting in children under five in the Covid 19 pandemic era in the village of Cumedak, Sumberjambe, Jember Regency. **Method:** Researchers used a correlational study method with a cross sectional approach, with a simple random sampling technique and data analysis researchers using the Spearman rho (rho) test. The number of samples was 107 respondents. Data collection by means of a google form questionnaire given to mothers with stunting children, the researcher has 20 questions, there are 10 questions about the definition of resilience and 10 questions that lead to questions about the definition of stunting and the incidence of stunting in children under five. **Results:** The results of research that has been carried out with 107 samples of respondents then performed the Spearman rho statistical test obtained p value of 0.00. **Conclusion:** So it can be concluded that the results of this study H1 accepted, which means there is a relationship between family resilience and the incidence of stunting in the village of Cumedak, the working area of the Sumberjambe Puskesmas, Jember District

Keyword: Family Resilience, Toddler, Stunting

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**INTERNET GAMING DISORDER: A THREAT FOR ONLINE
GAME USERS DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19
AND NURSE ROLE**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Covid-19 pandemic causes people to limit their activities outside the home. This has increased the use of online gaming as the most appropriate measure to reduce anxiety during a pandemic and support government regulation of distancing. **Purpose:** The purpose of this systematic review is to determine the differences in online game use before and during the pandemic, the impact on its users, and the role of nurses in preventing game addiction. **Methods:** The systematic methods of this review are: 1) using the Scopus database, Sage Journals, PubMed, Springer Link, and Science Direct, 2) Start a journal from 7-15 September 2020 with journal publication 2015-2020, 3) The English journal was chosen 4) using the keywords Online Game, Pandemic Era, Smartphone Use, Nurse Role, Internet Gaming Disorder, 5) Using the PICOS approach. Total of journal found were 872 journals and 25 journals were obtained for review. **Results:** The results of the study found that the online games use as an individual's effort to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic triggers the risk of worsening anxiety experienced. The online games use mediates individual stress due to an increase in the number of uses, which is 75% compared to before the pandemic. **Conclusion:** This number can trigger the risk of Internet Gaming Disorder as a mental disorder to watch out for. The role of nurses that can be done is to provide family therapy interventions to minimize the risk of addiction.

Keyword: Online Game; Pandemic Era; Smartphone Use; Nurse Role; Internet Gaming Disorder

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**IMPROVING CARE FOR LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS IN
THE ERA OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC
LITERATURE REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS - CoV - 2) also known as COVID-19 has spread exponentially worldwide. COVID-19 affects all age groups including the neonatal group because of the very high infection rate. Low birth weight (LBW) infants are a population that is susceptible to infection with COVID-19. LBW is at risk of experiencing vertical and perinatal transmission of the acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. Therefore, caring for LBW is needed to prevent the risk of LBW infection with COVID-19. **Purpose:** This study aims to provide the understanding and summarize evidence on the best care related to infection control LBW in the face of a successful/recommended pandemic to reduce the threat of COVID-19 to LBW. **Methods:** A systematic review of the literature is carried out following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines to gain insight into LBW care in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, the Scopus, PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and ProQuest databases were searched to identify relevant articles with a focus on neonatal management, low birth weight infant care, preterm management, low birth weight infant management, breastfeeding in COVID-19 pandemic, skin to skin contacts in COVID-19 pandemic, and rooming-in in COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 274 research articles produced, 14 articles met the inclusion criteria and were included in the review. **Results:** Improving the care of LBW care in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic is important to increase scientific awareness regarding Covid-19 in LBW to prevent LBW from being infected with Covid-19. **Conclusion:** The risk of LBW infection around the time of birth is low when precautions to protect the baby are taken. The risk in the short term does not appear to be greater if the mother and baby are breastfeeding in the room together using infection control measures compared to physically separating the baby in a separate room from the mother and not breastfeeding.

Keywords: Low birth weight, preterm, care, prevention, COVID-19

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**RISK ANALYSIS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL AND HEALTH
SAFETY USING HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK
ASSESSMENT AND RISK CONTROL (HIRARC)
METHOD IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: University of Muhammadiyah Jember has the potential and risk of dangers, so the launching of the Occupational and Health Safety program in this office area is something that needs to be carried out, in order to create a healthy, safe and comfortable office and the realization of healthy, safe, fit, performing and productive employees. Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Control is one of the ways to identify potential dangers in any kind of job activities. **Purpose:** This research is held to analyze the risk of work accident by using HIRARC method. **Methods:** This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. The qualitative method is used to describe the condition, to identify and recognize the work accident analysis. **Results:** The findings show that hazard in the job activity is identified as chemical, mechanical, physical, electrical, ergonomic, biological, psychosocial and environmental hazards. The risk assessment which is held denotes that there are 6 high risk, 13 medium risk and 4 low risk. **Conclusion:** Risk control that can be applied are engineering controls, administrative and personal protective equipment to reduce unsafe action and unsafe condition. HIRARC method which has been applied at the University of Muhammadiyah Jember proves that work activities in the office has a risk that should be controlled.

Keywords: Occupational and Health Safety; HIRARC; Work Accident; Office

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PARENTS AND THEIR STRESSED RISK DURING A PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID 19 AND THE CHALLENGE FOR NURSE

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ABSTRACT

Background: The covid 19 outbreak in 2020 has an impact on all aspects of family life, especially parents. This has an impact on the psychological condition of the parents in carrying out their role. **Purpose:** This systematic review aims to identify the impact of Covid 19 on the psychological condition of parents, the long-term risks that will occur and the challenges of nursing implications. **Methods:** The systematic methods of this review were: 1). used the Scopus, Sage Journals, PubMed, Springer Link, and Science Direct database, 2). Start journals from 7-15 September 2020 with 2015-2020 journal publications, 3). English-language journals are selected 4) used the keywords of Parent, Pandemic Era, Covid 19, Stress, Distress, Psychology, and Mental Health 5) Used the PICOS approach. The total number of journals found was 153 journals and 15 journals were obtained to review. **Results:** The study found parents with school children experienced 52% increased in stress and anxiety. The dominant reasons were financial problems and changes in habits during the quarantine. this increases the risk of poor parent-child relationships. **Conclusion:** the role of nurses is needed to help parents cope with mental burdens during a pandemic and prevent long-term risks to family welfare and child development.

Keywords: Covid 19; Pandemic Era; Parent; Psychology; Nurse Role

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**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTENTION OF NURSING
STUDENT TO PERFORM BASIC LIFE SUPPORT BASED ON
THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Quality of CPR performed by nursing students met in lower of standart that was American Heart Association established. Factors that associated with basic life support performed by nursing students could be predicted using theory of planned behavior. **Purpose:** The major aim of the study was to analyse the correlation between attitude with intention, to analyse the correlation between subjective norm with intention, and to analyse the correlation between perceived behavioral control with intention. **Methods:** The Study design was analytic study with cross sectional approach. The participants were 100 undergraduate nursing students at two school of nursing in Banyuwangi, Indonesia. participants were recruited from march one to march 30, 2020 by self administered questionnaire. The data collected was tabulated in MS Excel sheet and analyzed using SPSS version 16 software programme. **Result:** Majority of participants had good intention, positive attitude, good subjective norm and good perceived behavioral control. Attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control had correlation with intention of nursing students to perform basic life support. **Conclusion:** The factor that had strongly correlation with intention was attitude, followed by subjective norm and perceived behavioral control. By modifying positive attitude, good subjective norm and good perceived behavioral control could enhance intention of nursing students to perform basic life support.

Keywords: nursing students, basic life support, theory of planned behavior, intention

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**ANALYSIS OF PREPAREDNESS LEVELS OF HIGH
SCHOOL STUDENTS IN FACING FLOOD DISASTERS IN
FLOOD RAW**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Bungah Subdistrict is one of the areas in Gresik Regency that is often hit by floods because it is located near the Bengawan Solo River. Preparedness is a determining factor for disaster risk reduction which can be carried out and pursued early on. Lack of socialization and information about disasters in schools has resulted in a low level of students' knowledge of various kinds of disasters, especially floods. **Purpose:** This study aims to describe the level of preparedness of high school students in dealing with floods in the Bungah District area. **Method:** This research was conducted using a descriptive exploratory method using a sample of 49 high school students in the Bungah District. Sampling was done by using the purposive sampling technique and data collection was carried out using questionnaires and interviews. Data were analyzed using the preparedness index test in facing disasters. **Results:** The results showed that the level of preparedness of high school students in dealing with floods in flood-prone areas was in the almost ready category. The knowledge and attitude parameters of most respondents were in the very ready category, the policy parameters and guidelines of the majority of the respondents were in the unprepared category, the emergency response plan parameters of most respondents were in the almost ready category, and the parameters of the early warning system and the parameters of resource mobility of most respondents were in the less ready category. **Conclusion:** It is hoped that the disaster simulation will be provided by the local government and countermeasures in the school community so that students in flood-prone areas can be prepared for flood disasters.

Keywords: Flood Disaster; High School Students; Preparedness.

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**READINESS MANAGEMENT IN HANDLING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
AND EARLY DETECTION IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF
THE COVID-19 REFERRAL HOSPITAL IN EAST NUSA
TENGGERA PROVINCE, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 pandemic that is occurring now has rapidly and widely spread throughout the world. Various efforts are made to handle or suppress the number of cases, including readiness management in the emergency department until 7th May 2020. **Purpose:** This study aimed to investigate readiness management in handling the Covid-19 pandemic in a referral hospital in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Province. **Methods:** This research represented a mix-method study. The samples were 20 emergency nurses at a Covid-19 referral hospital in Kupang. Data were collected using a interview that was distributed to respondents through Google forms. The questionnaire consisted of 12 questions about hospital readiness and 8 questions about early detection of Covid-19. **Results:** Results showed that 90% of emergency nurses had performed early detection of Covid-19. The hospital readiness management in handling the Covid-19 pandemic was adequately good. **Conclusion:** Some obstacles were found during its implementation, such as the lack of personal protective equipment and health support tools, as well as patients' dishonesty of traveling and contact history with COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: Readiness, case handling, Covid-19.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF COUNSELING ACTIVITIES BY
ACADEMIC ADVISORS WITH THE COPING STRATEGIES
OF NURSING STUDENTS IN PARTICIPATING ACADEMIC
ACTIVITIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing education is a comprehensive educational process in which students are required to have abilities not only in theory but skills that support their competences. The weight of the nursing education process makes students feel depressed and exhausted. The Covid 19 pandemic that has hit the entire country has changed most of the learning system and added to the stressors of nursing students. Students who should be able to practice directly at the hospital on how to care patients in order to improve their competence must be willing to change their strategy by practicing online, this certainly adds to student anxiety about the burden of competence they must achieve. Academic advisors have the opportunity to explore the character of each student and their obstacles in participation during lectures in pandemic situation, so that can help institutions to develop the best strategy in nursing education and form adequate stressor coping for nursing students. Purpose: This Study aim to find out the relationship between counseling activities by academic advisors on coping strategies for nursing students in participating academic activities during the Covid-19 pandemic. Method : The type of this study was descriptive correlational with cross sectional approach involved 80 respondents selected by total sampling. Data research collected with questionnaire. The research data then analyzed with linear regression test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Result: The study found the significance value of academic counselling with coping strategies of nursing students is $p = 0.004$ with a percentage of the opportunity to influence by 10%. Conclusions: There is a very strong relationship between academic counselling with coping strategies of nursing students. With adequate coping that is formed through academic counseling activities, nursing students will have better confidence in their competencies than build excellent and professional nurses.

Keywords : academic counselling; academic activities during covid-19, student of nursing; coping strategies

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**USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY PATIENTS AS A SOURCE OF
HEALTH INFORMATION ON DIABETES MELLITUS**

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a complex chronic disease with various accompanying. Effective management of DM management requires sufficient information. Patients seek health information using several informal sources such as the internet and social media. However, Research related to motivation and how patients filter information that they get from social media remains scant. The current study aims to explore the social media influences on patients in implementing selfcare management. The study was conducted using exploratory qualitative research study design to explore patients and their family experience on using social media for source of information. Semi structured interview was used as starting point. The participants consisted of patient and family with T2DM receiving treatment at the Bhaladika Husada Hospital, a tertiary hospital in Jember, Indonesia. Purposive sampling was used to recruit the participants. Content analysis was conducted to derive codes and themes inductively from interview notes and transcript. Total of 35 participants were recruited in this study. 20 patients diagnosed with T2DM were participated in this study (11 men, 9 women). Additionally, 15 family members were also included (5 men, 10 women). Social influences play a significant role in the help seeking process using social media; once diagnosed, patients source information from people around them to make decisions. This significant influence depends on the relationship between patients and social networks or the level of trust, support, and comforting feeling. The impacts social media on patients' help seeking behaviour are varied. However, the help seeking process is not solely an individual's concern but a dynamic process interacting with the social networks within the health care system.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Social Media, Health Information

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**DESCRIPTION OF STUDENT BEHAVIOR IN DOING
ANEMIA PREVENTION AT NURSING FACULTY
UNIVERSITY OF PADJADJARAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia is still a global health problem that occurs in several developing countries especially in adolescents. Anemia in adolescents is influenced by behavior in preventing anemia that does not pay attention to the adequacy of iron that the body needs. **Purpose:** This study aims to identify the description of student behavior in preventing anemia at Nursing Faculty University of Padjadjaran. **Methods:** The study population was students of the Faculty of Nursing Unpad Garut Campus with a total sampling technique of 291 respondents. The research instrument was an anemia prevention behavior questionnaire with a Likert scale of 18 statements. Data analysis used univariate analysis in the form of percentages and the results of the study consisted of good behavior and poor behavior categories. **Results:** The results showed that 158 respondents (54.3%) had poor behavior in preventing anemia and 133 respondents (45.7%) had good behavior. As many as 18 statements in the anemia prevention behavior questionnaire, it is known that 84.2% of respondents chose the answer never to do the habit of consuming blood added tablets along with papaya / banana. **Conclusion:** Anemia prevention behavior in students of the Faculty of Nursing that is still not good can lead to anemia which will have an impact on student productivity so it is recommended that students increase their nutritional intake and avoid bad behavior that leads to anemia and can check hemoglobin levels to detect earlier if anemia occurs.

Keywords: Students; Prevention of Anemia; Behavior

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**PROFILE OF QUALITY OF LIFE PEOPLE WITH HIV / AIDS
(PLWHA) IN PANDEMIC COVID-19**

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of the COVID-19 pandemic has become a global issue since the end of 2019. Almost all parts of the world are affected by (SARS-CoV-2). Indonesia has reported 207,203 positive cases, the second-most in Southeast Asia after the Philippines. Indonesia is the third-largest in Asia, with 8,456 deaths (Worldometer, 2020). Various information was obtained about the risk factors for COVID-19, which stated that people with HIV / AIDS have a higher risk. The threat of decreasing the quality of life, both physically, psychologically and socially, creates an impact of worry and anxiety which will aggravate the disease. This study aims to determine the quality of life of PLWHA and the relationship between demographic factors and the quality of life of PLWHA. The design of this research is quantitative descriptive-analytic using cross-sectional approach. Analyze data to link demographic factors such as; Gender, age, education, occupation, married status and living with family used the Spearman Rank correlation with a significance value of $\alpha = 0.05$. The sample size in this study amounted to 37 people who were selected by purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used was WHOQOL-HIV BREF. The results showed that almost all of the quality of life of PLHIV was in the bad category at 78.4%. It was also found that there was a relationship between gender, age and education factors with the quality of life of PLWHA with p value $< \alpha = 0.05$. And there is no relationship between work factors, marital status and living with family indicated by p value $> \alpha = 0.05$. It is hoped that support from all sectors of society and the government to provide support for PLWHA so that the quality of life for PLWHA increases, so that they can survive during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Quality of Life, PLWHA, COVID-19

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**THE EFFECT OF BENSON RELAXATION TECHNIQUE
AND INHALATION AROMATHERAPY FOR PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPTOMS IN DIABETIC TYPE II**

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) prevalence in Yogyakarta is the second highest in Indonesia, and DM sufferers are prone to experiencing physical and psychological disorders. Psychological disorders such as depression, stress, and anxiety are more at risk in DM patients. This condition will be worse the prognosis and outcome, so managing psychological disorders in DM patients is essential. One of the efforts to manage mental disorders in DM patients is non-pharmacological therapy. This aim of the research was to evaluate the effect of the Benson technique and aromatherapy mixture, which is abbreviated as "BENAR" therapy (BENson and Aromatherapy) in reducing psychological symptoms in DM patients. This study did Quasi-experimental research with a pre-posttest with control group design. 37 adult DM patients who ADL independently and have cellphones with video features in Candibinangun district purposively taken to this study. Next, the exclusion were patients who suffer mental disorder, dementia, and severe cardiovascular disease. They had three consecutive days in three wave for the therapy. Moreover, patients received therapy for 15 minutes each day. They had got the therapy by video because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Their psychological symptoms were measured using the DASS 21. The data processed using Friedman test. Based on the Friedman test, surprisingly both groups were increasing significantly for the anxiety ($p = 0,00$ and $p = 0,01$); and stress $p = 0,00$ ($p < 0,05$). For the depression, the control group were significant decrease $p < 0,05$. However, the intervention group, there was no significant $p > 0,05$. The BENAR therapy was not significantly decreasing depression. However, the lavender inhalation aromatherapy was significant decreasing the depression. Besides, both therapy were increasing the anxiety and stress score. For further research, it should evaluate the method of BENAR therapy.

Keywords: Benson Relaxation Techniques; Aromatherapy; Physiologic Symptoms

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**PEDIATRIC NURSING INTERVENTION AS AN EFFORT TO
IMPROVE PARENTS 'READINESS IN CARING FOR LOW
BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) BABIES THROUGH
INFANT CARE EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

low birth weight babies (LBW) weighing less than 2500 are babies at high risk because in general, they are smaller than normal birth weight babies and immature organ function. LBW requires special care to anticipate life-threatening emergency conditions. The care process for meeting the special needs of LBW requires the involvement of parents during the hospital and after discharge from the hospital. Nurses as educators have an important role in preparing parents to care for LBW after returning from the hospital. This study aims to determine the effect of child nursing interventions through the education of LBW infant care with parents' readiness to care for LBW. This research is a quantitative study, using a quasi-experimental design with a pre-post-test with control. The population of this study was parents who had LBW babies in Kendal District Hospital with the sampling technique using accidental sampling, the total sample was 40 parents with LBW babies. The sample was classified into two groups, namely, 20 respondents as the intervention group and 20 respondents as the control group. The statistical test in this study used the Mc Nemar and Chi-Square test. Data analysis to determine differences in parental readiness before and after being given child nursing intervention through education using the Mc Nemar test, while to determine the effect of child nursing intervention through LBW care education on parental readiness in caring for LBW using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that there were differences in parental readiness in caring for LBW before and after being given child nursing intervention through LBW care education with a value of P-value 0.004 using the Mc Nemar test, while the Chi-Square test results obtained a value of P-value 0.002 so it was concluded that there was an effect of giving child nursing interventions through education. LBW treatment to parents' readiness to care for LBW.

Keywords: pediatric nursing intervention, education, LBW, Readiness, Parents

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**THE USE OF SELF EFFICACY IN STRENGTHENING
BEHAVIOR OF FOOT CARE IN DIABETES MELLITUS
PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: A high incidence of foot injuries due to diabetes mellitus (DM) has been widely reported. This condition has several causes, including DM sufferers' tendency to overlook the foot care management, despite knowing its impacts. Ignorance by individuals is a critical factor attributed to this condition. Therefore, there is need for self-efficacy (SE) to increase and strengthen behavior. **Purpose:** This study analyzed the significance of self-efficacy in strengthening foot care behavior among DM patients. **Methods:** The study used a descriptive correlational design with 112 respondents. A sample size of 51 respondents was selected using purposive sampling. The instrument used was *Nothingham Assessment of Functional Footcare* (NAFF). The research uses self-efficacy and foot care behavior as independent and dependent variables, respectively. Data was analyzed using Wilcoxon signed test ($\alpha = 0.05$). **Results:** Before self-efficacy, respondents were categorized as follows, good behavior 6 (11.7%), moderate behavior 38 (74.5%), and bad behavior 6 (11.8%). After a 2-week self-efficacy, 47 (92%), 3 (6%) and 1 (2%) respondents had good, moderate and bad behavior, respectively. According to Wilcoxon test results, giving self-efficacy to DM sufferers improves foot care behavior, with $p = 0.001$ (1.98 ± 2.98 , $SD = .509-.390$, positive rank = 43, mean rank = 22, ties = 8). **Conclusion:** Self efficacy forms a good and strong perceptive to support and strengthen the DM sufferers' behavior and prevent diabetic foot injuries.

Keyword: behavior; foot care; DM; self-efficacy

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**THE CORRELATION AMONG NURSING KNOWLEDGE,
TRAINING ON SDKI, SIKI AND SLKI WITH THE QUALITY
OF NURSING CARE DOCUMENTATION IN HOSPITAL
INPATIENT ROOMS**

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ABSTRACT

Nursing documentation is an essential part of administrative activities as a guarantee of services provided to patients. Public awareness of her rights demands that the nursing profession work professionally and document its nursing care well. Incomplete documentation can degrade the quality of nursing services. The varying understanding of nursing care arrangements contributes to the quality of nursing care documentation. This research aims to find out the relationship between nurse knowledge and nurse training on SDKI, SIKI, and SLKI and the quality of nursing care documentation in hospital inpatient rooms. This method of research is a correlative descriptive with a cross-sectional design. In this study, the samples were nurses in the inpatient room who had implemented SDKI, SIKI, and SLKI; 84 respondents were taken by consecutive sampling. Research instruments in the form of questionnaires sent using google form. Analyze data using the Chi-Square test. The results showed there is a relationship of nurse knowledge about SDKI, SIKI, and SLKI with the skin of nursing care documentation (p-value: $0.001 < \alpha: 0.005$), and there is a training relationship about SDKI, SIKI, and SLKI with the quality of nursing care documentation (p-value: $0.000 < \alpha: 0.005$). This study of nurse knowledge and training on good SDKI, SIKI, and SLKI make nursing care documentation useful. Based on the study results, the Head of Nursing held in-house training on SDKI, SIKI, and SLKI to improve nurse knowledge and the quality of nursing documentation that will later impact the quality of nursing services.

Keywords: Understanding nurses; Training on SDKI, SIKI, SLKI; documentation; nursing care.

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**STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF
SERVICES IN CHRONIC NURSING CARE:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The trend now developed in indonesia is a chronic disease and this will require service nursing quality. The quality of nursing service described the product of biologically nursing service , psychological, social , and spiritual done according to nursing standard. Review articles can provide insight into strategies that can be used to improve the quality of chronic nursing services. **Purpose:** This study aim to overview of strategies that can be applied to improve the quality of services in chronic nursing care. **Methods:** A systematic review searched five electronic databases (Scopus, ProQuest, PubMed and Scient Direct) for previous studies published between 2015-2020. **Result:** The of quality nursing services affected by the processes, role and function of nursing service management. Improving the quality of care in chronic nursing can involve many strategies depending on the service situation. Increasing strategies based on knowledge can be done by increasing the quality of staff in the form of education, training and modeling. Technology-based strategies are being developed, one of the primary care prescription applications that receive the most positive responses. Strategies derived from innovation are carried out by combining several existing strategies and then refining them through complex stages. **Conclusions:** The role of nursing service management is to develop all the ideas from a variety of sources and scientific evidence to create proper nursing service strategy.

Keywords: management quality; chronic care; nursing.

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THE EFFECT OF TUI NA MASSAGE ON FEEDING
BEHAVIORS IN CHILDREN IN SEMAMPIR VILLAGE
WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS BALOWERTI

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Background. Difficulty eating under five is one problem that parents often complain about, around 53% of children under the age of 5 suffer from malnutrition due to inadequate nutritional intake to meet their daily nutritional needs. Tui Na massage is one of the non-pharmacological efforts that can be done to overcome feeding difficulties in toddlers. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Tui Na massage on eating behavior in toddlers in Semampir Village, the working area of Puskesmas Balowerti. **Subjects and Research Methods.** The research design was a pre-experimental study with the One Group Pretest-Posttest Design approach. The population is all toddlers who have difficulty eating with the criteria of eating difficulties with Parental Misperception and Inappropriate Feeding Practice with a sample of 16 respondents who were taken by purposive sampling method. The independent variable studied was the provision of Tui Na massage, while the dependent variable was eating behavior. The research instrument used a questionnaire sheet and SOP. The results were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Test. **Result.** The results of the research before doing the Tui Na massage, most of the respondents had quite good eating behavior (80%) and a small proportion of respondents had good eating behavior (20%). After the Tui Na massage was done, most of the respondents had good eating behavior (65%) and a small proportion of respondents had good eating behavior (35%). The results of data analysis using the Wilcoxon test showed that the p-value = 0,000 was smaller than the critical value $\alpha = 0.05$, because $p_value < \alpha$, then H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means that there was an effect of Tui Na massage on eating behavior in toddlers. **Conclusion.** Giving Tui Na massage that has been done is able to smoothen the circulatory system so that it can increase oxygen supply and nutrient flow in the body's cells, especially in the digestive organs so that the digestive organs can work optimally. The optimal work of the digestive organs will make toddlers feel hungry quickly because the absorption of food is better, so that toddlers feel hungry more often and are able to eat well.

Keywords: Tui Na Massage, Eating Behavior, Toddler.

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Application Family Empowerment for Self Care stroke and family Well Being in The Work Area Of Rasimah Achmad’s Public Health Center Bukittinggi

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ABSTRACT

Background : Stroke is the sudden death of several brain cells and disease with the second leading cause of death in the world and the third disease that cause disability. The Greatest burden of Stroke Survivors is lon term sequelae or physical disabilities due to neurological disorder. Pysical disability cause stroke patients to experience dependence on fulfilling self care. In the end, this can cause disturbed family well being. Efforts that can made to improve family well being and self care for post stroke patients is to apply family empowerment theraphy. **The purpose** of this study was to determine the effect of family empowerment on and self-care for stroke patients and family wellbeing. **Methods :** The research design is Quasi Experimental Pre and Post test with two group. the sample in this study is 26 peoples with stroke and their family as care giver. Who received Theraphy Empowerment as many as 13 patients, and control group as much as 13 patients. The using Instrument kuisisioner is *Self Care Indeks Barthel* and *PWB Quosioner*. The data collected is processed using the dependent T test (paired T test), that is, if the value of the degree of confidence is 95% or ≤ 0.05 . **Result :** The results showed a significant increase self care stroke patients and family well being who received Empowerment Therapy compared with group who not get of therapy (P value <0.05). **Conclusion:** Empowerment Therapy is recommended to improve Self Care patinet stroke and family Well Being.

Keywords: Family Empowerment , Self-care stroke patients, family well-being.

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NEW NORMAL ERA SURVEY ON THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA, KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES RELATED TO COVID-19 IN INDONESIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Several countries have implemented health protocols in order to prevent the spread of covid-19. One of the promotional media used by the government is social media. The effectiveness of this prevention is very much dependent on community cooperation. Knowledge, attitudes and behavior of the community in preventing Covid 19 have an important role in the new normal era. **Purpose** The purpose of this study is to describe the trust of the Indonesian people to information on the prevention of Covid 19 on social media and public knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding prevention of the spread of COVID-19. **Methods** This research is a cross sectional online survey. The survey instrument consisted of respondent characteristics consisting of 5 demographic characteristics items and 5 social media use characteristics items, 13 items of trust in social media, 18 items of knowledge, 6 items of attitude and 12 items of practice. The research, which was conducted from 1 September 2020 to 25 September 2020, received 1129 responses. The questionnaire items were modified from the published paper. This research was tested statistically descriptively. **Results:** Most of the Indonesian people have high trust in Covid 19 prevention information on social media (mean 2.56 and standard deviation 0.55), good knowledge (mean 2.78 with standard deviation 0.60), good affective (mean 2.58 with standard deviation 0.70), good practices (mean 2.42 with a standard deviation of 0.70) regarding Covid-19 prevention. The social media trend chosen by the Indonesian people is Instagram (33.2%) **Conclusion.** The findings reported in this study are important because they are useful for increasing awareness of institutional and government leaders about the trust in information on social media, knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the prevention of COVID-19 in the Indonesian community.

Keywords: Social media; COVID-19; Knowledge; Attitude; Practice

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**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CHILDREN REGARDING COVID-19**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic around the world puts children at risk of becoming the most prominent victims. Children usually have less ability to decipher and understand the content of the news about the Covid-19 outbreak. Assessment of elementary school children's knowledge and attitudes is critical in identifying gaps, strengthening prevention efforts, and overcoming the epidemic. **Purpose** This study aims to describe and assess elementary school children's knowledge and attitudes about Covid-19, signs and symptoms, modes of transmission, precautions, and attitudes towards Covid-19. **Methods** This research used A cross-sectional design to describe knowledge and attitude of elementary school children. The cluster sampling technique is used to recruit 92 children in elementary school, aged 7-12 years. An online questionnaire posted in WhatsApp group questionnaire was developed by the author about knowledge and attitudes towards COVID-19 based on literature. The instrument was declared valid and reliable with Cronbach alpha 0.71, consisting of four main parts: socio-demographics, sources of information, knowledge, and attitudes of primary school children regarding COVID-19. Data analysis used descriptive statistics, percentage, and frequency for grouped measurements. **Results:** The majority of children get Covid-19 information from social media and family/friends (62.4%), Know about Covid-19 (59.9%), mode of transmission (88%), signs and symptoms (47.8%), prevention (78.4%), and protective attitudes against Covid-19 (58.3%). **Conclusion** The insufficient understanding still become a problem of school aged children about the symptoms of COVID-19 and the lack of attitudes of elementary school children towards self-protection against Covid-19 can potentially increase the transmission of COVID-19 infection to children. Nurses as educators can provide health education to improve elementary school students' understanding of signs of symptoms and attitudes to protect against COVID-19 through an approach following children's performance.

Keywords: COVID-19; Knowledge; Attitude; School Children

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**THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON THE COMPETENCE OF
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION TEACHERS IN EARLY
DETECTION OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The role and competence of early childhood education teachers are very important to be able to recognize the presence of children with special needs. However, the facts show that early childhood education teachers in Banyakan District were found to have less competence regarding early detection of Children with Special Needs. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the effect of health education on the competence of early childhood teachers in early detection of children with special needs. **Methods:** This study used a quasy experimental research design with a pretest-posttest non-randomized control group design approach. Respondents in this study were Early Childhood Education Teachers in Banyakan District who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, so it was obtained $n = 76$ with the sampling technique in this study using purposive sampling. The independent variable of this study is the early childhood education teacher health education program and the dependent variable is the competence of early childhood education teachers in early detection of children with special needs. **Results:** The results of the Independent t test in the treatment group and the control group at the time of the pretest showed $p \text{ value} = 0.908$, $\alpha < 0.05$. The results of the Independent t test in the treatment group and the control group at the time of the pretest showed $p \text{ value} = 0.042$, $\alpha < 0.05$. The results of the analysis of competency data for early detection of children with special needs in the treatment group after receiving early detection health education showed that there was a significant difference after being given health education, with $p = 0.000$, while in the control group that was not given early detection health education was not seen a significant difference in the posttest value $p = 0.072$. **Conclusion:** Health education effect on the competence of early childhood education teachers in early detection of children with special needs

KEYWORDS: Early Detection Of Children With Special Needs, Early Childhood Education Teachers, Competence Of Early Childhood Education Teachers, Children With Special Needs

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**The Effect of Okra Decoction On Blood Sugar and Body Weight
in Diabetic Clients**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Unstable blood sugar levels make people with diabetes more at risk when infected with Covid-19. Type 2 DM clients faced problems that can minimize if the client has sufficient knowledge and ability to control their disease, namely by doing selfies diabetes care. Okra plant (*Abelmoschus esculantus*) is associated with α -glucosidase, which has an antidiabetic effect on slowing the digestion of carbohydrates to delay the postprandial increase in blood glucose. **Objective:** To determine the impact of okra decoction on blood sugar and body weight. **Methods:** This study was a pre experimental study with a pre-post test one group design. The variables in this study were: the independent variable was vegetable okra stew (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), and the dependent variable was the level of blood sugar and body weight. The research subjects were 17 people selected by purposive sampling aged 40-71 years. The research subjects received 30 grams of okra stew per day at breakfast between 7-9 am for seven days and carried out blood sugar checks and body weight measurements. **Result:** the paired t-test statistical test on okra stew on blood sugar obtained p-value = 0.153), while the p-value = 0.000 for body weight, **Conclusion:** There was no significant difference between the administration of okra stew on blood sugar and there was a significant difference between the okra stew and body weight. It was expected that nurses could promote okra vegetables as complementary therapy in controlling blood sugar in diabetic patients by paying attention to diet, activity, and treatment.

Key words: Okra, Blood Sugar, Body Weight, Diabetes Mellitus

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**Thorax Trauma Severity Score (TTSS) as a Predictor of
Mortality and Complications in Patients with Thoracic Trauma**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Thoracic trauma is the third most trauma incident after head and limb trauma. Thoracic trauma could involve multiple systems, thus increasing mortality about one-quarter of the total trauma mortality rate significantly. Thoracic trauma needs to be evaluated for its severity appropriately in order to provide proper treatments. Some trauma scores have not been able to predict mortality and complications accurately in patients with thoracic trauma, so TTSS was developed to overcome these problems. **Purpose:** This review aims to explain TTSS as a predictor of mortality and complications in patients with thoracic trauma. **Methods:** Literature analysis was carried out through general internet search processes and academic search sites through Science Direct, PubMed, and google scholar, with predetermined criteria. **Results:** From 10 eligible articles, 6 articles were synthesized. Almost all of the research results from these articles revealed by statistical analysis that TTSS has good sensitivity and specificity values and was able to predict mortality and complications in patient thoracic trauma, especially in patients with ARDS and MODS. **Conclusion:** TTSS is a feasible and appropriate tool in predicting mortality and complications in patients with thoracic trauma. The results of the TTSS could help us to determine the appropriate management or therapy for patients. Health workers including nurses are expected to understand and use TTSS in emergency care practices for patients with thoracic trauma to achieve better results.

Keywords: Thorax Trauma Severity Score; Predictors; Mortality; Complications

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**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REMINDER MESSAGES
TOWARD THE STABILITY OF GENERAL CONDITION OF
CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING
CHEMOTHERAPY IN SURABAYA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer patients with chemotherapy often experience a decrease in the general condition and blood cells, especially hemoglobin (Hb). Patients often show poor intake after undergoing chemotherapy, which exacerbates the decrease in hemoglobin. As a result, the patient's chemotherapy must be postponed until a sufficient hemoglobin level is reached for chemotherapy and the patient must receive a transfusion to allow subsequent chemotherapy. The **purpose** of this study was to identify the effectiveness of a reminder message for the general condition of cervical cancer patients undergoing advanced chemotherapy in Surabaya. **Methods:** This research used a quasy experiment with a pre-post test control design. A total of 60 cervical cancer patients in a temporary holding house for patient in Surabaya were selected by simple random sampling, which divided into 30 control groups and 30 treatment groups who were given a reminder message for 3 times a week. Reminder messages contain brief education about things to do while at home to maintain the patient's general condition ahead of the next chemotherapy. The general condition is seen from the patient's Hb value of pre-post reminder message. The results of the Man Whitney test showed that there were differences in the Hb values in the two groups after the reminder message was carried out ($p = 0.004$, 95% CI). **Results:** This research shows that reminder messages are effective in helping to maintain the stability of the patient's general condition. Patients show more enthusiasm and improved knowledge, especially nutritional intake after being given education through a reminder message. **Conclusion:** The recommendation of this study, reminder messages can be used as an effective educational alternative in preparing patients for further chemotherapy.

Keyword : Reminder message; Haemoglobin; Cervical cancer; chemotherapy

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**CONSUMPTION OF VITAMIN D IN PREGNANT WOMEN
WHO HAVE STUNTED AND SEVERAL STUNTED
CHILDREN**

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Background Vitamin D is a micronutrient that is needed during pregnancy. Lack of vitamin D can cause various problems after birth, one of which is the baby is stunted. **Purpose**, This study aims to describe the history of maternal pregnancy in consuming vitamin D. **Methods**, This research design using quantitative descriptive. The population used was 46 pregnant women who had babies aged 0-59 months in Hegarmanah Jatinangor Village, Sumedang, West Java, Indonesia. The sample in this study was total sampling. Collecting data with a questionnaire using the Guttman scale assessment. The validity test used the scalability test (0.66) and the reproducibility test (0.95). The reliability test used the Richardson 21 test (0.948). Descriptive statistical data analysis using frequency distribution. **The results** of this study indicate that the percentage of pregnant women who consume vitamin D based on food sources that contain vitamin D is the consumption of food sources of vitamin D as much as 93.5%, and the consumption of milk and dairy products during pregnancy is 79.6%. 89.1% of pregnant women do sunbathing during pregnancy. although the results are quite high, there are other factors that must be considered such as the way of processing the food and some physical conditions that affect the absorption of vitamin D in these pregnant women. **The conclusion** of this study is that the consumption of Vitamin D in pregnant women who have stunted and several stunted children in Hegarmanah Village is very good, so it is necessary to maintain or increase the intake of vitamin D to 100% for the prevention of stunting. In this case, the role of nurses can provide health education during pregnancy and assistance to mothers in fulfilling vitamin D during pregnancy.

Keywords : Pregnancy, Stunted, severaly stunted, vitamin D

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**THE NEED OF COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER POLICY FOR
INDONESIAN ELDERLY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The elderly are a vulnerable population that needs government attention in a disaster situation. Disaster conditions not only have an impact on physical conditions but also have an impact on the psychological condition of the community. There are many studies related to disasters, but research related to the elderly that focuses on mental health after disaster occurred is still limited. **Purpose:** This study aimed to analyze a policymaker's perspective in managing post-disaster management on the elderly. **Methods:** This study used qualitative research by conducting in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD). The number of participants involved in this study was 9 participants obtained through in-depth interview. Participants consisted of stakeholders from the central government (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia) and local governments (Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Health Service, and Social Service). FGDs involving local governments were conducted in North Lombok Regency (KLU) to understand the perspective of disaster management policy recipients at the disaster-affected area level. **Results:** Disaster management in Indonesia still focused on physical or logistic aspect. The post-disaster issue particularly on mental health care are needed especially for the vulnerable population such as elderly. The government needs to prepare comprehensive disaster management in all aspects, and it should governance the area of pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster conditions. Multisectoral involvement is needed to improve the coordination of policymakers that have been set by the central government. Alignment and harmonization of regulation from the central to local government should be done. **Conclusion:** Disaster management policies in Indonesia need to improve coordination and collaboration issues. The government highlighted the attention to the psychological aspects of the elderly population who are classified as vulnerable in disaster situations.

Keywords: Elderly; Mental Health; Policymakers; Post-Disaster Management; Regulation

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**DEPRESSION IN PATIENT WITH HEART FAILURE: A
SCOPING REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Heart failure is a primary health problem for people globally. Depression is the most commonly experienced as comorbid disease in heart failure patients. Depression is difficult to be recognized and poorly treated by patients or clinicians and potentially reduce the quality of life. **Purpose:** This study focused on exploring about depression and factors related to depression in heart failure patients. **Method:** This research was a scoping review with patients of heart failure as its population. The search was conducted through electronic databases such as PubMed, CINAHL, and Google Scholar using keywords: Heart Failure and Depression. Articles were published in English in 2010-2020. Data were analyzed using content analysis. **Results:** Based on article review, it found that more than 18% of the total sample in each studies met the criteria of depression. Eight of 19 articles related to depression of patient with heart failure had mild to moderate depression. The prevalence of depression in heart failure are related to 25 factors, such as: Inflammatory biomarkers, NYHA functional class, physical symptoms of heart failure, heart failure etiology, age, gender, history of ischemic heart disease, lifestyle, self-care behavior, smoking, obesity, social support, spiritual well-being, type-D personality, uncertainty, stress/history of depression, history of resuscitation, quality of life, doctor visits, marital status, life situation, knowledge, economic status, and recreational activities. **Conclusion:** This study shows that heart failure patients are at a high risk for developing depression so that routine screening due to depression symptoms is very urgent to prevent worsening disease prognosis.

Keywords: Depression; Heart Failure; Patients.

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THE EFFECT OF FAMILY PSYCHOEDUCATION THERAPY (FPE) ON THE ABILITY OF FAMILIES TO CARE FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE (POST SEXUAL ABUSE) IN THE WORK AREA OF THE WOMEN CRISIS CENTER (WCC), JOMBANG REGENCY, EAST JAVA.

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The incidence of sexual harassment is increasing but the incidence is difficult to detect. This sexual harassment by victims and their families was not clearly disclosed, making it difficult to intervene for victims and their families. The most incidents of sexual harassment occurred in children and adolescents as victims or what is often called Child sexual abuse.*
Purpose: *The Aim of this research was to analyze the effect of family psychoeducation therapy (FPE) on the ability of families to care for children who have experienced sexual abuse (post sexual abuse) in the Work Area of the Women Crisis Center (WCC), Jombang Regency, East Java.*
Methods: *The pre-experimental research design, the design was in the form of One group pre-post test design using one treatment group, before and after being given the treatment, the group was observed. The population is a family of 133 children who have experienced sexual abuse, a sample of 100 people using simple random sampling technique. The measuring instrument used was a questionnaire. Data management by means of editing, coding, scoring, tabulating, and data analysis using the Wilcoxon Test.*
Results : *the study obtained a p value of 0.000 (<0.005) so H1 is accepted, there is an effect of Family Psychology Therapy (FPE) on the ability of families to care for children who have experienced sexual abuse (post sexual abuse) in the Women's Crisis Center Work Area, Jombang Regency.*
Conclusion : *In this study, the most common case of sexual harassment is sexual violence, and in this study there is an effect of family psychoeducation therapy (FPE) on the ability of families to care for children who have experienced sexual abuse (post sexual abuse).*

Keywords: *family psychoeducation (FPE); child sexual abuse; family ability to care*

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**INCREASING BREAST MILK PRODUCTION WITH THE
COMBINATION OF OXYTOCIN MASSAGE AND MARMET
TECHNIQUE AFTER 2 HOURS POST PARTUM**

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ABSTRACT

Exclusive breastfeeding for six months has many benefits for the baby and is a source of energy and essential nutrients that can reduce mortality in malnourished children. Many mothers cannot do exclusive breastfeeding because their breastmilk is only slightly ejected (WHO, 2020). Reduced breast milk production is influenced by low prolactin and oxytocin hormones. Therefore, to increase breastmilk production, the combination of oxytocin massage and marmet technique intervention was carried out (Tyas, 2019). The purpose of this study was to find out increasing breastmilk production with the combination of oxytocin massage and marmet technique after 2 hours post partum. This study used Quasi Experiment post test without control on 21 post partum mothers spontaneously with non-probability sampling or consecutive sampling. This study has undergone an ethical test at RSUD Soewondo Kendal. Researchers used informed consent and the respondents were agreed. The results of study with Wilcoxon test showed that the combination of oxytocin massage and marmet technique after 2 hours post partum could increase breast milk production 3 times (300%) (p-value = 0.0001). 13 respondents had an increase in breast milk production and 8 respondents had no increase. It can be concluded that the combination of oxytocin massage and marmet technique can increase the breast milk production of post partum mothers.

Keywords : breastmilk, oxytocin massage, marmet technique, post partum

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**THE CORRELATION OF SAFETY CULTURE AND
QUALITY OF CARE IN NURSING HOME IN EAST JAWA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing home as long-term care facilities has an important contribution to international health, social, and economy. It needed to ensure the safety and quality in nursing home to increase the satisfaction of the residents. The aim of this study is measured the association between safety culture and quality of care (QOL) in Nursing home located in East Java Indonesia. **Methods:** This study employed a cross sectional design with 219 respondents recruited use multistage cluster samplings. 13 nursing homes in East Java were involved in this study, 8 government-owned and 5 private-owned homes. The instruments were SAQ-INA for measure safety culture and perceived based QOL for measured QOL. The data were analysis use table frequencies, descriptive and spearman test to analyze the association between safety culture and quality of care. **Results:** Safety culture were significantly associated with quality of care ($r=0.000$; p - value <0.05). The highest and lowest mean (\pm SD) scores of safety culture 55.93 ± 5.844 and quality of care 21.50 ± 2.327 . **Conclusion:** Safety culture is one of the determinants of service quality in nursing homes. So, the nursing home must be able to ensure the improvement of service quality by increasing safety. Further research needs to be done regarding safety culture with other indicators of quality of care such as incidence of falls, pressure ulcer, mal-nutrition, injury and others.

Keywords: safety culture; quality of care; nursing home; elderly

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**PARENTS EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT WITH BLIND
DISABILITY IN YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Visibility limitations in children with blind disabilities affect their cognitive experiences, reproductive health problems and sexual abuse. One way to prevent negative experiences related to reproductive health and sexuality is to reproductive health education by parents as the closest person to the child. The objective of this research is to explore the experience in providing reproductive health education in adolescents with blind disability. **Method:** This research is a qualitative research with phenomenology approach. The study was conducted from July to August 2017 in three schools, which are: SLB Negeri I Bantul, SLB Yaketunis and MTs LB Yaketunis Yogyakarta. Participans were selected by purposive sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criterion, and considered the maximum variation sampling. The participants were 10 blind disability parents (father and/or mother). The data was collected through interviews using semi-structured interview guidelines. Data were analyzed using Colaizzi method. **Result of the research:** Five themes are: 1) Reproductive health education is provided in accordance with the needs of children; 2) The parents have barriers in giving reproductive health education; 3) Reproductive health education in adolescent with blind disability is given by optimizing the sense of listening, touching and kissing 4) Religion and social norms become the basis of parent’s consideration in providing reproductive health education; 5) The blind disability conditions experience by parents will affect the education provided **Conclusion:** Reproductive health education is important since early age in adolescents with blind disability, by considering media and appropriate methode that is by optimizing the function of the sense of hearing, touch and smell.

Keywords: reproductive health education, blind disability adolescent, parent

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**COPING STRATEGY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ANSWERS OF
MOMS WHO HAVE PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING PANDEMIC
COVID 19 (STUDY AT TK DHARMA WANITA PERSATUAN 2 RSJ
DR. RADJIMAN WEDIODININGRAT LAWANG)**

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ABSTRACT

The COVID 19 pandemic that has occurred throughout the world makes parents, especially mothers, feel worried and anxious when their children contract this dangerous virus. Anxiety arises because until now there has been no cure and vaccine against the virus thought to be linked to the Huanan animal market in Wuhan, which sells various types of animal meat, including those that are not commonly consumed such as snakes, bats, and various types of rats. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between coping strategies and anxiety of mothers who have preschool children during the COVID-19 pandemic at TK DWP 2 RSJ Lawang. This type of research is correlational analytic with a cross-sectional design. The population of this study was all 106 mothers of mothers who had preschool children during the COVID-19 pandemic at TK DWP 2 RSJ Lawang. Samples were taken by simple random sampling technique as many as 51 mothers who have preschool children. The variables of this study were the independent variable coping strategy and the dependent variable anxiety of mothers who had preschool children during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research instruments were the Cope Scale questionnaire and the SAS / SRAS questionnaire with data processing editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with Spearman Rho's statistical test. The results showed that most mothers had sufficient coping strategies as much as 28 (55%), and almost half experienced moderate anxiety as much as 21 (41%), the results of the Spearman Rank statistical test obtained p-value = 0.000 <alpha value 0.05 so that H1 was accepted. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between coping strategies and the anxiety of mothers who have preschool children during the COVID-19 pandemic at TK DWP 2 RSJ Lawang.

Keywords: coping strategies, anxiety, pre-school children

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**FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
EARLY AMBULATION FOR THE POST MAJOR SURGICAL
PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Early Ambulation is part of mobilization in the nursing care of post-surgical patients. Early ambulation is recommended to be conducted in 24-48 hours after the operation according to the ability of the patient's condition. The aim of research is to determine the factors that influence health conditions, social support, knowledge, emotional and lifestyle on the implementation of early ambulation for post major surgical patients. Method: data collection from October until December 2014. The research design is descriptive correlation with cross-sectional approach. Population in this research were the post major surgical patients with general anesthesia in hospital. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. The data test analysis used was chi-square test, with the level of truth is $\alpha=0,05$. The result shows that statistically there are significant effects found on pain ($p= 0,001$), social support ($p= 0,007$), knowledge ($p= 0,001$), emotional ($p= 0,007$) on the implementation of early ambulation for post major surgical patients in hospital. The result also shows that there are no significant effects found on temperature ($p= 0,107$), blood pressure ($p= 0,107$), respiratory ($p= 0,499$), and lifestyle ($p= 0,709$) by doing early ambulation for post major surgical patients in hospital. From the result mentioned above hospital is suggested to pay attention to the factors that affect the implementation of early ambulation for post major surgical patients, so that early ambulation can be done well according to the ability of patient's conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to have a standard operational procedures of early ambulation implementation in the hospital which useful to increase early ambulation implementation for post major surgical patients.

Keywords : Early Ambulation, Major Surgery

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**RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH QUALITY OF
LIFE IN GLAUCOMA PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: glaucoma is incurable but can be controlled with lifelong treatment. In addition, decreased visual function affects daily activities and can reduce the quality of life of patients. A factor influencing the quality of life is family support. Family support can improve the quality of life for example, the family helps care costs. **Purpose:** this study aims to analyze the relationship of family support with the quality of life of Glaucoma patients at Baladhika Husada Level III Hospital in Jember. **Methods:** using a cross sectional approach, the independent variable is family support and dependent quality of life. 71 research samples with purposive sampling. Data collection uses a family support questionnaire to assess family support and a GQL-15 questionnaire to assess quality of life. Analysis of the relationship of family support with quality of life using Spearman rank test with p value of <0.05. **Results:** showed the percentage of family support 59 (83.1%) had high family support and 12 (16.9%) low family support, the percentage of quality of life was 58 (81.7%) had a good quality of life and 13 (18, 3%) poor quality of life. There is a relationship between family support and quality of life (p value = 0.001 r value = +0.467) with a positive correlation means the higher the family support, the higher the quality of life. **Conclusion:** family support is related to quality of life in glaucoma patients because family support has an important role in efforts to improve quality of life.

Keywords: glaucoma; family support; quality of life

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**THE EFFECT OF STORY PLAY THERAPY ON LANGUAGE
DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL
RETARDATION AT RELA SLB BHAKTI I
GAMPING SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Retardation mental is child who has lack ability of adaptive behavior and intellectuals below average that appears during development process. The emergence of various developmental barriers in children with mental retardation is a phenomenon that needs to be further addressed so that the children with mental retardation can still live a good life and optimize the slightest their abilities, including increasing language skills. **Purpose:** To determine the effect of story play therapy on language development in children with mental retardation at SLB Rela Bhakti I Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta. **Method:** The type of research is *Quasi-experimental* with the design of "*Pre-test Post-test with Control Group Design*". The result of examination data was analysed descriptively and analytically by using SPSS *for windows* version 16.0 with *Paired Samples Test*, for a significant level of 0.05. **Results:** The results of the *Paired Samples Test* in the treatment group showed that the p value was = <0.001 ($p < 0.05$) and the CI 95% was between -5.91 to -2.76 and it did not pass 0 (zero), statistically it shows that there was a significant difference in the mean language development of children before and after giving story play therapy. Whereas the control group showed that the p value = 0.49 (> 0.05) and 95% CI between -0.28 to 0.55 and exceeding 0 (zero). Therefore, there was no difference in the mean language development of children for before and after giving story play therapy. **Conclusion:** Story play therapy can improve language development in children with mental retardation at SLB Rela Bhakti I Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta

Keywords: Story play therapy, mental retardation children

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**IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSCULTURAL NURSING
AMONG OPERATING ROOM NURSES IN BALI,
INDONESIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Transcultural nursing is a part of nursing practice which is needed cultural competence to improve professional nursing services. **Purpose:** This study aimed to describe the experience of operating room nurses in implementing transcultural nursing theory into nursing practice. **Method:** A qualitative study through focus group discussion was conducted among 11 operating room nurses from various hospitals in Bali, Indonesia. Semi-structured interview used to discuss the overview of transcultural nursing, the experience in implementing transcultural nursing, and cultural competence required. Thematic analysis was used to find the themes of this study. **Results:** The findings showed four themes. The themes were the purpose of transcultural nursing; transcultural nursing in nursing assessment; dilemma in deciding; and cultural competencies in perioperative setting. **Conclusion:** This study provides a phenomenon of implementation of transcultural nursing theory into nursing practice, especially among nurses in the operating room setting. The findings of this study could be fundamental data to develop appropriate perioperative nursing intervention regarding the diversity of culture for patients undergoing surgery.

Keywords: operating room nurse, qualitative; transcultural nursing; Indonesia

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WARM COMPRESS ON DECREASING PAIN INTENSITY IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension or high blood pressure is one of the main risk factors for death worldwide, because hypertension does not show or have specific symptoms, which can strike anytime and anyone. Hypertension is also often known as the heterogeneous group of disease, some call it the silent killer. The diagnosis of hypertension can be made if the systolic blood pressure of patients with hypertension is in the range of 140 mmHg or more and the diastolic is in the range of 90mmHg or more. Generally, when a person has hypertension, symptoms and signs will appear, one of which is headache. **Purpose:** Writing this review literature to explain the effectiveness of warm compresses in reducing pain nursing problems in hypertensive patients. **Methods:** This literature review uses secondary data obtained from the results of research that has been carried out. The secondary data sources were obtained in the form of reputable journal articles both nationally and internationally with predetermined themes. Search results of research publications in 5 databases. In writing this review literature the writer uses the PICO approach. The author also uses the thesaurus dictionary facility to search for keyword synonyms specified by the author. **Results:** The results of the study revealed that warm compresses can reduce pain intensity in hypertensive patients. Warm compresses are carried out within 5-15 minutes and the water is replaced every 5 minutes with a water temperature of 45-50 oC. **Conclusion:** This warm compress has been shown to reduce pain intensity.

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**EFFECT ON PAIN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF VIRTUAL
REALITY IN CHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pain is one of the symptoms that giving uncomfortable experience among children. Virtual reality (VR) is a technology-based intervention that can be used as adjunctive pain reduction technique in children. **Purpose:** To assess the effectiveness of virtual reality for treating pain in children. **Methods:** An initial limited search of PubMed was conducted to identified and screening the exiting studies on pain management in children. That database was considered as largest databased in medical studies. Further searching strategy was conducted by utilizing another databased included: CINAHL, Cochrane Library, and Taylor and Francis. Studies published in years of 2000 to 2020 and in English were included in this review. Assessed risk of bias was conducted using Critical Appraisal Skill Program and the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) level of evidence. Extraction of data were obtained by reviewers based on JBI the data extraction tool. **Result:** Five articles that meet the inclusion criteria were included with randomize controlled trial methods study. The result of this review showed that virtual reality was effective to control pain and symptoms, maintains and improve children satisfaction, and sophisticated intervention. **Conclusion:** Thus, it's imperative to develop the research of virtual reality as reduction therapy in various pain type in children.

Keywords: child; pain; systematic review; virtual reality

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SEPARATION AND NUTRITION
STATUS AMONG UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN: A CROSS-SECTIONAL
STUDY IN PANTI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, JEMBER REGENCY
OF EAST JAVA, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nowadays, both of parents are working to fulfill their family needs and family financial. However, this condition effected separation of family that have a negative impact for children. Children can lose of a primary caregiver who can endanger the welfare of children. **Purpose:** To analyzed the relationship between family separation and nutritional status of under-five children aged in Panti District of Jember Regency. **Methods:** A cross-sectional design was conducted among 53 families using total sampling. A family background questionnaire was used to measure sociodemographics and separation of family. Among 53 families were 78.2% of separation with father, while 38.6% of children with a good nutrition status. Kruskal Wallis and One-Way Anova was performed to answer the objective of this study. **Results:** The result showed that, there were no correlation between length of separation with nutritional status ($F = 0.377$; $p\text{-value} = 0,688$). Meanwhile, distance of separation were correlated with nutritional status ($\chi^2 = 8.310$; $p\text{-value} = 0,016$). **Conclusion:** Parents need to improve relationships, communication and the distribution of proper autonomy in family. It can make the nutritional status and health level of the child becomes better.

Keywords: Family separation; Nutritional status; Underfive children

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THE MEANING OF LIFE ON CANCER PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cancer disease has not been cured and even increases death each year. The problem arises to cancer patients very complex as well as the effect shown to the patients' life meaningfulness. This condition has challenged the nurses to study the patients' psychological condition. The failure in finding the meaning of life may add the physical, mental, and spiritual problems which become conspicuous when the patients are diagnosed with cancer. **Purpose:** The objective of this research is to find out the description of the patients' characteristics and the life meaningfulness level of the patients with cancer at Baladhika Husada Hospital Jember. **Methods:** This research employs descriptive quantitative design by using cross sectional approach. The sample of this research is 84 patients that are taken using consecutive sampling technique by using the instrument of Meaning in Life Questionnaire (MLQ), Indonesian version. **Results:** The result of the frequency and percentage distribution reveals that more than half of the patients with cancer experience the life meaningfulness at mild level as represented by the percentage of 72,6% or 61 individuals. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this research states that the meaning of life at the fifth level, that is meaningful life, has not been accomplished. This research is expected to be the basis of the nurses to identify the meaningfulness level of life of the patients with cancer as the way to improve their life meaningfulness through giving support and motivation in undergoing treatment, respectively.

Keywords: cancer; life meaningfulness; psychological

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PREGNANT MOTHERS’ KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND HIV-TESTING BEHAVIOR: A SURVEY TOWARD BARRIER OF PMTCT PROGRAM IN RURAL-AGRICULTURAL AREA OF JEMBER, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The pattern of HIV transmission can occur from pregnant mother to the fetus they contain. HIV transmission from mother to child can be prevented by carrying out an HIV test on pregnant mother. Factors that cause pregnant mother not to take an HIV test include low maternal knowledge about how to transmit HIV/AIDS, the attitude of mothers who feel safe about HIV/AIDS transmission, and the low behavior of mothers to test for HIV. **Aims:** This research is aimed to identify the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of pregnant mother on HIV-testing in rural area of Indonesia. **Methods:** This research is quantitative research using descriptive research design. A total of 236 respondents were obtained using a probability sampling technique by Cluster Sampling. Data were analyzed by using descriptive explorative statistics. **Results:** The results of this research showed that the knowledge of pregnant mother on HIV testing was sufficient (42%). The attitude of pregnant mother to HIV testing was in a good category (75.4%), and the behavior of pregnant mother on HIV testing was in a good category (66.5%). **Conclusion:** Knowledge of pregnant mother can be influenced by age and education level of pregnant mother, while the attitude of pregnant mother can be influenced by factors of education, work and people who are considered important. In addition, this research also mentions that the behavior of pregnant mother against HIV testing can be influenced by the number of pregnancy.

Keywords: Attitude; Behavior; HIV-testing; Knowledge; PMTCT; Pregnant Mother

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BURNOUT SYNDROME
AND NURSE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AT
HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Burnout syndrome relates to mental fatigue, loss of commitment, and motivation to decline sequentially. One of the ways that can be done to increase organizational commitment to nurses is to reduce the workload, which can cause work burnout problems for nurses. If *burnout* can be reduced, organizational commitment to nurses will increase. **Objective:** To analyze how the relationship between burnout syndrome and organizational commitment of nurses in the inpatient hospital. **Method:** This research method is non-experimental, which uses a correlational research design to explain the correlative relationship between variables. The population of this study was all nurses in the inpatient room of the Tk. III Baladhika Husada Jember and all the nurses in the inpatient room of Bhayangkara Bondowoso Hospital with 117 nurses. The sampling technique used by researchers in this study was total sampling. The data collection technique used was a questionnaire. **Results:** The achievement of burnout syndrome nurses in inpatient hospitals (29% of the total score of 217). Achievement of nurses' organizational commitment in the inpatient hospital (66% of the total score of 104). **Conclusions:** This study concludes that it has a strong relationship with the direction of the negative relationship between burnout and organizational commitment to nurses in the hospital inpatient room. Therefore, to increase the organizational commitment of nurses, it must minimize burnout syndrome.

Keywords: Burnout, organizational commitment, nurse, hospital.

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**COMBINATION OF THERAPEUTIC WALKING EXERCISE
AND ANKLE PUMPING EXERCISE EFFECT ON VALUE
ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX (ABI) IN CLIENTS WITH TYPE 2
DIABETES MELLITUS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease if poorly managed, impacting the complications in the blood circulation of the feet. These conditions are at high risk of the occurrence of diabetic foot ulcers. Peripheral blood circulation can be examined by measuring the Ankle Brachial Index (ABI). Patients with diabetes who are at home should do physical exercise that focuses on the feet' health. A combination of therapeutic walking exercise and ankle pumping exercise is one of the physical activities which can improve blood circulation.

Objective(s): This research aimed to analyze the effect of a combination of therapeutic walking exercise and ankle pumping exercise on ABI values in clients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Methodology: The research design was quasi-experimental with a non-equivalent control group design. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling. The sample was involving 14 respondents for the intervention group and 15 respondents for the control group. Data were analyzed by using the dependent t-test, and mann whitney test with a significant level of 0.05.

Result: The results revealed a significant difference between pretest and posttest in the intervention group ($p=0.001$) and the control group ($p=0.016$). Furthermore, the Mann-Whitney test showed a significant difference between the intervention and control groups ($p=0.001$). **Conclusion(s):** These results indicate a significant effect of a combination of therapeutic walking exercise and ankle pumping exercise on ABI values. The nurse should recommend exercises to improve peripheral blood circulation in patients with type 2 diabetes as an agenda of routine and self-care while in the home.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes mellitus; walking exercise; ankle pumping exercise; ankle brachial index (ABI)

