UPH
UNIVERSITAS PELITA HARAPAN

2023

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

Global Mission Health Conference

Host of Global Mission Health Conference

Universitas Pelita Harapan

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WELCOME REMARKS
CHAIRPERSON

Praise God and thank the Lord Jesus for His grace and love so that the Global Mission Health Conference proceedings of Pelita Harapan University may be published.

Thank you very much to our Co-Host, Krida Wacana Christian University, sponsors, and all parties involved in organizing and publishing the Global Mission Health Conference proceedings at Pelita Harapan University. I appreciate the conference organizers, from the initial planning, for making it possible. The Lord be with you.

The conference theme is Hope: In a broken world, as healthcare providers, we can have Hope for the future because we have Hope in Christ and Hope in God's Word.
The conference's theme, which is to continue to have Hope in Jesus Christ, provides a solid foundation for the conference's activities. Isaiah 40:31 ~ But they who wait for the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings like eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint.

At this conference, national and global speakers presented articles on Spiritual Care, Healthcare Practice, Healthcare Education, and Mental Health/Counselling. Participants obtained plenty of the most recent research results and information. The scientific presentation sessions at the conference promoted networking within the Christian health worker profession, enhanced the health worker profession, and fostered the development of excellent national and international health services.

Appreciate this proceeding to acquire precious benefits.
I pray for blessings to be showered on us always. Thank you

Kind regards,
Grace S. Houghty

The honorable speakers and participants

It's my honor to welcome you to this Global Mission Health Conference which is themed "HOPE: In a Broken World, as healthcare providers we can have Hope for the future because we have Hope in Christ and Hope in God's Word".

This theme is very relevant to the current world condition. Since humans fell into sin, the world has been handed over to destruction. Something that has been created to be good, is getting damaged day by day because of sin.

Suffering seems very attached to life in the world. In our daily lives as health workers, we often encounter pain, sadness, and anxiety from the patients we encounter in our daily life. How can they have hope in the midst of suffering? It may be easier to have hope when you know there is a solution or hope for healing. What if healing is not achievable? Many patients also experience terminal conditions but still need to be convinced that there is hope. How can patients in their suffering gain strength and confidence that they will find peace, prosperity, and peace?

Christians have a calling that must be carried out as long as they live in this world. Christians are called to rule everything with justice, declare God's truth, and return what he has done for the glory of God, the creator of His life.

As Christian Health workers, we too are called to contribute to fulfilling God's will with every capacity that God has also given to each of us. This a task that is not easy, of course, but we need to be sure that God has chosen us to take part in the good work that God has ordained for us individually.

May we as Christian health workers be able to bring Shalom to patients and even the environment around us who need Christ's love.

Soli Deo Gloria

dr. Antonius Ritchi Castilani, M.Si., DFM
Dean of Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

WELCOME REMARKS

SPEAKER

Greetings on behalf of Nurses Christian Fellowship International to Universitas Pelita Harapan and all those attending the 2023 Global Mission Health Conference.

It is a privilege to join you for the 2023 mission conference and to share with you some of what I have learned about hope and its connection to excellence in one's life and work. The theme of hope is very relevant. We need hope in these times when many people despair due to war, famine, climate change, pandemics, financial insecurity, mental health struggles, overwork, and other challenges. As healthcare workers, we need a hope that gives us vision, motivation, and strength to do our work with excellence.

What we hope for makes a difference! Hopes can be short-term or long-term. They can be trivial or significant. Hopes can change depending on our circumstances and world events[i]. Hopes can live and hopes can die. So chose your hopes wisely!

Although all of us hope for various things, Timothy Keller, a well-known pastor and author, proposes that what we hope for is not as important as what we hope in. He states that <u>what we hope in shapes who we are and what we do</u>[ii].

Hoping in Jesus changes everything because this gives us a hope for the future. But this hope isn't limited to the future… Hope in Jesus gives us the opportunity in the present, to live and work not simply on our own strength or by relying on others, but rather in the power of God that raised Jesus to life. The Bible tells us that this power is still available to those who hope in Jesus. This is why history shows remarkable things done by Christians - whether it be someone famous like the Florence Nightingale who felt called by God to care for the sick and develop excellence in nursing services or Dr. Paul Brand who out of great compassion for people with leprosy, dedicated his life to discovery about the origins and treatment of leprosy and to addressing the needs of those suffered from this disease[iii]. There are also countless others, both known and unknown who displayed excellence personally and professionally, bringing hope into places of brokenness and suffering. This reflects what the Bible promises us…that when God's mighty power is at work within us, He can accomplish infinitely more than we might ask or imagine[iv].

Health professionals who combine expertise in their field with spiritual and character growth display excellence in their work. This combination is important because being an expert does not always result in excellence. Nor does professional excellence result from only being spiritual or having a good character. How can we cultivate excellence in life and work? To purse excellence, one needs to develop good habits and persevere in them[v]. Perhaps that is why so few actually achieve excellence. Identifying and adopting important habits such as spiritual disciplines and ongoing professional development lead to excellence.

May we all pursue excellence in our lives and work, laying firm foundations through good habits and by being motivated and empowered by the hope we have in Christ!

Anne Biro PhD, RN

President, Nurses Christian Fellowship International

[i] Keller, Timothy. (2021). *Hope in Times of Fear: The Resurrection and the Meaning of Easter* [Kindle iOS version]. Retrieved 2023-03 from Amazon.com (p.16)

[ii] ibid

[iii] Brand, Paul & Yancey, Philip (2004). *In the likeness of God.* Zondervan. Grand Rapids, MI

[iv] Ephesians 3:20

[v] Durant, Will (1926). The story of philosophy: The lives and opinions of the world's greatest philosophers.

WELCOME REMARK

SPEAKER

"Well I bring you Greetings from India and COGI (Companions of Grace International). "Hope, wholeness and Healing - the bedrock of Biblical healthcare" is the topic that we will learn together. In todays world many patients are seen to experience a sense of helplessness, a sense of brokenness or a continual sense of ill health. This topic seeks to provide the biblical perspective framework and approach to the care of such patients. My vision and passion is that every Christian healthcare professional sees his/ her profession as a calling to the healing ministry of Christ and not just the practice of the science and skills of ones profession. I pray that the end of this session each one of you will embrace this vision for your lives and in your contexts of professional engagement."

Matthew George

WELCOME REMARKS

SPEAKER

Welcome to the Global Missions Health Conference, emphasizing the Christian spiritual dynamic in healthcare. The needs of this world are great and scriptural principles can guide us in meeting those needs. From a group of international speakers and presenters, we will be understanding how the Biblical ethic can wonderfully effect the giving of compassionate care.

Hope is crucial to life and is part of the great trio of faith, hope, and love. This conference will be teaching us more about this hope and its place in healthcare. Moreover, it will equip us to show that hope in the midst of the suffering around us, training us to more effectively represent Christ to those we serve.

Besides usual hospital and clinic services, short-term medical teams travel to underserved areas of need. These teams are another way to demonstrate both our Christian character and our testimony. Such outreach has been used all over the world to bring new believers into the faith, to train established believers, and to strengthen and grow the local church. Many ill patients have difficulty in reaching the care needed in a hospital or even a simple urgent clinic. The outreach teams serve both the healthcare needs and spread of the Good News. Such combination of compassion and testimony has Christ Himself as an example.

My keynote talk will center effectively including evangelism in such a team ministry, considering proven ways to present our verbal testimony. Moreover, we will understand the powerful effect of our personal conduct during the overall ministry.

We are thankful to the Universitas Pelita Harapan for hosting this important conference.

Jack Sorg

WELCOME REMARKS

SPEAKER

Welcome to the 2023 Global Mission Health Conference at Universitas Pelita Harapan in Jakarta, Indonesia, in the name of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ! I am delighted that you are here with me to explore the concept of Hope. As healthcare providers in a broken world, we need Hope more than ever. Hope for the future, Hope in Christ, and Hope in God's Word. As the Apostle Paul prayed in Romans 15:13, may the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, so that you will abound in hope by the power of the Holy Spirit.

We have been through a lot in the last three years. Many of you have see repeated death and suffering as a result of the global pandemic. We have faced losses of all kinds: dreams, plans, expectations, co-workers; loved ones. At times, there has not been an opportunity to grieve these losses and we have struggled to cope and heal. At times, we have felt isolated and overwhelmed.

But we are not alone. We have God. We have each other. And we have this conference. This conference is a time for us to come together as believers, as fellow healthcare workers, to share our stories and learn from each other. It is a time for us to "encourage one another and build up one another, just as you also are doing" (1 Thessalonians 5:11).

In the next two days, we will have the opportunity to:
- Network with a Christian community that supports and inspires us.
- Learn new strategies for healthcare practice and education that are effective and ethical.
- Explore biblical foundations and worldview that give us hope and purpose as healthcare providers.

I am looking forward to spending the next two days with you as we explore issues related to spiritual care, healthcare practices, healthcare education, and mental health/counseling. I pray that you will be encouraged over these two days. And that each of us may abound in the hope we have in Christ and in God's Word, by the power of the Holy Spirit.

Selamat Datang!

Christine Sommers, PhD, RN, CNE
Chief Academic Officer/Provost
Executive Dean, Faculty of Nursing
Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

Global Mission Health Conference Schedule

Date	Time (WIB/ Western Indonesian Time)	Activity	PIC	Room
	Saline Process Witness Training (SPWT)			
	08.00-08.30	Registration		
	08.30-10.00	Introduction & Q1: Why is faith important in healthcare	Saline Team	GB FK 802
	10.10 - 11.30	Question 2: What are the opportunities for and barriers to fulfilling God's call?	Saline Team	
	11.30 - 11.40	Break	Committee	
	11.40-12.30	Question 3: What is my part?	Saline Team	
	12.30-13.30	Lunch Break	Committee	
	13.30 - 15.00	Question 4: What tools will help me cultivate, sow, and harvest?	Committee	
	15.00-15.10	Break	Committee	
	15.10-16.30	Question 5: Where do I go from here?	Committee	
Monday, 15 May 2023	16.30-	Praying, closing, giving certificates, photo session	Team Acara, Team Mulmed	
	Welcoming Dinner and Cultural Night Master of Ceremony (MC): Suawa, Natania Abigail Christy, S.Si Ns. Dora Irene S, Kep.			
	18.00-18.10	Opening MC	MC	MRIN
	18.10-18.15	Opening Prayer	Dr. (HON.) Jonathan L. Parapak, M.Eng.Sc. Rector of Universitas Pelita Harapan	
	18.15-18.20	Remarks	Niel B. Nielson, Ph.D. Senior Advisor of Yayasan Pendidikan Pelita Harapan	
	18.20-18.45	Performance (Traditional dance, Soloist, Gerak dan lagu)	Committee	
	18.45-18.50	Prayer	Christine L. Sommers, Ph.D, RN, CNE VP Academics of Universitas Pelita Harapan Executive Dean of Faculty of Nursing, UPH	
	18.50 – 19.20	Dinner (Video profil Host & Cohost)	Committee	

Global Mission Health Conference 16-17 May 2023
Master of Ceremony (MC):
Maroloan Aruan, M. SI. - Department Chair of Medical Laboratory Technology, UPH
Santa Maya Pramusita S.Pd., M. Pd.

	06:30 – 07:30	Registration	Committee	GB FK Lt. 9 Auditorium
	07:30 – 08:30	Chapel		
	08.45-08.50	Opening	MC	
	08.50-08.55	Opening prayer	Yakobus Siswadi, MSN., DNSc. Department Chair of Nursing, UPH	
	08.55-09.00	Singing Indonesia Raya	Committee	
	09.00 – 09:05	Remark	Hendra Thamrindinata, S.Si., M.Div., M.A. (TH.), Ph.D. (Cand.) Associate Provost for Faith and Learning Integration, UPH	
	09:05 – 10:00	Keynote Speaker 1	Anne Biro, Ph.D.	
		Hope Makes A Difference: Pursuing Excellence in Life & Work	President, Nurses Christian Fellowship International - ncfi.anne@gmail.com	
			Moderator: Ns. Juniarta Sinaga, MSc., (Ph.D. Cand.)	
	10:00 – 10:15	Questions and Answers (QA)	Moderator	
	10:15 – 10:30	Break (Video Sponsor, profil Host & Cohost)	MC, Team Konsumsi, Team Mulmed	GB FK Lt. 8 (peserta), 10 (VIP)
Tuesday, 16 May 2023	10:30 – 11:30	Keynote Speaker 2	Dr. Mathew George	GB FK Lt. 9 Auditorium
		Hope, wholeness and Healing - the bedrock of Biblical Healthcare	Dentist at a Rural Mission Hospital, CEO Companions of Grace International- mathew.george@coginternational.org	
			Moderator: Apt. Dela Rosa, M.M., M.Sc. (Ph.D. Cand.) Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences, UPH	
	11:30 – 11:45	Questions and Answers (QA)	Moderator	
	11:45 - 11:55	Appreciation	MC, Grace Solely Houghty MBA., DNP Dean of Faculty of Nursing, UPH	
	11.55-12.00	Photo session	Committee	
	11:55 – 13:00	LUNCH	Committee	GB FK Lt. 8 (peserta), 10 (VIP)
	13:00 – 14:30	Plenary Session 1		
		Room 1	Moderator: Erny Fangidae, MSc.	GB FK Lt. 8
		Room 2	Moderator: dr Jodie Josephine, MMEd (Ukrida)	GB FK Lt. 8
		Room 3	Moderator: dr. Nata Pratama Hardjo Lugito, Sp.PD	GB FK Lt. 8
	14:30 – 14:45	Break (Video Sponsor, profil Host & Cohost)	Committee	GB FK Lt. 8 (peserta), 10 (VIP)
	14:45 – 16:15	Plenary Session 2		
		Room 1	Moderator: Yosi Marin Marpaung, SKM., M.Sc (Ukrida)	GB FK Lt. 8
		Room 2	Moderator: Karel Karsten Himawan, M.Psi., Ph.D., Psychologist Department Chair of Psychology, UPH	GB FK Lt. 8
		Room 3	Moderator: Marisa Marisa Junianti Manik, DNP Head of Nursing Profession, UPH	GB FK Lt. 8
	16:15 – 16:30	Closing and Praying (Plenary session room)	Moderator	

	07:30 – 08:30	Registration	Committee	GB FK Lt. 9 Auditorium
	08.30-08.35	Opening MC	MC	
	08.35-08.40	Opening Prayer	Apt. Dela Rosa,M.M., M.Sc. (Ph.D. Cand.) Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences, UPH	
	08:40 – 09:40	Keynote speaker 3	Dr. Jack Sorg	
		Where to fit evangelism in short-term team clinics	Physician, leader of short-term mission trips. jacksorg@abwe.cc	
			Moderator: dr. Darien Alfa Cipta, SpKJ	
	09:40 – 09:55	Questions and Answers (QA)	Moderator	
	09:55 – 10:10	Break (Video Sponsor, profil Host & Cohost)	Committee	GB FK Lt. 8 (peserta), 10 (VIP)
	10:10 – 11:10	Keynote speaker 4	Christine L. Sommers, Ph.D, RN, CNE,	GB FK Lt. 9 Auditorium
		Bringing Hope by Responding to God's Call	Chief Academic Officer/Provost and Executive Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia	
			Moderator: Yonathan Aditya, Ph.D. Dean of Faculty of Psychology, UPH	
	11:10 – 11:25	Questions and Answers (QA)	Moderator	
Wednesday, 17 May 2023	11:25 – 11:30	Appreciation	MC, Dr. Ni Gusti Ayu Eka Head of Nursing Research and Community Service, UPH	
	11.30-11.40	Photo session	Committee	
	11:40 – 12:40	LUNCH	Committee	GB FK Lt. 8 (peserta), 10 (VIP)
	12:40 – 14:10	Plenary Session 3		
		Room 1	Moderator: dr. Mona Marlina. M.Pd.Ked	GB FK Lt. 8 Room
		Room 2	Moderator: Dr. dr. Stevent Sumantri, DAA, SpPD-KAI	GB FK Lt. 8 Room
	14:10 – 14:25	Break (Video Sponsor, profil Host & Cohost)	Committee	GB FK Lt. 8 (peserta), 10 (VIP)
	14:25 – 15:55	Plenary Session 4		
		Room 1	Moderator: Yakobus Siswadi, MSN., DNSc. Department Chair of Nursing, UPH	GB FK Lt. 8 Room
		Room 2	Moderator: Ibu Feronia Reni Cyrena Santoso, M.S.Farm Department Chair of Pharmacy (S1), UPH	GB FK Lt. 8 Room
	16.00-16.05	Closing MC	MC	GB FK Lt. 9 Auditorium
	16.05-16.15	Performance Faculty of Music (2 songs)	Committee	
	16:15 – 16:20	Closing Prayer	dr. Mona Marlina. M.Pd.Ked	

DAY-2 (16 May 2023)

PLENARY SESSION 1

ROOM 1: 801

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
13.00-13.15 WIB	Keysia Possumah	UPH	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CALLING AND CHRISTIAN NURSE CAREER COMMITMENT IN INDONESIA	Erny Fangidae, MSc.
13.15-13.30 WIB	Mike Juls	University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA	SPIRITUAL CARE: THE OVERLOOKED NEED IN END-OF-LIFE CARE	
13.30-13.45 WIB	Lani Natalia Watania	UPH	THE EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL INTERVENTION MODEL IN KARO CULTURE TO REDUCE HIV/AIDS STIGMA DURING PANDEMIC	
13.45-14.00 WIB	Aksi Bali	SILOAM HOSPITAL TANGERANG	THE ROLE OF SPIRITUAL CARE IN THE PATIENT'S HEALING PROCESS	
14.00-14.30 WIB	Discussion			
14.30-14.45 WIB	BREAK			

PLENARY SESSION 2

ROOM 1: 801

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILITATION	TITLE	Moderator
14.45-15.00 WIB	Eko M.Y.C Simanullang	UPH	LEARNING STYLE AND CLINICAL PRACTICE READINESS OF NURSING STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN WEST INDONESIA	Yosi Marin Marpaung, S.KM, M.Sc. (UKRIDA)
15.00-15.15 WIB	Dimas Krisbiantoro	UPH	ETHIC PROBLEMS IN NURSING RESEARCH WITH CHILDREN RESPONDENTS: SYSTEMIC LITERATURE REVIEW	
15.15-15.30 WIB	Maura Alana Yonatan	UPH	FACTORS THAT RELATED TO STUNTING IN TODDLERS AT BINONG PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER	
15.30-15.45 WIB	Erland Lenggu	UPH	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALIZED TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS AT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN TANGERANG	
15.45-16.15 WIB	Discussion			

DAY-2 (16 May 2023)

PLENARY SESSION 1

ROOM 2: 802

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
13.00-13.15 WIB	Marisa Manik	UPH	DESCRIPTION OF CAREGIVER BURDEN AFTER CARDIAC SURGERY	dr. Jodie Josephine, MMEd. (UKRIDA)
13.15-13.30 WIB	Ayu Cahyani	UPH	LITERATURE REVIEW: ANALYSIS OF NURSE WORKLOAD IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) USING THE NURSING ACTIVITIES SCORE (NAS)	
13.30-13.45 WIB	Lidia Ivena	UPH	LITERATURE REVIEW: PEER GROUP SUPPORT FOR SELF-CARE MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DIABETES MELLITUS	
13.45-14.00 WIB	Cindy Pitaloka	UPH	THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO PREVENTION BEHAVIOR OF DIABETIC ULCERS IN TYPE 2 DM PATIENTS IN KELAPA DUA HEALTH CENTER, TANGERANG	
14.00-14.30 WIB	Discussion			
14.30-14.45 WIB	BREAK			

PLENARY SESSION 2

ROOM 2: 802

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
14.45-15.00 WIB	Imelda Ritunga	CIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, SURABAYA	THE INFLUENCE OF SLEEP QUALITY DUE TO STRESS ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF MEDICAL STUDENT	Karel Karsten Himawan, M.Psi., Ph.D.
15.00-15.15 WIB	Florence Pribadi	CIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, SURABAYA	CASE REPORT: HELPING STUDENTS TO OVERCOME THE TRANSITION FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO MEDICAL SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITAS CIPUTRA	
15.15-15.30 WIB	Ronald Kartika	UKRIDA	STRESS PROFILE AT UKRIDA HOSPITAL WORKER USING PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY	
15.30-15.45 WIB	Anjelina Maria Fatima Witu	UPH	FAMILY SUPPORT RELATED TO STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN ONE VILLAGE, BINONG, KARAWACI	
15.45-16.15 WIB	Discussion			

DAY-2 (16 May 2023)

PLENARY SESSION 1

ROOM 3: 803

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
13.00-13.15 WIB	Ronald Kartika	UKRIDA	EARLY DETECTION OF PRE-HYPERTENSION IN WORKERS AT UKRIDA HOSPITAL USING HEART RATE VARIABILITY ANALYSIS	dr. Nata Pratama Hardjo Lugito, Sp.PD
13.15-13.30 WIB	Lidya Handayani	CIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, SURABAYA	PREVALENCE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS NASAL CARRIAGE IN ASYMPTOMATIC OTHERWISE HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS	
13.30-13.45 WIB	Erik Gunawan	CIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, SURABAYA	THE MODIFIED ROX INDEX INCREASES THE ACCURACY OF QSOFA FOR PREDICTING IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITY IN SEPSIS	
13.45-14.00 WIB	Audrey Da Costa	UPH	LITERATURE REVIEW: INFLUENCE OF LONG-COVID 19 ON MENTAL HEALTH	
14.00-14.30 WIB	Discussion			
14.30-14.45 WIB	BREAK			

PLENARY SESSION 3

ROOM 3: 803

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
14.45-15.00 WIB	Liem Jen Fuk	UKRIDA	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN PESTICIDE APPLICATORS AND ITS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY	Marisa Manik, DNP
15.00-15.15 WIB	Jennifer Rose (Presenter: dr. Jodie)	UKRIDA	EXPLORING ACHIEVEMENT EMOTION IN UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL STUDENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	
15.15-15.30 WIB	Johana Hotmaida	UPH	CAREGIVER BURDEN IN PATIENT FAMILIES UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN WEST INDONESIA	
15.30-15.45 WIB	Diana Intan	UPH	HONEY: CONTENT QUALITY AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT	
15.45-16.15 WIB	Discussion			

DAY-3 (17 May 2023)

PLENARY SESSION 1

ROOM 1: 801

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
12.50-13.05 WIB	Ernawati	UKRIDA	ESSENTIAL SKILLS FOR WOUND CARE NURSES IN RURAL AREAS: THE PERCEPTION OF COMMUNITY-DWELLING PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DIABETIC ULCERS	dr. Mona Marlina. M.Pd.Ked
13.05-13.20 WIB	Sarah Lia Kartika	UPH	DESCRIPTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS ON PREVENTIVE SEX BEHAVIOR IN THE WEST OF INDONESIA	
13.20-13.35 WIB	Haidi Imanuela	UPH	FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE READINESS OF FINAL YEAR STUDENTS TO ENTER THE PROFESSIONAL NURSE PROGRAM	
13.35-14.05 WIB	Discussion			
14.05-14.20 WIB	BREAK			

PLENARY SESSION 2

ROOM 1: 801

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
14.20-14.35 WIB	Febbyasi Megawaty	UPH	DESCRIPTION OF THE PATIENT'S PRESCRIPTION PATTERN WITH DYSPEPSIA DIAGNOSIS AT HOSPITAL X, TANGERANG REGENCY PERIOD JULY - DECEMBER 2021	Yakobus Siswadi DNSc
14.35-14.50 WIB	Prischa Bengu	UPH	CYBERCIVILITY IN NURSING EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	
14.50-15.05 WIB	Eunike Helena	UPH	NURSING STUDENT PERCEPTION ON INDONESIAN NURSING PROFESSIONALISM: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	
15.20-15.50 WIB	Discussion			

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ROOM 2: 802

TIME	PRESENTER	AFFILIATION	TITLE	MODERATOR
12.50-13.05 WIB	Yosephin Sri Sutanti	UKRIDA	PROFILE OF SITTING POSITION WITH MUSCULOSKELETAL COMPLAINTS IN FKIK UKRIDA STUDENTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING	Dr. dr. Stevent Sumantri, DAA, SpPD-KAI
13.05-13.20 WIB	Yulius Dicky Candra	UPH	THE CORRELATION AMONG LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ERGONOMICS POSITION AND LOW BACK PAIN COMPLAINTS IN INPATIENT NURSES	
13.20-13.35 WIB	Willy Jehosua	SILOAM HOSPITAL PURWAKARTA	MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS IN NURSES	
13.35-14.05 WIB	Discussion			
14.05-14.20 WIB	BREAK			

PLENARY SESSION 2

ROOM 2: 802

TIME	PRESENTER		TITLE	MODERATOR
14.20-14.35 WIB	Fidhelia Erta	SILOAM HOSPITAL CIKARANG	LEARNING APPLICATIONS OF E-LEARNING IN NURSING CLINICAL PRACTICE: A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY	Feronia Reni Cyrena Santoso, M.S.Farm
14.35-14.50 WIB	Hedena Tabitha Purba	UPH	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ACADEMIC STRESS AND LEARNING MOTIVATION OF FIRST-YEAR NURSING STUDENTS	
14.50-15.05 WIB	Mentaari Taarega	UPH	RESILIENCE AND STRES AMONG FIRST YEAR NURSING STUDENTS	
15.20-15.50 WIB	Discussion			

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THE ROLE OF SPIRITUAL CARE IN THE PATIENT'S HEALING PROCESS

Aksi Bali

Siloam Hospitals, Tangerang, Indonesia

Abstract

Basically, humans are whole and holistic being consisting of physical, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. When a person is sick, all aspects of the human being are involved. Therefore, this paper will explore the non-physical aspects, especially the spiritual aspect that are affected when someone is sick and how spiritual care has an impact on the patient's healing process. In writing this paper, the author will elaborate scientific sources on the role of spiritual care in healthcare setting. The author will use qualitative research in forms of narrative literature review. Furthermore, the author also explains the theological and biblical foundations related to spiritual factors in serving the sick and empirically through experience in providing spiritual care to patients in hospital. Based on the foundations above, it can be concluded that spiritual care has a very significant impact on the patient's healing process and therefore spiritual care must be an integral part of patient care at the hospital.

Keywords: spiritual, spiritual care, healthcare, holistic care, healing.

FAMILY SUPPORT RELATED TO STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN ONE VILLAGE, BINONG, KARAWACI

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Abstract

Hypertension is increasing systolic which blood pressure is above 140 mmHg and diastolic pressure is exceeding 90 mmHg. One of affecting factors of hypertension is stress. Besides, family support as a form of attitude and action of family members that helps in stress management. This research aimed to determine the relationship between family support and stress management for people with hypertension in the Binong Village. This research used a correlational descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. This research population were 184 people who people live with hypertension in the. This research recruited 72 participants. We used convenience sampling technique. The instrument used in this research is the family support questionnaires and stress management questionnaire. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi Square test. Univariate analysis showed that 52 (72,2%) respondents who has good family support and 65 (90,3%) respondents who has good stress management. The bivariate analysis obtained p value 0.001 (p value <0.05) indicating that there is significant relationship between family support and stress management in hypertension in Binong Village. We suggest for future research to conduct more other research method family support in managing stress among people with hypertension.

Keywords: family support, stress management, hypertension

LITERATURE REVIEW: INFLUENCE OF LONG-COVID 19 ON MENTAL HEALTH

Audrey Naomi Marchilia Da Costa, Charisya Belinda Br. Pinem, Robert Kelvin Tudai, Yakobus Siswadi, Erniyati Fangidae

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Abstract

Background: Long-covid 19 is a condition where a person experiences prolonged symptoms of covid-19 infection ranging from four weeks to more than 12 weeks. Long-covid 19 can affect the mental health and psychological aspects of the sufferer. People who have mental health problems will have difficulty dealing with the pressures of daily life, interacting with the environment, contributing, and working productively. Objective: To analyze the effect of long-covid 19 on mental health. Methods: This literature review used thematic analysis: a simplified approach. The main strategy for searching articles used three databases, namely Medline, Pubmed, and Academic Search Complete (Ebsco). Article selection used the PRISMA flow diagram and Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). Results: In the initial search, 10,828 articles were obtained, after the selection process, 10 articles were found to meet the criteria. Based on the analysis conducted, there are five themes of the influence of long-covid 19 on mental health, namely depression, anxiety, sleep disorders, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and somatization. Suggestion: There is a need for psychological assistance for post-covid sufferers to reduce or prevent the impact of long-covid 19.

Keywords: long covid-19, mental health, review

LITERATURE REVIEW: ANALYSIS OF NURSE WORKLOAD IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) USING THE NURSING ACTIVITIES SCORE (NAS)

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Abstract

The nursing workload is defined as the ability of the nurse itself, which consists of the time spent by a nurse to carry out its obligations. ICU nurses are needed to analyze and examine patients with hemodynamic instability and respond to patients with life-threatening disorders, resulting in a workload that impacts nurses' behavior and performance. NAS is one of the measures used in the ICU to assess nurses' workload. Thematic analysis: a simplified approach, article search employing the databases EBSCO, Medline, ProQuest, and PubMed. Assess the quality of the articles, the PRISMA flow diagram, and the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist applied. Article selection uses the PRISMA flow diagram and JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist to analyze the quality of the article. "Intensive Care Unit" is the keyword. "Nursing Activities Score" and "Workload" are words used interchangeably. The findings of 15 publications revealed three themes: causes affecting workload, including internal and external factors; workload classification, including low, medium, or high, and very high workloads; and impact workload for nurses, patients, and hospitals. Further research could compare the measurement of nurses' workload in the ICU using NAS to other instruments.

Keywords: nurse, workload, intensive care unit

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO PREVENTION BEHAVIOR OF DIABETIC ULCER IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS AT KELAPA DUA HEALTH CENTER, TANGERANG

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) type 2 is one of the non-communicable global disease problems. One of the most common chronic complications in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus is a diabetic ulcer. The patients of DM need to expand their knowledge to develop a more ordered way of thinking., applying, and behaving well to prevent diabetic ulcers This study aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards diabetic ulcer prevention behaviour in patients of DM Type 2 at the public health centre Kelapa Dua, Tangerang. This study used a correlative descriptive method with a cross-sectional method. The population in this study is all DM sufferers at the Kelapa Dua Health Center who sought treatment from January 2022 to September 2022, totalling 675 people. The number of research samples was 87. This study used the quota sampling technique. The tests used are the Somers'd test and multiple correlation analysis. The results showed that there was no relationship between the level of knowledge and behaviour (p = 0.417), there was no relationship between attitude and behaviour (p = 0.323), and there was no relationship between knowledge and attitude towards behaviour (p = 0.392). This study concludes that there is no relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards diabetic ulcer prevention behaviour at the Kelapa Dua Tangerang Health Center. Further exploration on how to find predisposing factors, supporting, and driving factors that influence diabetic ulcer prevention.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, prevention behavior, diabetic ulcer, diabetes mellitus

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HONEY: CONTENT QUALITY AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT

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Abstract

Honey is a natural substance derived from Apis dorsata and contains various pollens that have the potential to be therapeutic compounds with unique antibacterial, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. The review aims to highlight the potential of honey and its many medicinal aspects. The antimicrobial effect of most honeys is based primarily on the enzymatic production of hydrogen peroxide. Other components are flavonoids and polyphenols as antioxidants which are the main bioactive groups in honey. Several scientific literatures have noted that honey is beneficial in the protective effects and treatment of various diseases such as diabetes mellitus, respiratory diseases, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular and nervous systems, and even in the treatment of cancer. In short, honey can be considered as a natural therapeutic agent for various medicinal purposes. Based on these facts, the use of honey in the clinical scope is highly recommended.

Keywords: antibacterial, honey, therapeutic agent

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ETHIC PROBLEMS IN NURSING RESEARCH WITH CHILD RESPONDENTS: SYSTEMIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Dimas Krisbiantoro, Thalea Worshipper V.V, Riang Kasmanto Z, Ni Gusti Ayu Eka, Catharina Diannita

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Abstract

The involvement of human subjects in research should provide informed consent that complies with research ethics for the right to autonomy, usefulness, and fairness. Children, as research participants, also require consent, namely assent and parental consent. In addition, children in their developmental stages need guidance for making decisions to involve in research. This study aimed to identify ethical issues in providing consent to children and recommend effective consent strategies appropriate for children's cognitive development. A systematic literature review was conducted using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal. Data collection used four databases: PubMed, Science Direct (Elsevier), EBSCO Host, and Cochrane. The keywords were "Children, Child, Pediatric, Assent, Consent, Informed Consent, Parental Consent, Research Ethics, Nursing Research, Nursing Education Research, and Clinical Nursing Research." A total of eight research year 2014-2021 consisted of seven qualitative studies and one quantitative study, were included in this study. This study revealed four themes: logical thinking and concrete events, supporting children's decisions, peer interaction and media usage, and assent protection from physical and emotional trauma. Further quantitative studies are recommended to examine effective strategies for providing assent, especially aged 7-11 years old.

Keywords: nursing, ethical research, assent, parental consent.

LEARNING STYLE AND CLINICAL PRACTICE READINESS OF NURSING STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN WEST INDONESIA

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Abstract

Clinical practice is a learning method to provide students with real experience in nursing care. When doing clinical practice, students may have different readiness. This might be influenced by how students learn effectively, easy to understand the material and competencies to be carried out. A preliminary study conducted on ten nursing students cohort 2020 showed that six students were not ready to take part in clinical practice and four of them did not know their learning styles. The objective was to determine the correlation between trimodal learning styles and the clinical practice readiness of nursing students cohort 2020 in one private university in West Indonesia. Methods used correlational quantitative methods. The respondents were 203 nursing students from cohort 2020 in one private university in West Indonesia, and the sampling technique was total sampling. This study used two instruments: the VARK questionnaire (Visual, Auditory, Read/Write, and Kinesthetic) and the clinical practice readiness questionnaire. Data analysis using Spearman statistical test. There was a significant correlation between trimodal learning style and clinical practice readiness of nursing students at one private university in West Indonesia ($p = 0.007$). Further research is expected to examine other characteristics that can affect readiness for clinical practice.

Keywords: learning style, clinical practice, readiness, nursing students

LITERATURE REVIEW: PEER GROUP SUPPORT FOR SELF-CARE MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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PELITA HARAPAN UNIVERSITY, TANGERANG, Indonesia

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease that can cause other complications if not managed properly. What can be done to reduce the risk of complications is to implement self-care management. To improve self-care management behavior, a strategy is needed, one of which is the provision of effective interventions to improve self-care management behavior, namely peer group support. This study aimed to determine peer group support interventions in people with diabetes mellitus in self-care management. A literature review using thematic analysis method: a simple approach. Search data sources through PubMed, Ebsco, ProQuest, and Google Scholar databases. Articles were analyzed using a Joanna Briggs Institute quasi-experimental study checklist and randomized controlled trials. Articles with journal inclusion criteria published in 2012-2022, primary sources, with a population of people with diabetes mellitus, there is an influence of peer group support on the implementation of self-care management, there is a peer group support strategy, Indonesian and English. The keywords used were boolean "AND" and "OR". There were 1089 articles identified and published from 2012-2022. Nine articles were found that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Providing peer group support interventions is effective in improving self-care management of people with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: peer group support, diabetes mellitus, self-care management

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THE MODIFIED ROX INDEX INCREASES THE ACCURACY OF qSOFA FOR PREDICTING IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITY IN SEPSIS

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Abstract

qSOFA is simple yet has low sensitivity as a predictor of mortality. This study aimed to improve the performance of qSOFA as a predictor of in-hospital mortality. It was a single-center, cross-sectional study using medical record data. Patients aged 18-80 years old with sepsis who were treated in the ICU from September 2021 – August 2022 were included in this study. qSOFA and modified ROX index (mROX) were calculated from the worst condition in ED. Each variable's area under the receiver operating characteristic (AUROC) curve, sensitivity, and specificity were compared to predict in-hospital mortality. 150 participants were included. qSOFA $\geq$2 and mROX $\leq$3.20 were independent factors that increased the risk of in-hospital mortality (OR 3.69 and 21.50; p <0.001 and 0.012). The combination of qSOFA $\geq$2 and mROX $\leq$3.20 as in-hospital mortality predictors had AUROC 0.791 with a sensitivity and specificity of 71.7% and 75.7%. The AUROC, sensitivity, and specificity were higher than qSOFA (0.766, 70.8%, 70.3%) and mROX (0.760, 68.1%, 67.6%) alone. The combination of qSOFA $\geq$2 and mROX $\leq$3.20 increase the sensitivity and specificity for predicting in-hospital mortality in sepsis patients.

Keyword: ROX index, qSOFA, mortality

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALIZED TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS AT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN TANGERANG

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Abstract

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disease that occurs due to abnormal insulin function which is characterized by increased blood glucose levels ($\geq$126 mg/dL). Based on data obtained from a private hospital in Tangerang, type 2 DM patients undergoing hospitalization tend to experience an increase from October-November 2022 of 192 patients compared to the previous period, namely in October 2020 - November 2021 of 145 patients. The purpose of this study was to identify the characteristics of type 2 DM patients undergoing hospitalization. This study uses a quantitative descriptive method with a retrospective approach. The sample in this study amounted to 141 medical record documents. The instrument in this study used a checklist sheet (filling sheet). The data analysis technique used is univariate analysis. The results showed that type 2 DM patients who were hospitalized were elderly (44.7%), female (51.8%), abnormal BMI (66.1%), main complaint of weakness (27.7%), hyperglycemia (50.4%), abnormal HbA1c levels. examined (62.4%) and under control (33.3%), received injection therapy (41.8%), and 75.2% had 1-3 comorbidities. The characteristics of the respondents treated at the hospital were mostly hyperglycemia, pre-elderly, female, normal BMI, weakness as main complaint and had 1-3 comorbidities.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, characteristics, inpatient

ESSENTIAL SKILLS FOR WOUND CARE NURSES IN RURAL AREAS: THE PERCEPTION OF COMMUNITY-DWELLING PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DIABETIC ULCERS

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Abstract

Introduction: Chronic wound care for patients with Diabetes Mellitus requires a long and challenging treatment. Skills and the right approach are certainly needed. In Indonesia, there was no study aimed to explore wound care nurses' skills found. Purpose: This study aims to explore patient perceptions about the important skills for wound nurses to treat chronic diabetes mellitus wounds. Methods: This research is a qualitative phenomenological study with 7 participants recruited by purposive sampling technique. The study participants were patients with chronic diabetes mellitus ulcers who underwent wound care in the last 6 months. Data were obtained using semi-structured questions and analyzed using the Colaizzi approach. Results: This study emerged 2 themes: (1) The role of hard & soft skills for wound care nurses; (2) Education as a complement to treatment. Hard skills needed: wound care management, evaluating success, digital literacy, integrating theory and practice, and competence. Soft skills: learning skills, self-skills, social skills, and personal skills. The nature of the disease, frequency of visits, nutrition, and treatment options were the information needed by study participants. Conclusion: In providing wound care, nurses need specific hard skills and soft skills. It is also a need of educating patients as part of care.

Keywords: wound care, nurse, rural area

NURSING STUDENT PERCEPTION ON INDONESIAN NURSING PROFESSIONALISM: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Nursing professionalism is a scientific foundation and applied nursing practice and a foundation for commitment, attributes, the interaction of work behavior, and role attitudes required by professionals to fulfill human welfare in dealing with clients, individuals, and the larger community. This study aimed to identify the concept of professionalism in nursing as seen by nursing students in Indonesia. The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal was used for a systematic literature review. Three databases were used to collect data: PubMed, EBSCO Host, and Cochrane. "Nursing Student, Nurse Student, Students, Professionalism, Professional Competence, Professional Value of Nursing, Professionalism Education, Medical Professionalism, Competence, Clinical Competence, Competence Factor" were the keywords. This study included eight quantitative research reports from the years 2017 to 2020. Four themes emerged from this study: nurse self-development, professionalism, and internal and external factors influencing professionalism. Professionalism is a process of self-development of a nurse to become a professional nurse. This self-development includes self-ability to adapt, demands to achieve predetermined competency standards, nurses' commitment to becoming professional nurses, possessing the knowledge and skills acquired during nursing education. Further qualitative research into students' perceptions of professionalism is recommended.

Keywords: nursing, professionalism, nursing student, professional values

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATIENT'S PRESCRIPTION PATTERN WITH DYSPEPSIA DIAGNOSIS AT HOSPITAL X, TANGERANG REGENCY PERIOD JULY - DECEMBER 2021

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Abstract

Dyspepsia has a strong impact on health-related quality of life because it can become chronic and often relapse if therapy is ineffective. The Tangerang Regency health profile in 2017 stated that dyspepsia ranks ninth out of the top ten diseases with a total of 45,443 patient visits. The aim of this study was to describe the pattern of prescribing outpatients with a diagnosis of dyspepsia at Hospital X, Tangerang District. A retrospective descriptive non-experimental research method based on medical record data and outpatient prescriptions with a diagnosis of dyspepsia for the period July – December 2021 for a total sample of 68 patients. The results of the study of dyspepsia occurred in 70.59% of female patients and 25% aged 45-56 years. The pattern of prescribing dyspepsia drugs was based on the Guidelines for Management in the Field of Internal Medicine Clinical Practical Guidelines, namely 10 samples of single therapy class of antacids 40% omeprazole 20 mg and 58 samples of combination therapy 15.52% combination of lanzoprazole 30 mg, antacids 500 mg, domperidone 10 mg sucralfate 500 mg/day 5mL indicates 100% compliance.

Keywords: dyspepsia, prescribe, outpatients

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LEARNING APPLICATIONS OF E-LEARNING IN NURSING CLINICAL PRACTICE: A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Innovative methods like e-learning are required to ensure nurses' continued knowledge and skill development. Previous research indicated that nurses are highly motivated and satisfied with e-learning in hospitals. This previous study also recommended that it is essential to evaluate level three, which is the application of e-learning to nurses' clinical practice in hospitals. In addition, nursing administrators must explore the impact of clinical practice on applying acquired knowledge when providing patient nursing care. Therefore, it is crucial to evaluate the impact of e-learning on clinical performance. This study evaluated the application of e-learning in nursing clinical practice based on nurses' perceptions. This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach using an online survey with three open-ended questions. This study showed that e-learning is advantageous for refreshing and as a reference at work with four major themes: journals, nursing, clinical learning, and standard of procedures. It is acknowledged that e-learning applications benefit nurses' daily clinical practice, and a high level of awareness is required for nurses to access e-learning regularly.

Keywords: Evaluation, e-learning, clinical practice, nurse

CASE REPORT: HELPING STUDENTS TO OVERCOME THE TRANSITION FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO MEDICAL SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITAS CIPUTRA

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Abstract

Learning method change is the most appalling for new medical students, specially the implementation of problem-based learning (PBL). To help students with the transition, Universitas Ciputra School of Medicine (UCSoM) devises an induction class for new students. Sharing the results from induction class held at UCSoM, that it can be a model for other medical schools. The induction class was attended by 64 students who have enrolled at UCSoM, 60 agreed to fill out the questionnaire. Students are divided into groups and receive two scenarios, each with two discussion sessions, and a plenary. After completing six sessions, students filled out a questionnaire form regarding the process, and tutor's role on the Likert scale, and open-ended questions about their experience. Data are analyzed by descriptive statistics. 100% of participants had never experienced PBL previously. 85% strongly agree that the class is needed for future medical students, but only 66% strongly agree, and 28% agree with the statement that the class makes them more confident that they can undergo the study at medical school well. This class can be a model for other medical schools to prepare their future students.

Keywords: transition, medical students, case report

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE READINESS OF FINAL YEAR STUDENTS TO ENTER THE PROFESSIONAL NURSE PROGRAM

Haidi Imanuela, Eunike Febriana, Michael Joy, Adventina Delima Hutapea, Gracia Aktri Margareth Manihuruk

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Abstract

Nursing students must be physically, motivationally, psychologically, and skillfully prepared to enter the professional level. The implementation of the professional nurse program is seen negatively by 52.5% of students. This study aims to determine the relationship between physical, motivation, and skills factors related to the readiness of final year students to enter the professional nurse program. The research design used was a correlational quantitative method. The sample in this study were final year nursing students at a private university in the western part of Indonesia. The number of samples were 129 respondents using a purposive sampling technique. The data analysis used was chi-square. According to the findings of the univariate analysis, it was found that 51.2% of respondents had good skill factors, 17.1% of respondents had high physical factors, 51.9% of respondents had high motivational factors, and 55.0% of respondents had readiness factors in the ready category. The results of data analysis using chi-square showed that there was a correlation between motivation, physical, and skill factors with readiness to enter the professional nurse program (p-value < 0.05). This is because of the direction/guidance, and support from both educators and preceptors during academic and clinical education.

Keywords: readiness, nursing students, professional program

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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ACADEMIC STRESS AND LEARNING MOTIVATION OF FIRST-YEAR NURSING STUDENTS

Hedena Tabitha Purba, Neva Cahyani Telaumbanua, Sohndic Sohndic Christino, Ineke Patrisia, Santa Maya Pramusita

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Abstract

Background: Academic stress is common in academic environment, especially for first-year students. Some students state that academic stress can affect students' learning motivation, and this is in accordance with the results of the phenomenon that researchers get. This study aims to identify the correlation between academic stress and learning motivation at one private university of Indonesia. Method: This study used non-experimental quantitative research methods with a quantitative research design. The research sample used was simple random sampling technique with a total sample of 205 samples. The instruments used in this research were Educational Stress Scale for Adolescents (ESSA) by Sun and Dunne (2011) and Academic Motivation Scale (AMS) questionnaire by Valleran et al (1992). The instruments were valid and reliabel. Result: Bivariate analysis used the Pearson correlation analysis test with the results obtained sig 0.00 (sig <0.05). This showed that there was a significant correlation between academic stress and academic motivation in first-year nursing students. Recommendation: For future researchers, the researchers recommend will be interventions for student to reduce academic stress and increase academic motivation with experimental methods.

Keywords: academic stress, learning, motivation, nursing students

THE INFLUENCE OF SLEEP QUALITY DUE TO STRESS ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF MEDICAL STUDENT

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Abstract

Tightly packed schedules, academic pressures, and competitive atmospheres are the main sources why medical students are very vulnerable against stress during the study course. Stress may cause sleep deprivations and potentially drop the grades. Understanding the effect of stress induced sleep quality on academic achievement allows the selection of the most appropriate intervention. The purpose of this research was to discover the effect of sleep quality affected by stress towards academic achievements of students at the Medical Faculty of Universitas Ciputra Surabaya. Method used in this research was quantitative research in the form of analytical observation with a cross sectional approach. Sampling was done by taking in random sampling. Meanwhile, the population for this research were the students at the Medical Faculty of Universitas Ciputra Surabaya class 2018 and 2019. There were around 67 students for the sample of this research. Data were collected using the DASS-21 questionnaire to measure stress levels and the PSQI questionnaire to measure sleep quality. Data analysis used is a correlation test that is done to discover the connection between sleep quality and stress level. Furthermore, Linear Regression was used to find the connection between stress-affected sleep quality with academic achievement. From this research, a result was achieved by observing a total of 67 female respondents with 58,7% of them being the students from class 2018. All of the respondents suffered from stress and sleep deprivation with the majority of them at a mild level, respectively 50.8% and 73%. Moreover, correlation test results showed that there's a significant connection between sleep deprivations and stress level ($r = 0,29$; $p = 0,021$) and the regression test's result showed that sleep quality under stress didn't affect academic achievements ($p = 0,241$). Therefore, from the analysis result achieved, it can be concluded that the decrease in sleep quality due to stress doesn't affect medical students' academic achievements.

Keywords: Sleep quality, Stress level, Academic achievement, Medical Students

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HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN PESTICIDE APPLICATORS AND ITS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the prevalence of high blood pressure (HBP) and its contributing factors in pesticide applicators in Cibodas Village where chemical pesticides were heavily used. A total of 90 pesticide applicators participated in this cross-sectional study. The information on occupational characteristics was obtained using a structured interview-administered questionnaire and then used to calculate the intensity level and cumulative exposure level (CEL). Blood pressure was measured using an upper arm digital blood pressure monitor. Data were summarized descriptively and statistical analysis using the chi-square was performed with significance set at $p < 0.05$ and all p-values were two-sided. The majority of the participants were men with a mean age of 44 years. 94% of participants frequently used a combination of pesticides. The overall prevalence of HBP in this study was 48.9%. Age > 44 years, BMI $\geq$ 25 Kg/m2, and high-intensity level group were associated with high BP. The high blood pressure of pesticide applicators was associated with pesticide exposure. This result supports the notion of the importance of multisectoral collaboration to provide knowledge on the potential health impacts of pesticide exposure and comprehensive training on the proper handling of pesticides.

Keywords: high blood pressure, pesticide, applicators,

EXPLORING ACHIEVEMENT EMOTION IN UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL STUDENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

This study explores achievement emotion experienced by undergraduate medical students. It aims to provide understanding of the relationships between achievement emotion, learning experience, and academic performance. Qualitative inquiry approach was chosen to allow the exploration and understanding of under-expressed emotions in undergraduate medical students. Purposive sampling identified 12 third-year students from an Indonesian medical school. Face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted with questions that explores students' achievement emotions, self-regulated learning, education environment, cognitive appraisal, and academic performance. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed thematically. Identified themes are 'Factors influencing achievement emotion', 'Impact of achievement emotion towards self-regulated learning', and 'Impact of achievement emotion towards academic performance'. Findings revealed how different components of the educational environment, namely teaching quality and curriculum, affect achievement emotion. Although findings concur with Pekrun's control value theory of achievement emotions in which positive and activating emotion generate self-regulatory behavior, there are insufficient data that suggest the relationship of emotions towards academic performance. This study highlights the importance of an emotionally aware educational environments as it seems to generate a desirable learning behavior. Medical faculty might benefit to consider the factors activating students' emotion when designing teaching quality development programs.

Keywords: achievement, emotion, medical students

CAREGIVER BURDEN IN PATIENT FAMILIES UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN WEST INDONESIA

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Abstract

Cancer is one of the main causes of mortality in the world. In 2020 around 9.5 million deaths worldwide are caused by cancer. One of the cancer treatments is chemotherapy. The side effects of chemotherapy that cancer patients undergo result in the dependence of cancer patients on caregivers physically, psychologically, emotionally and socially so that the caregiver burden arises. This study aimed to identify the caregiver burden on the families of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy at a hospital in western Indonesia. This study used a descriptive quantitative research design. The sample in this study was obtained using convenience sampling. The number of samples in this study were 61 respondents. The instrument used in this study was the CRA-ID questionnaire. The description of the caregiver burden on the family shows the best value on self-esteem (median 4.00 ± 0.51) and the highest burden value is on the subscale impact on schedule (median 3.00 ± 0.84). In future research, qualitative methods can be used and research on the relationship between sociodemographic factors and caregiver burden.

Keywords: caregiver, burden, family, chemotherapy

CHRISTIAN NURSES CALLING AND CAREER COMMITMENT

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Abstract

Calling is a strategy for discovering the purpose and significance of every individual, even the nurse. The awareness of a calling can motivate nurses to commit to a career. The greater nurses' awareness of their calling, the greater their devotion and sense of purpose in their work. This study aimed to evaluate the relationship between calling and career commitment among Christian nurses in Indonesia. This was an online survey using a quantitative correlational method and a cross-sectional approach. Accidental sampling was employed, obtaining 96 Christian Indonesian nurses. The instruments were the Indonesian version of the Calling and Vocation Questionnaire (CVQ) (Alpha Cronbach = 0.873) and the Career Commitment Scale (CCS) questionnaire (Alpha Cronbach = 0.820). Data analysis using descriptive univariate and bivariate analysis with the Spearman rank correlation test. This study found a moderate positive relationship between calling and a nurse's job involvement ($p = 0.001$; $r = 0.362$). Additional research is recommended to investigate other factors that may influence the nurse's career commitment. To increase nursing career commitment, every nurse must live out their calling.

Keywords: calling, christian nurse, career commitment

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THE EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL INTERVENTION MODEL IN KARO CULTURE TO REDUCE HIV/AIDS STIGMA DURING PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Public stigmatization of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is the main reason why they would indeed feel embarrassed and afraid of being ostracized if others found out the truth about them. Oftentimes, they would also feel guilty for their behavior and develop negative feelings toward themselves which is referred to as internalized trauma. Internalized trauma is commonly linked to low self-esteem, in which PLWHA give themselves a negative label. Spiritual intervention is suspected to reduce this negative labelling on PLWHA in Karo regency. Due to this reason, this study is conducted to figure out the influence of spiritual intervention towards stigma reduction among PWLHA in Karo who meet the inclusion criteria. They were divided into two groups, namely intervention group (n=60) and control group (n=60). In each group, the measurements of knowledge, stigma, religiosity, social support, stress, and family support were carried out. . The analysis disclosed both intervention and control group obtained p value = 0.000, therefore the hypothesis was confirmed that the intervention model influenced all variables, but the stress variable on control group with p=0,383. To conclude, there are significant differences in knowledge, stigma, religiosity, social support, stress, and family support after the intervention was offered.

Keywords: spiritual, intervention, karo culture

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DESCRIPTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS ON PREVENTIVE SEX BEHAVIOR IN THE WEST OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

Free sex is a relationship between men and women without marital ties. Free sex has now become a trend in some groups. As many as 62.7% of teenagers in Indonesia have had premarital sex. This study was conducted to describe the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents regarding the behavior of preventing free sex in western Indonesia. The study was descriptive and quantitative that involved teenagers with an age range of 18-21 years who lived in the western part of Indonesia. The study used a random sample, with a sample size of 96 respondents. The univariate analysis found that as many as 89 respondents (92.7%) had good knowledge about free sex prevention behavior, and more than half of the respondents had a negative attitude about free sex prevention behavior, as many as 49 respondents (51.0%). Sex is God's gift to humans, which is permissible for married humans because sex outside marriage is an act against God's decree. Sex is good if it is used as a gift from God and can be experienced in holy marriage. Further research could reach a larger population outside of western Indonesia and with the same topic but different research.

Keywords: attitude, knowledge, sex behavior

PREVALENCE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS NASAL CARRIAGE IN ASYMPTOMATIC OTHERWISE HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Staphylococcus aureus is a bacterium that can colonize many surfaces and cause various infections, including skin and bloodstream infections. Although it can be asymptomatic, nasal colonization with S. aureus is a risk factor for serious staphylococcal infections, such as surgical site infections, bacteremia, skin and soft tissue infections, etc. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of S. aureus nasal colonization among medical students aged 19-21 years old who have not undergone clinical rotations. Nasal swabs were taken from both nostrils and immediately plated onto 5% sheep blood agar and identified using a Staphaurex™ Latex Agglutination Test. We found that 10/59 students (16.9%) carry S. aureus in their nostrils, while the rest showed mixed growth of Coagulase negative Staphylococci and Corynebacterium spp. Additionally, 1/10 of S. aureus colonizers showed pure growth of S. aureus. Antibiotic susceptibility testing on the isolated S. aureusshowed 100% sensitivity against either Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin, and Linezolid; sensitivity of 90%, 80%, 70%, 40%, and 30% against Cefoxitin, Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole, Clindamycin, Azithromycin, and Penicillin, respectively. It is noteworthy that 1/10 (10%) of S.aureus isolate was MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus). The prevalence of S. aureus nasal carriage in asymptomatic otherwise healthy individuals is relatively high, and caution is needed as they may act as a source of infection to people who are at risk for severe S. aureus infections.

Keywords: staphylococcus aureus, prevalence, medical students

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DESCRIPTION OF CAREGIVER BURDEN AFTER CARDIAC SURGERY

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Abstract

Post-cardiac surgery patients in recovery depend on caregivers to meet their physical needs because of weakness and reduced physical ability. Caregivers provide care, including assistance in meeting daily needs, self-care, and socializing in the environment. Many caregivers feel unprepared to assume the burden and demands of care on patients. This study aimed to describe the caregiver burden on caring for post-cardiac surgery patients. The research design used quantitative descriptive with an accidental sampling technique with a total sample of 23 respondents. The study was conducted in the Out-patient Department in a private hospital in western Indonesia. The instrument used was the Caregiver Burden Inventory which was analyzed using univariate analysis. Most respondents were female. The highest age of the respondent was 74 years, and the lowest was 18 years, with an average age of 44 years. There were 7(30.34%) respondents who indicated the risk of fatigue, 6(26.09%) respondents indicated the need to seek treatment, and 10(43.48%) respondents did not feel the burden. Nurses are expected to provide for the needs of caregivers during the surgical preparation to help reduce the burden and support in carrying out their roles during the care of post-cardiac surgery patients.

Keywords: caregiver, burden, cardiac surgery

FACTORS THAT RELATED TO STUNTING IN TODDLERS AT BINONG PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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Abstract

Stunting is a health problem characterized by the disruption of growth and development in children aged 0-2 years. In Tangerang District, especially in Binong Public Health Center noted there are 82 toddlers per August 2021. The Head of Binong Public Health Center said that stunting cases in toddlers aged 0-2 years were the most common cases that happened. This research is conducted with a view of getting an analysis of the factors that affected stunting in toddlers at Binong Public Health Center. This research uses quantitative methods with a cross sectional approach. The sample amounted to 32 respondents. The instruments used is questionnaires. The analysis technique used is bivariate. This research was conducted from January to April 2022. The results are no correlation between exclusive breastfeeding (p value=0,888), mother's knowledge (p value=0,211), and mother's attitude (p value=0,952) with stunting. However, there was correlation between economic status (p value=0,029) with stunting. There are also 21 toddlers (65,6%) categorized as stunting and 11 toddlers (34,4%) categorized as severe stunting. Conclusion in this research there was a correlation between economic status with stunting. Therefore, in this case expected cooperation with all parties, especially Binong Public Health Center to increase the efforts of stunting prevention results.

Keywords: stunting, toddlers, binong

RESILIENCE AND STRES AMONG FIRST YEAR NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract

The blended learning method has implemented in nursing education. First-year students who have just entered the world of lectures must be able to adapt to the blended-learning. Based on the initial survey conducted by the researchers showed that 56% of students enrolled in the first year often complained of dizziness when accessing different learning video materials when participating in blended learning. This study aimed to determine the correlation between resilience and stress in first-year students in blended learning. The quantitative correlational research method deployed, and the sample consisted of 393 students from the class of 2022 at one private university in west Indonesia, using a total sampling technique. The Connor Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) questionnaire and the Student-Life Stress Inventory (SSI) in Indonesian had used as research instruments. The chi-square test was applied to analyze the data. The results found a significant correlation between resilience and stress among first-year students in blended learning (p=0.041). The students should be able to improve resilience in the context of self-confidence when facing learning stress by placing someone near to them who can be to ask for advice and support, as well as setting up time for study based on priorities.

Keywords: resilience, nursing students, stress

SPIRITUAL CARE: THE OVERLOOKED NEED IN END-OF-LIFE CARE

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Abstract

FICA is a validated tool helpful in many palliative care (PC) settings to screen for spiritual problems that influence the patient's overall health. A quality improvement initiative to implement the FICA tool as part of the admission assessment to increase spiritual care (SC) referrals for inpatient PC services. Project location: medical intensive care unit (MICU) in the USA. Staff received FICA tool in-service and prompts placed workstations. The medical records of PC patients admitted to the MICU during the project window examined for FICA documentation and SC consults. The project reveled an increase in SC consults between the pre- and post-intervention groups. A Fisher Exact measured the frequency distribution of FICA documentation and SC consults. However, the p-value was not statistically significant at $p = 0.375$ and $p = 0.145$, respectively. Although the intervention was not statistically significant, it was clinically significant. There was an increase in SC consults between the two groups, and a 9% increase in completed FICA spiritual screen documentation. Limitations impacting statistical significance: small sample size, short project window, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Steps moving forward: increase sample size, project duration, and to run the project outside of pandemic conditions.

Keywords: end of life, palliative care, spiritual care

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CYBERCIVILITY IN NURSING EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Concerning the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, the use of social media, including in nursing education, is on the rise. On social media, nursing students frequently post impolite content, such as negative comments about patients, colleagues, or nurses, inappropriate language, and disseminating personal patient information. Thus, understanding cybercivility in nursing education is essential. Cybercivility is a level of professionalism in social media that conforms to established social norms and values. This research aimed to describe cybercivility in nursing education through a systematic literature review. This study employed a simplified systematic review approach and the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP). Four databases were utilized, including Elsevier, PubMed, Google scholar, and EBSCOhost. Ten chosen articles uncovered three main themes. As the first theme, individual accountability generates academic accountability, quality improvement, and self-reflection. The second theme, nursing professionalism, is characterized by effective communication, the enhancement of professionalism, and the availability of policies and professional codes of ethics. In addition, nursing education institutions' responsibilities as the third theme include enhancing learning quality, effective education, and management incivility. This study concluded that promoting cybercivility in nursing education can be accomplished through self-reflection, access to policy and ethics codes, and effective management and education of incivility.

Keywords: cybercility, nursing, education

EARLY DETECTION OF PRE-HYPERTENSION IN WORKERS AT UKRIDA HOSPITAL USING HEART RATE VARIABILITY ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Blood pressure is a fundamental measurement for cardiovascular hypertension. Regional Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2018 showed an increase prevalence hypertension aged> 18 years was 25.8% to 34.1%. Purpose in this research was early detection of pre-hypertension in UKRIDA Hospital workers with Heart Rate Variability Analysis (HRV). Data collection was carried out using a purposive sampling technique. There were 81 research sample, health worker in UKRIDA HOSPITAL which age 20-55 y.o. All subject got blood pressure and HRV measurement in the same time. Subjects were women 43 subjects (53.1%), age 20-30 years the highest 44 (54.3%) subjects. The most occupational categories were nurses with 29 subjects (35.8%) Normal blood pressure in 41 subject (50.6%), pre-hypertension 35 subjects ((43.2%) and hypertension 5 subjects (6.2%). Correlation test on pre-hypertensive subjects obtained SDNN values of 20-30 ms (awareness) for 16 (19.8%) subjects with a correlation value of 0.510 (moderate correlation). Evaluation of RMSDD in those subjects obtained values of 10-20 ms (awareness) for 13 (16.1%) subjects, pearson correlation value 0.471 (moderate correlation). HRV measurements (SDNN and RMSDD values) can be used as a method early detection of pre-hypertension in UKRIDA Hospital workers.

Keywords: Pre-Hypertension, Heart Rate Variability, Hospital Worker

STRESS PROFILE AT UKRIDA HOSPITAL WORKER USING PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY

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Abstract

Stress is a physical and mental condition that is not balanced so that it is unable to respond to life situations. Stress is one of the fourth ranked diseases in the world. Stress can cause symptoms, palpitations, headaches, decrease quality of work . Stress can be measured using the Perceived Stress Scale questionnaire results obtained determine the level of stress. This study aims to determine the stress profile of Ukrida Hospital workers. Quantitative analytic research using the cross sectional method was carried out using the data obtained 262 data. All of it measure stress threshold by filling PSS questionnaire and measuring HRV, namely Standard Deviation Normal to Normal (SDNN) and Root Mean Square of Successive Different (RMSSD). Base on the result, female has suffer stress than male. Nurse more stress compare others. The data that has been processed using the chi square test has no significant relationship between stress and heart rate variability because the result is p=0.432. The stress profile of Ukrida Hospital workers, especially in young adult women. The mean value of the PSS Questionnaire experienced moderate stress (55%), but this value did not correlate significantly with SDNN and RMSSD values from HRV values.

Keywords: stress, heart rate, hospital workers

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MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS IN NURSES

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Abstract

Musculoskeletal disorders are prevalent among healthcare professionals, notably registered nurses. Typically, hospital nurses work long hours in awkward positions, bending and twisting. This study aimed to identify hospital nurses' musculoskeletal disorder complaints. A cross-sectional study was conducted at a private hospital in West Java. 73% of the respondents were female nurses, with an average age of 27.66 ±3.56 years. Nurses reported mild to severe pain based on Nordic Musculoskeletal Disorder Survey. 41% of the nurses reported mild pain in the lower neck, 51% reported moderate pain in the waist, and 12% reported severe pain in the waist. Musculoskeletal disorder complaints from nurses necessitate additional assessment and intervention.

Keywords: musculoskeletal disorders, nurse, pain

PROFILE OF SITTING POSITION WITH MUSCULOSKELETAL COMPLAINTS IN FKIK UKRIDA STUDENTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING

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Abstract

The Covid 19 pandemic has changed many things in the field of education, including the sitting posture during online learning. The purpose of this study was to find out about the profile of sitting position and the presence of musculoskeletal complaints in FKIK UKRIDA students during the online learning process, which was conducted in March-June 2020. This type of research is a quantitative descriptive study with a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used simple random sampling on 107 students. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire containing primary data and noardic body map (NBM). Data analysis was univariate analysis with the SPSS application. In the results of the study, it was found that the majority of respondents had mild musculoskeletal complaints as many as 101 (87.1%) people and had a sitting position with moderate risk of as many as 48 (41.4%) people. Conclusion:It is recommended that students can do stretching to stretch tense muscles for 10-20 minutes every 2 hours during learning, to prevent it from continuing to further musculoskeletal complaints.

Keywords: online, musculoskeletal complaint, sitting position

THE CORRELATION AMONG LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ERGONOMICS POSITION AND LOW BACK PAIN COMPLAINTS IN INPATIENT NURSES

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Abstract

Background: Low Back Pain (LBP) is a set of several clinical symptoms characterized by low back pain, aches, or discomfort, with or without radiating to the legs. The most common cause of LBP among nurses is wrong ergonomics. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the level of ergonomics knowledge and LBP complaints among inpatient nurses. Method: This study used a correlational quantitative design with a cross sectional approach. The respondents of this study were 158 nurses who served in the inpatient unit of a private hospital Indonesia used total sampling technique. The instruments used in this research were two valid and reliable questionnaires. The questionnaires about knowledge of ergonomics by Bunga et. al (2019) and about complaints of low back pain by Deria (2021). Result: The results of the Pearson chi-square statistical test showed p value = 0.105, indicating that there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge of ergonomics positions and complaints of low back pain in inpatient nurses. Recommendation: inpatient nurses can find out and apply ergonomic position in their daily work. For the further researchers, research on the factors that can causes low back pain could be conducted.

Keywords: knowledge, ergonomic, low back pain, nurse

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