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JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI
YOGYAKARTA

Kampus
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UNCHS
UNJAYA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

STRENGTHENING QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICE THROUGH
CLINICAL PRACTICE, EDUCATION, AND RESEARCH

IN UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI YOGYAKARTA
16th – 17th NOVEMBER 2022

Disusun Oleh:

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**ABSTRACT PROCEEDING THE 1st UNJAYA
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**“Strengthening Quality of Health Care Service Through Clinical
Practice, Education, and Services”**

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Novita Nirmalasari, M. Kep.

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WELCOMING SPEECH

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. It is great pleasure for me to welcome you to the 1st Unjaya International Conference of Health Sciences (UNICHHS). I am very thankful to you, Doctor Djoko Susilo ST., MT., IPU, The Rector of Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta University, and The Vice Rector, Mrs. Ida Nursanti, The Dean of Health Faculty and the Vice Dean, The Speakers, The Guest, and The Partisipants, for taking time out of your schedule to attend this event. I also wish to thank the committees who have organized this wonderful event here.

I am especially honored to welcome the representatives from each university who participate in this conference.

My name is Rizqi Wahyu Hidayati, the Chief of UNICHHS. The Covid-19 Pandemic is still existing. We lost our family, friends, and Colleague because of pandemic. Health practitioners is the first liner in improving the better world the better health. As the effort in improving of health care, we need to stand together for it, through education, research, and practice.

Thank you for being part of this event into better health service in Indonesia. I also say thank you for all the researchers and participants from University both in Indonesia and Malaysia. I hope all of you can enjoy in this event. Good Morning.

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PERPUSTAKAAN
UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI
YOGYAKARTA

A Bibliometric Analysis Of Maternal Care Research Using Vosviewer

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant women may be more susceptible to stress, which may result in psychological difficulties. Women with good family support were less likely to have anxiety, sleeplessness, despair, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Purpose: This research aims to identify publications containing information on ideas related to family support for maternal care.

Methods: This research is to perform a map based on text data. Step one is for the researcher to use publish or perish to search journal articles with Google Scholar about maternity care in 2018-2022, with a total result of 989 articles. Step two is for the researcher to use VosViewer and create a map based on the text data from the reference manager file with a title field using binary counting. Of the 1748 terms in the 701 articles, 73 meet the threshold, with a minimum occurrence of term 5- the next term to be selected is 44.

Results: The network visualization of the focus topic, maternity care, shows that this is the most frequently researched topic and is seen in bright yellow with a large font size. In addition to maternity care, there are several words or topics that were often researched: maternity care provider, family caregiver, and healthcare provider.

Conclusion: The analysis of the focused maternity care network visualization reveals that this is the most studied issue.

Keywords: *Family Caregiver; Healthcare Provider; Maternity Care*

Description of Mother's Burnout in Primary School Students' Learning Assistance Employing Blended Learning Method During The Covid-19 Pandemic in Ponowaren Village

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ABSTRACT

Background: Blended learning is applied to support the acceleration of limited face-to-face learning (PTM), indirectly causing issues parents to feel when accompanying children to learn, such as exhaustion, low self-accomplishment and elevated emotional feelings that can lead to burnout.

Purpose: This study intended to overview mother burnout in learning assistance for primary school students utilising the blended learning method during the COVID-19 pandemic in Ponowaren Village.

Methods: This examine employed a quantitative method with a descriptive design. This research sample comprises 106 mothers, utilising a simple random sampling technique, and the inclusion criteria were mothers with primary school children and mothers as the primary companion. The data collection instrument applied a Parental Burnout Assessment (PBA) questionnaire and analysed utilised the univariate analysis.

Results: The findings indicated that most mothers' burnout descriptions were in the mild category, totalling 100 respondents (94.3%).

Conclusion: Mothers accompanying their primary school children to learn in Ponowaren Village fall under the light burnout category.

Keywords: *Learning Assistance; Mother; Parental Burnout*

A Descriptive Study of Burnout Among Caregiver in Caring Older People Living with Dementia

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of dementia increased significantly and give challenge for healthcare providers, especially in Indonesia because dementia has a serious psychological impact to the healthcare workers. In general, dementia caregivers have a more challenging task and role compared to non-dementia caregivers. People living with dementia has high dependency to the caregiver. The dependency of people with dementia can cause exhaustion and lack of social interaction because the caregivers always provide assistance to older people who live with dementia. It can be burden to the caregiver and cause burnout to people who caring people living with dementia, especially for those who does not have family relationship but they have to caring people with dementia.

Purpose: To know the incidence of burnout caregivers in caring for the elderly with dementia in residential aged care facility.

Methods: The study is a descriptive non-experimental quantitative research. Total sampling was used as a sampling technique. There were 37 staff participate as respondents. The study conducted in RACF Yogyakarta Unit Abiyoso and Unit Budi Luhur. Research instrument with questionnaire measuring instrument Burnout Syndrome.

Results: The study found that 28 respondents (75.7%) respondents experienced severe burnout, while 9 respondents (24.3%) of 37 respondents experience mild burnout. Respondents state that they feel overwhelmed on caring people with dementia and feel exhausted. In addition, more than 50% of respondents state that they feel exhausted to wake up every morning, realize that they have to go to workplace and taking care of people with dementia.

Conclusion: The majority of caregivers experience severe burnout while caring people living with dementia.

Keywords: *Burnout; Caregiver; Dementia*

Assessment of Employee Satisfaction in A Public Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: RSUD dr. H. Soewondo Kendal is a Type B owned by the Kendal Regency Government. They strive to pay attention to the satisfaction of hospital staff, both medical and non-medical staff. The right leadership style, supervision, compensation, work environment, promotion and supervision directly impact employee job satisfaction and performance.

Purpose: Analyze the suitability between internal customer expectations and satisfaction

Methods: a survey that is descriptive and with a quantitative - qualitative approach. The time approach used is cross-sectional.

Results: Employee satisfaction with compensation received in 2019 was 67.77%. In 2020 it increased by 79.5% 2021 decreased to 72.7%. Employee satisfaction with promotional opportunities in 2019 was 75.33%. In 2020 it increased to 86%, and on 2021 it decreased to 76%. The survey used Importance-Performance Analysis for 2019, 2020, and 2021. The satisfaction index variables that became the priority to improve were Compensation and promotion opportunities because, for 3 consecutive years, it was in quadrant I. The variable that needs to be maintained is supervision by the superior because it is in quadrant II.

Conclusion: Employee satisfaction assessment shows that the components of the employee satisfaction index have mostly shown satisfied but must still be improved, especially compensation and promotion opportunities, while what needs to be maintained is supervision

Keywords: *Employee Satisfaction; Hospital; Job Satisfaction*

Balance Examination of The Dasawisma Group of Ngajeg, Tirtomartani, Kalasan, Sleman Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: Balance from the body is a person's ability to control or maintain the position of the body so as not to fall. Balance is a very important component for a person in carrying out daily activities.

Purpose: to find out of balance in the community of Ngajeg village, Tirtomartani, Kalasan, Sleman Regency.

Methods: The balance check was carried out on October 7, 2022. The data source comes from the primary data. Data collection technique by accidental sampling, by measuring the length of time standing on the balance board, the examination was carried out on the members of the dasa wisma who were present at the time of the examination by the way the participant stood with one of his legs and measured for a long time staying in a non-falling / connecting position..

Results: 10 participants who took part in the body balance examination were all results 100% of the participants were women. The age of participants 8 (80%) was less than 60 years, balance disorders were 3 (30%) disorders in 1 foot, 5 (50%) had balance disorders in all 2 feet and 2 (20%) normal patients. For a history of disease, both falling and pain in the limbs, 7 (70%) participants experienced pain or had fallen.

Conclusion: Participants who had risk factors fell, the balance would be disturbed

Keywords: *Balance; Falling; Menopause; Pain*

Bibliometric Review of Stimulation, Detection and Early Intervention of Child Development

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ABSTRACT

Background: United Nation Sustainable Development Goals mention that early childhood development is very important. In low and middle income nations, 200 million young children are at risk of not reaching their full developmental potential. Signs of development delays and malnutrition are widespread among young children in low income settings.

Purpose: to visualize bibliographies, or data sets containing bibliographic fields such as title, author, and journal in the world with the topic of stimulation, detection, and early intervention on children.

Methods: First step, researchers used publish or perish to search Google scholar for journal articles about nurse performance from 2017 to 2022, found 830 articles. Step two: Using vosviewer, the researcher creates a map based on the text data from the reference manager file with the title field by binary counting. Third step, uses VOS Viewer to create a map based on text data from the reference manager file with the title field using binary counting. Of the 5133 terms from 830 articles, 111 meet the threshold with a minimum number of occurrence of terms of 10. The number of terms to be selected is 62.

Results : Between October 10 and 11, 2022, 830 articles were analyzed with Voyager and got six clusters. Cluster 1 contains 17 items. Cluster 2 contains 14 items. Cluster 3 contains 12 items. Cluster 4 contains 9 items. Cluster 5 contains 5 items, and cluster 6 contains 5 items.

Conclusion: Our findings highlight that despite the density visualization, the words parent autism spectrum disorder, and language development are the most used. From the Overly Visualization map, we see that the last research about in 2022 was carried out in United State.

Keywords: *Children Development; Detection; Intervention; Stimulation; Vosviewer*

Comparison of Stone Free Rate and Perceived Cost Between Ultrasonography and Fluoroscopi-Ultrasonography As A Target Device in Extra Corporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy in Kidney Stones Less Than 1.5 Centimeters

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ABSTRACT

Background: In Indonesia, kidney stones are the most common cases in urology. Treatment modalities for urinary tract stones are based on the size, location, stone composition, kidney anatomy abnormalities, complications, hospital facilities and infrastructure, and patient-urologist preferences. ESWL is one of the therapeutic modalities with the aid of fluoroscopy and/or ultrasonography to visualize the location of the stone. To date there is no research in Indonesia of the stone free rate (SFR) and perceived cost of ESWL.

Purpose: To compare the stone free rate and perceived cost of using the ESWL with its target device such as fluoroscopy ultrasonography (FU-ESWL) compared to ultrasonography (U-ESWL) in type C hospital in Denpasar.

Methods: This research is a quantitative prospective cohort study which involved two group. The intervention done using FU-ESWL and U-ESWL as target device. The population of this study were all patients with kidney stones, with a size of the stones less than 1.5 cm, who underwent ESWL. There were no significant differences between the two of groups in baseline observation. Furthermore another observation done after the treatment by measuring safety (SFR) and perceived cost.

Results: FU-ESWL has better SFR than U-ESWL. Also the frequency number of ESWL was lower and re-treatment showed better result. The perceived cost of combination FU-ESWL is better than U-ESWL

Conclusion: The combination FU-ESWL has better SFR and perceived cost than U-ESWL. Important findings in this research are expected to contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of JKN implementation in the field of Urology.

Keywords: ESWL; Nephrolithiasis; Perceived Cost; Stone Free Rate

Correlation Between Knowledge of Covid-19 and Compliance to Health Protocols of Undergraduate Students in Yogyakarta During Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: According to data from the World Health Organization until February 16, 2021, there were 332,360 new cases, 108,579,352 confirmed cases and 2,396,408 deaths of covid-19 in the world. Indonesia is currently the second ranked country in Southeast Asia with a confirmed number of 1,223. 930 after the State of India with confirmed cases reached 10,916,589. Undergraduate students are role models for the community on health behavior which is related to knowledge. Knowledge is one of the factors that affect a person's compliance.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of covid-19 and compliance to the health protocols of undergraduate students Faculty of Science and Technology, Respati Yogyakarta University.

Methods: This is an analytical research with 92 respondents who were taken through purposive sampling technique. The data was collected by a questionnaire and processed in the chi-square test analysis to determine the correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Results: Most of the of respondents were male. Most of respondents have good knowledge about covid-19 and almost all of respondents comply with health protocols

Conclusion: Statistically there is correlation between knowledge of covid-19 and compliance to health protocols of undergraduate students the Faculty of Science and Technology, Respati Yogyakarta University, with p-value of $0.036 < 0.05$ which means there is a significant correlation between knowledge of covid-19 and compliance to health protocols.

Keywords: *Compliance; Covid-19; Health Protocol; Knowledge*

Correlation Between Knowledge With Mother's Behavior About Diarrhea Prevention in Children

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diarrhea is a major cause of child morbidity and mortality. Diarrhea is the second leading cause of death in children in the world. Parental knowledge plays an important role to prevent diarrhea. Mother's knowledge is expected to influence on mother's behavior in making quick and appropriate decisions to minimize risks or cause of diarrhea.

Purpose: The study aimed to explore the knowledge and behavior of mothers in preventing diarrhea in children.

Methods: The study design was descriptive analytic with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were 73 mothers who had children under five years old. Data collected by researchers at Posyandu. Questionnaire of mother's knowledge and mother's behavior about preventing diarrhea in children was used in this study. Spearman rank test was used to analyze the data.

Results: The majority of mother's knowledge about diarrhea is sufficient category (57,5%) and mother's behavior in preventing diarrhea is in good category (75,3%). There was a correlation between knowledge and mother's behavior about preventing diarrhea in children with a p value 0,002 and correlation value 0,349.

Conclusion: Health education about prevention of diarrhea in children for families, especially mothers, need to be improved.

Keywords: Behavior; Children; Diarrhea; Knowledge; Mother

Correlation Between Spiritual Well-Being and Quality of Life Among Chronic Kidney Disease Patient Undergoing Hemodialysis in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The spiritual well being of chronic kidney disease patients plays an important role in improving the quality of life. The better the spiritual well being, the better the quality of life of chronic kidney disease patients.

Purpose: This study aimed to identify the correlation between spiritual well-being and quality of life among chronic kidney disease patients undergoing hemodialysis in Yogyakarta.

Methods: This cross sectional study was conducted on 57 chronic kidney disease patients, who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. This study was conducted at the Hemodialysis Unit in one of the general hospitals in Yogyakarta on June 2022. Data were collected using the Spiritual Well Being Scale and quality of life questionnaires. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis.

Results: The spiritual well being in chronic kidney disease patients is in the moderate range (Mean 93.30 and SD 11.27 with a possible score of 20-120). Meanwhile, the quality of life in chronic kidney disease patients is in the high category (Mean 89.19 and SD 9.24 with a possible score of 26-120). The results show that there was a significant correlation between spiritual well being and quality of life ($p=0.001$, $r=0.437$).

Conclusions: Nurses have to pay attention to and improve the spiritual well being dan quality of life among chronic kidney disease patients. Assessment of spiritual well being and quality of life among chronic kidney disease patients also can be a clinical clue in confirming the nursing diagnosis of spiritual difficulties or readiness to enhance spiritual well-being and quality of life.

Keywords: *Chronic Kidney Disease; Hemodialysis; Spiritual Well-Being; Quality of Life*

Correlation Between the Circulating Hematopoietic Stem Cells and the Severity of SLE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease with various manifestations. Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) are the major cells that produce erythrocytes, leukocytes, and platelet. However, the study about HSCs relation to disease activity in SLE is limited. Disease activity in SLE mostly presents acute inflammation, which involves leukocytes.

Purpose: This study aims understand the correlation between SLE severity with HSCs and complete blood count.

Methods: Subjects were SLE patients who attended the Rheumatology Clinic, Saiful Anwar General Hospital, Indonesia. Complete blood count was measured using Sysmex XN-1000. Circulating HSCs expressing both CD45 and CD34 were measured using a Beckman-Coulter Navios Flowcytometer. SLEDAI scores were calculated using MEX-SLEDAI score.

Results: Thirty-three SLE patients were enrolled. Leukocyte, absolute neutrophil, and HSCs count were positively correlated to SLEDAI ($p=0.0002$, $r=0.5998$; $p=0.0004$, $r=0.5813$; and $p=0.0003$, $r=0.5896$ respectively). Hemoglobin correlates negatively with SLEDAI ($p=0.0004$, $r=-0.5844$). Platelet count and absolute lymphocyte count was not correlated to SLEDAI. Anemia, elevated leukocytes (particularly neutrophil), and increase in circulating HSCs occurred in patients with SLE, especially in more severe forms of the disease, as determined using SLEDAI score.

Conclusion: Increase of HSCs can be attributed to the response to anemia to enhance erythrocyte production as well as the sign of elevated inflammatory leukocytes in active SLE.

Keywords: Anemia; Hematopoietic Stem Cells; Leukocytosis; SLEDAI; Systemic lupus erythematosus

Correlation of Picky Eater Knowledge With Supplementary Feeding Knowledge and Appetite Food and Herbs Management Ability

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ABSTRACT

Background: Until now, picky eaters are still considered as one of the obstacles in providing additional food which is an obstacle to alleviating stunting problems in children. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the causes of picky eaters in terms of mother's knowledge of picky eaters and management of additional food and appetite herbs.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze the correlation between picky eater knowledge with supplementary feeding knowledge and appetite food and herbal management ability to mothers of stunting children on the Srimartani Village, Piyungan, Yogyakarta.

Methods: The type of survey research with a cross-sectional approach is used in this study. The study was conducted on 27 mothers (23-42 years) of children with stunting. The study was conducted in October 2022. The research instrument consists of 21 questions based on the picky eater concept that has been adapted to the needs and location of the research. Data correlation analysis used Kendall's tau-b statistical test. The stunting children data is based on documented diagnoses at the community health center consisting of malnourished toddlers and undernourished children.

Results: The results of this study showed that knowledge of picky eaters was not correlated with knowledge of supplementary feeding, as well as knowledge of complementary feeding did not correlate with the ability to manage supplementary feeding and appetite herbs. However, there is a correlation between the knowledge of picky eaters and the ability to manage additional food and appetite herbs.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the higher the respondents' picky eater knowledge, the higher their ability to manage additional food and appetite herbs, but not the knowledge of supplementary feeding. This research needs to be followed up with a more representative sample size in order to better describe the picky eater phenomenon.

Keywords: *Children; Malnutrition; Nutrition; Plant; Traditional*

Coverage of Maternal Health Services to Maternal Mortality Ratio Moderated By Public Health Center Accreditation Status and Causes of Maternal Death

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ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal mortality is a benchmark in monitoring maternal health globally, the quality of reproductive health services in general, and the country's development towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Purpose: To determine the effect of maternal health service coverage on the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) moderated by the accreditation status of public health centers (PHC) and the causes of maternal mortality.

Methods: This research is a quantitative analytic method of observational cross-sectional design. The research subjects included all pregnant women, mothers in labor, and postpartum mothers in Indonesia in 2020 with a total sampling technique. The data on the results of health program achievements in Indonesia in 2020, conducted a path analysis using the SmartPLS program.

Results: The coverage of maternal health services had a significant negative effect of 54.9% on the MMR ($p=0.036$) and a significant positive effect of 59.2% on the accreditation status of PHC ($p=0.002$). The accreditation status of PHC and causes of maternal death did not significantly affect the MMR ($p=0.632$ - $p=0.531$). The coverage of maternal health services mediated by the accreditation status of PHC did not significantly affect the MMR ($p=0.657$). The coverage of maternal health services moderated by the accreditation status of PHC and causes of maternal death did not significantly affect the MMR ($p=0.643$ - $p=0.318$).

Conclusion: Increasing the coverage of maternal health services can reduce the MMR and improve the accreditation of PHC. The results of this study can be used as material for evaluation and motivation to increase the coverage of maternal health services in PHC.

Keywords: Accreditation; Maternal Death; Maternal Health Services; Maternal Mortality Ratio

Density Visualization Prehospital And Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with COVID-19 may need emergency medical services to get immediate care or to get to a hospital for more care. But it is common for bad things to happen to patients while they are being transported. Even the shortest trips can cause conditions that are life-threatening. Most of the research on how to care for COVID-19 patients before they get to the hospital has been done in developed countries. Studies may not be able to be used in all situations because of differences in population size and economy.

Purpose: this study was aimed at investigating the Density Visualization Prehospital and COVID-19 Pandemic

Methods: This research is to perform map base on text data. Step one, researcher use publish or perish to search journal article with google scholar about prehospital and COVID-19 in 2020-2022 with total result article are 989 article. Step two researcher use vosviewer and create map base on the text data from reference manager file with title field use binary counting. Of the 4789 term from 989 article, 118 meet the threshold with minimum of number occurrence of term 10, number of term to be selected is 71.

Results: The interpretation of the density visualization of the focus prehospitalization and covid-19 shows that there are this is the most frequently researched topic and is seen in bright yellow and large font size. In addition to prehospitalization, there are several words or topics that were often researched during the COVID-19 pandemic, diagnosis, medical emergencies, and infections.

Conclusion: This is the most investigated issue, according to the density visualization of the emphasis prehospitalization and covid-19.

Keywords: *COVID-19; Medical Emergencies; Prehospital*

Description of Determinants of Electronic Cigarette Use Among Children in Yogyakarta City, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: The number of child smokers in Indonesia remains to increase. Yogyakarta city has the highest electronic cigarette use in Indonesia.

Purpose: This research aims to overview the determinants of the use of e-cigarettes among children in Yogyakarta city.

Methods: This study used a survey method with a cross-sectional design. There were 582 people from 3 public junior high schools and 4 private junior high schools as samples. Research variables include demographic factors, level of knowledge, availability, and affordability of cigarettes, social environmental conditions, and patterns of using e-cigarettes. Data was collected by structured questionnaires and its were analyzed by SPSS application.

Results: There were 44.5% male respondents and 55.5% female respondents. The report card value of respondents above 8 are 54.2%, most of the them live with their parents 58.2% and they have a good knowledge of 89.3%. Most of the family members smoke 59.5%, and close friends smoke more than 4 people as much as 17%. Cigarettes are sold around the school at 55%, the price of e-cigarettes is expensive at 54,1%. The pattern of using e-cigarettes consist of only using e-cigarettes 4,5%- both electric and conventional cigarette 5.2%- do not use e-cigarettes 90.4%.

Conclusion: Most of the respondents parents are smokers, and cigarettes are easily accessible to respondents and expensive. Tobacco control policies need to promoted, such as increasing cigarette prices, health promotion activities, and regulation of the circulation of e-cigarettes.

Keywords: *Children; Determinants; Electronic Cigarettes; Smoking Behavior*

Determinants Of Factors Associated With Maternity Emergency Of Premature Rupture Of Membranes: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Maternity emergencies were serious problems that occur from the time of pregnancy to the puerperium. Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM) could cause serious problems for both mother and fetus.

Purpose: To identify the determinants of factors associated with maternity emergency of premature rupture of membranes in pregnant women.

Methods: A systematic review of the literature on articles published in the 2017-2022 timeframe. The journal was obtained through 8 databases (Google scholar, PubMed, Garuda Portal, Science Direct, Proquest, Crossref, National Library, Scopus) using “Maternity Emergency” AND “Premature rupture of membranes”.

Results: The results of the study search found 1,413 articles which were selected and seven articles passed the selection and reviewed. The results show that the factors associated with PROM included parity ($p=0.034-0.034-0.001$), maternal age ($p=0.018-0.018-0.063$), exposure to cigarette smoke ($p=0.044$), sexual pattern ($p=0.008$), frequency of ANC ($p=0.001$), anemia ($p=0.001$), history of cervical conization ($p=0.010$), cervical length <25 mm at week 28 ($p=0.009$), negative lactobacillus ($p=0.030$), and second trimester bleeding ($p=0.020$).

Conclusion: Factors associated with PROM were parity, maternal age, exposure to cigarette smoke, sexual pattern, frequency of ANC, anemia, history of conization, cervical length <25 mm at week 28, negative lactobacillus, second trimester bleeding. The most dominant factor associated with the incidence of PROM were history of cervical conization.

Keywords: *Maternity Emergencies; Pregnant Women; Premature Rupture of Membranes*

Development of Mental Health Instruments In Adolescents As A Basis For Developing Digital Support System Application

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ABSTRACT

Background: The inhibiting factors for adolescents in seeking mental health assistance are lack of information, cost, shame, time and distance- and distrust of health professionals. For this reason, it is necessary to have an application that can be easily accessed by teenagers for a comfortable, private and useful mental health assessment for their mental health problems. Furthermore, a valid and reliable method of measuring mental health in adolescents is needed for the mental state of each teenager who accesses the application.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to obtain valid and reliable items on the mental health scale (stress, anxiety and depression).

Methods: This research used quantitative research methods, using a modified research design of the Wilson model and the Oriondo and Antonio model. The steps used are the test design stage- test trials consisting of: determination of test subjects, implementation of trials, and data analysis of test results.

Results: The results of the study showed that the stress scale has an item validity value of 0.440 - 0.834, a reliability value of 0.918, and a model fit index with a value of RMSEA = 0.054, GFI = 0.952- AGFI=0.902 and CFI=0.968. The anxiety scale has an item validity value of 0.460 - 0.651, a reliability value of 0.849 and a model suitability index with a value of RMSEA = 0.074, GFI = 0.920- AGFI=0.914and CFI=0.938. The depression scale has an item validity value of 0.302 - 0.607, the reliability value is 0.831, and the model fit index is RMSEA=0.076, GFI=0.937- AGFI=0.931 and CFI=0.910.

Conclusion: These results expected to be the basis for the preparation of the adolescent mental health application, which can be easily accessed privately to measure mental health independently.

Keywords: *Adolescent; Anxiety; Depression; Mental Health; Stress*

Effectiveness of Hydrotherapy and Benson Relaxation (Hydrosone) on Hemodynamic Status

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ABSTRACT

Background: Complementary therapy is an alternative to overcome health problems. Complementary therapies that can be applied to cardiovascular disease are hydrotherapy and Benson relaxation (Hidroson). The results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at the Elderly Posyandu Tirtomartani Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region from 10 residents who had their vital signs checked, it was found that there were 7 elderly people who had hypertension with blood pressure of more than 140 mmHg, with an average pulse of 89x/minute and respiratory rate of 21x/minute. Based on the results of interviews with the elderly, it is known that the people of Tirtomartani Village, Sleman, Yogyakarta, have never received a combination therapy of hydrotherapy and benson relaxation (hydroson).

Purpose: Knowing the effect of hydrotherapy and relaxation of benson (hydroson) on the hemodynamic status of the elderly at the Posyandu, Tirtomartani Village, Sleman Yogyakarta.

Methods: The method used in this research is descriptive analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted at the Elderly Posyandu in Tirtomartani Village, Sleman Yogyakarta with a sample of 40 respondents. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The instruments used are Standard Operating Procedures for Hydrotherapy, Digital Sphygmomanometer, Thermogun, Respiratory rate timer and Portable Pulse Oxymetri. Bivariate analysis used was paired t-test and independent t-test.

Results: The T-Test Independent Systolic Blood Pressure test showed a significant P-value of 0.096 while the Diastolic blood pressure of 0.494. Then for temperature the results are significant P-value 0.181, pulse rate P-value 0.626, Respiration rate P-value 0.276 and Oxygen Saturation P-value 0.322

Conclusion: There was no effect of hydrotherapy and benson relaxation (hydroson) on blood pressure, temperature, respiration, pulse rate and oxygen saturation in the intervention group and the control group.

Keywords: *Benson Relaxation; Hemodynamics; Hydrotherapy*

Environmental Ignorance Behaviour Index (EIBI) of The Student Organization Member at Universitas Respati Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: One of the objectives of the 13th SDG is to take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts. Higher education is the highest educational institution that has an important role in a sustainable future. Student organizations are an effective forum to raise environmental awareness among their individual members.

Purpose: This research aims to obtain and evaluate the environmental ignorance behaviour of students who are members of student organizations at Universitas Respati Yogyakarta (UNRIYO).

Methods: The method in this study is descriptive quantitative to measure the Environmental Ignorance Behaviour Index (EIBI). The sampling technique of this research is purposive sampling, specifically 26 students who are members of the student organization. The instrument in this study was selected from the 2017 National Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire (Susenas Hansos Modul 2017) regarding the environment.

Results: Based on the results of data analysis, the EIBI of Ormawa members at UNRIYO was 0.57. Based on its constituent dimensions, the highest ignorance index is the dimensions of water saving and transportation usage, which is 0.67. The largest share of environmental ignorance behaviour comes from the use of transportation (29.57%) and water saving (29,52%) and the smallest share comes from energy management at 18.10%.

Conclusion: The dimensions of the use of transportation and water saving make a high contribution to the Environmental Ignorance Behaviour Index of student organization members at UNRIYO.

Keywords: *Environmental Ignorance Behaviour Index (EIBI); Green Campus; University*

Estimating Diabetes on Pregnant Women By FINDRISC

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant women can experience increased intolerance to carbohydrates called gestational diabetes. Gestational diabetes usually appears at the age of 24 weeks to the end of pregnancy and will disappear at the time of delivery. However, it does not rule out the possibility that pregnant women with gestational diabetes can still be diabetic even after giving birth.

Purpose: To know the description of the risk level of diabetes in pregnancy using FINDRISC.

Methods: This research is a cross-sectional design, involving 50 pregnant women as respondents. The research was conducted by filling out a questionnaire <https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/7NcWHRV1> and followed by an assessment about diabetes, namely FINDRISC. Diabetes risk assessment using FINDRISC is widely used for early screening of someone suffering from diabetes. After the respondents filled out the questionnaire, the data was processed using SPSS 25.0.

Results: Out of 50 respondents it is known that 29 people are included in the category of very low risk, 15 people are included in the low category, and 6 people are included in the suspected risk category because they have a FINDRISC score above 9. Of the 6 people who are included in the suspected risk of diabetes, 3 (50 %) had high blood sugar levels, 4 (67%) had excess BMT and obesity, abdominal circumference >80 cm (100%), physical activity <4 days per week (67%) and had a family history (67%)

Conclusion: Out of 50 respondents it is known that 29 people are included in the category of very low risk, 15 people are included in the low category, and 6 people are included in the category suspected to be at risk of developing diabetes

Keywords: *Diabetes; FINDRISC; Pregnant Woman*

Experiences and Perceptions of Undergraduate Nursing Students in The Early Phase of Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: New students of the nursing study program experience various changes caused by the transition from high school to college.

Purpose: This study aims to determine the perceptions and experiences of new students of the Nursing Science Study Program at Udayana University in the first few months of their studies.

Methods: This type of research is descriptive quantitative which was conducted in October 2022. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling and obtained 33 new students as respondents. The design of this study used a cross-sectional method, with a questionnaire as the data collection instrument.

Results: The results showed that 19 respondents (57.57%) were 18 years old and most of them were female (93.93%), as many as 17 respondents (51.51%) were high school graduates, and 29 respondents (87.87%) stated that studying in the nursing study program was their own choice. A total of 14 respondents (42.42%) experienced heavy learning materials and practice in the nursing study program, 19 respondents (57.57%) stated that the support system they had was peers, 21 respondents (63.63%) stated the class schedule was dense, 9 people (27.27%) experienced that studying in the nursing study program did not meet their expectations, and 25 respondents (75.75%) felt anxious and burden to attend lectures in the last 30 days, and 7 respondents (21.21%) wanted to move from the nursing program.

Conclusion: These data indicate that learning in nursing study programs provides a significant psychological burden for new students. Therefore, the researcher suggests that further researchers can develop interventions that can help nursing students to adapt their learning process.

Keywords: *Experience; Lectures; New Students; Nursing Student; Perception*

Exploration Of Academic Resilience of Nursing Students in Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic can have a psychological impact on nursing students. Students need academic resilience to stay motivated and rise to face academic difficulties effectively. Students who have resilience will easily face difficulties that arise and perceive problems as challenges to be faced. In contrast, students who do not have resilience will easily despair and surrender, threatening their mental health and psychological disorders.

Research Objectives: To describe the academic resilience of nursing students in learning during the COVID-19 pandemic at Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research used a descriptive quantitative design. The sampling technique of this study used probability sampling random sampling with a total of 114 respondents. Data was collected using a questionnaire Academic Resilience Scale-30 (ARC-30) with 24 questions items. Data analysis was performed by displaying descriptive data in the form of frequency and mean.

Results: Nursing students are dominated by women (80.7%), and the majority of the students live with their families (52.6%). A total of 88.6% of students have a high level of academic resilience. Most female students have high academic resilience (71.1%). Students with academic level 3 tend to have high resilience compared to level 2 and 4 students.

Conclusion: The ability of nursing students to undergo the education process in higher education is in the high/good category. Students can overcome difficult situations and analyze problems that arise as solutions for themselves on academic problems that arise in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Academic Resilience; COVID-19 Pandemic; Online Learning; Nursing Students*

Factors Related to Adolescent Smoking Behavior in Students at SMA 1 Galur

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is ranked 2nd with the highest number of smokers in the world. From the results of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) survey, 40,6% of students in Indonesia (aged 13-15 years) have used tobacco products. The prevalence of smoking aged 10 years in Yogyakarta, Kulon Progo district is in second place as much as 19,78%. Smoking behavior can be caused by several factors including knowledge, attitudes, environment, parents and peers.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with adolescent smoking behavior in students at SMA N 1 Galur.

Methods: This research is a quantitative research with a correlational design and uses a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study found 75 respondents taken from students of SMA N 1 Galur. Using a smoking questionnaire, level of knowledge, parental behavior, peer influence, and cigarette advertising. Data analysis used univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi square test and multivariate analysis using logistic regression test.

Results: From the results of the study, it was found that all variables had a relationship, the level of knowledge was 0.001, the effect of parental support was 0.004, the effect of peer support was 0.000, and the effect of exposure to cigarette advertisements was 0.000.

Conclusion: The variable level of knowledge, the influence of parental support, the influence of peer support, and the effect of exposure to cigarette advertisements have a relationship with smoking behavior. And the variable that has the most influence on smoking behavior is the influence of peer support. Further research can be developed in order to increase the number of variables and the number of respondents.

Keywords: *Adolescents; Smoking Behavior*

Factor Related to The Completeness of Children's Basic Immunizations During The Pandemic in Sleman Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Immunization is a preventive method that can prevent and reduce the occurrence of deaths, deaths, and deaths from Diseases Can Prevent with Immunization (PD3I) with 2 to 3 million deaths every year. National complete basic training coverage is 83.3%, the government targets 92.9% in 2020.

Purpose: To determine the factors related to the completeness of basic immunization for children during the pandemic in Berbah Sleman Yogyakarta.

Methods: This study used an analytical survey method with a cross sectional approach. The data collection technique in this study used a total sampling technique with a total of 42 mothers who had children aged 9-24 months. Bivariate data analysis using chi square test.

Results: Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test analysis, mother's education had a p -value = 0.024, mother's occupation p -value = 0.721, mother's attitude p -value = 0.279, family support p -value = 0.010 and family economic level p -value = 0.158.

Conclusion: In this study, factors that had a relationship with the completeness of basic immunization for children were the mother's knowledge and family support, while the factors that were not related to the completeness of basic immunization for children were factors of work, mother's attitude and family economic level.

Keywords: *Children; Immunization; Pandemic*

Factors Affecting Hemodialysis Adequacy in Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis at Indramayu Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hemodialysis is the most preferred renal replacement therapy for patients with chronic kidney failure worldwide. The indicator of the success of hemodialysis therapy is the fulfillment of the adequacy of the hemodialysis dose as measured by Kt/V. Many factors affect the adequacy of hemodialysis, including internal factors and external factors of the patient.

Purpose: This study aimed to analyze the factors that affect the adequacy of hemodialysis in patients undergoing hemodialysis at Indramayu Hospital.

Method: The research uses a descriptive-analytic method with the cross-sectional approach. The population was 133 patients who underwent hemodialysis at Indramayu Hospital, and the sample in this study was 44 respondents who were taken based on purposive sampling. The Instrument uses an observation sheet. Data analysis using chi-square test.

Result: The result showed that the average Kt/V was 1.71 with the lowest Kt/V value being 0.76 and the highest Kt/V being 2.33. Of 44 respondents, 24 (54.5 %) found adequacy achieved, and 20 (45.5 %) respondents did not achieve adequacy. Factors related to hemodialysis adequacy are gender ($p = 0.000$ - OR 4.0), quick of blood ($p = 0.38$ - OR 4.5), and dialyzer reuse ($p = 0.005$ - OR 8.0). While the unrelated factors were age ($p = 0.265$), length of hemodialysis ($p = 0.236$), post hemodialysis systolic blood pressure ($p = 0.614$), and IDWG degree ($p = 0.695$).

Conclusion: Factors that affect the adequacy of hemodialysis are gender, quick of blood, and dialyzer reuse. Suggestions are intended for hemodialysis nurses to be able to evaluate, especially the use of dialyzer reuse no more than 4 times, and maintain a quick blood speed of at least 250 ml/minute so that hemodialysis adequacy can be achieved.

Keywords: Adequacy, Dialyzer Reuse, Hemodialysis, Quick of Blood

Factors Related to The Compliance on Iron Supplement Among Female Adolescent

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia in adolescents is a major health problem in the world. The government has carried out an iron tablet supplementation program for female adolescent to prevent the adverse effects of anemia. However, it is still found that many female adolescents have low adherence to iron supplement.

Purpose: This study aims to analyzed the factors related to the compliance on iron supplement in female adolescents.

Methods: This research was descriptive correlational design with a cross-sectional approach with a sample of 152 female adolescents using simple random sampling technique. Knowledge, family support, and peer support as independent variables and the compliance on iron supplement as the dependent variable. The instrument used was a questionnaire to measure the variables of knowledge, family support, peer support and compliance on iron supplement. The correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable was analyzed by Spearman Rho test.

Results: There was a significant relationship between knowledge ($p=0.000$ - $r=0.324$), family support ($p=0.000$ - $r=0.465$), and peer support ($p=0.000$ - $r=0.353$) with compliance on iron supplement in female adolescents.

Conclusion: Female adolescent with good knowledge, good family support and good peer support will have a high level of compliance on iron supplement. Health workers can provide health education about iron compliance in an effort to prevent adolescent anemia.

Keywords: Anemia; Female Adolescent; Family Support; Iron Supplement; Peer Support

Family Functions in Health Care Provision on Social Development Among Vulnerable Aggregates of School-Age Children During the Pandemic: A Correlational Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: The period of social restrictions during the pandemic causes children to undergo remote classes, and limited social meetings with peers through social media, or learning applications. Children have more interaction with internal families, and this condition creates a risk to fulfilling the task of social development among vulnerable aggregates of school-age children.

Purpose: This study aims to find out the relationship between family function in health care providers on the social development of vulnerable aggregates of school-age children.

Methods: About 37 parents of SDN Landungsari 01, Landungsari Village, Malang Regency students grades 4 - 5 (10 - 11 years old) were recruited in this study. The study design was cross-sectional and correlational- All respondents were included using total sampling. The research instrument used family functions in care provision questionnaire consisting of nine sub-criteria and a school-age child social development questionnaire consisting of seven sub-criteria. The questionnaire was distributed online. The data collection was in December 2021 and then analyzed using descriptive analysis and a chi-square test.

Results: The results showed there was a relationship between family function in health care provision and childrens self-direction ability ($r = -.495$, $p\text{-value} = .002$), family function in making the right decisions on children's communication ($r = -.566$, $p\text{-value} = .000$), and family function in using health facilities on children's ability to dress independently ($r = -.687$, $p\text{-value} = .000$), eat independently ($r = .368$, $p\text{-value} = .025$) and socialize independently ($r = -.543$, $p\text{-value} = .001$).

Conclusion: The family function in health-care provision is known to significantly influence various social development tasks among school-age children, especially during a pandemic, when children are more interactive with internal family members. The strengthening of the family function can be implemented through

Keywords: *Family Function in Healthcare Provision; School Age Children; Social Development*

Family Support and Breastfeeding Network Visualization

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ABSTRACT

Background: From birth through the first six months of life, breastfeeding is the healthiest form of nourishment a woman can offer her infant to encourage growth and development during the first one thousand days of life. Multiple variables affect the success of exclusive breastfeeding. In exclusive breastfeeding, the woman needs family and local support.

Purpose: The study aims this research is to find publications that have ideas and statistics about how families can help with exclusive breastfeeding.

Method: This research is to produce a map based on text data. Step one is for researchers to use Publish or Perish to find journal articles with a focus on father involvement and breastfeeding from 2018 to 2022, with a total of 624 articles. In Step two, the researcher employs voviewer to generate a map based on the text data from the reference manager file's title field by binary counting. The threshold is met by 85 of the 3126 terms from 624 articles, with a minimum number of occurrences of terms of 6. The number of terms to be selected is 51.

Results: The interpretation of the visualization of the focus of Father shows that there is a relationship with the words breastfeeding. The father has a relationship with exclusive breastfeeding, parenting, and depression. From the Network Visualization Map, the last research about breastfeeding included father involvement and the type of mother's work. From Network Visualization, we see that almost all clusters are interconnected with each other.

Conclusion: The visualization of the father's main focus reveals a link between the phrases exclusive breastfeeding, parenting, and depression. Future researchers can conduct research on a husband's relationship and depression level on the success of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding; Family Support; Tipe Of Mother Work*

Four Score and Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) In Detecting a Decrease in The Level of Consciousness of Patients: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Assessment of the level of awareness was conducted to find out the condition of the patient. In assessing the patient's consciousness in General using the glasgow coma scale gauge (GCS) and since 2005 developed a tool to measure the Full outline of unresponsiveness Score (FOUR).

Purpose: The purpose of this review is to compare the systematic effectiveness gauge the level of awareness among the Four Score and GCS.

Method: Literature review done by searching for article published in 2013 until 2018. The database used is CHINAL, MEDLINE and Science Direct with the keywords used are the Glasgow coma scale, a full outline of unresponsiveness score and level of awareness. from the search results retrieved as many as 38 articles and choose articles as many as 12 articles that focus on the development of nursing.

Results: Of a total of 38 articles regarding the assessment of level of consciousness using the GCS and the FOUR Score 12 articles are discussed. The article the article is doing research with quantitative observation method of judging: the validity, sensitivity, superior specificity, mortality, and reliability. On this review compares the effectiveness of systematic between GCS and FOUR Score.

Conclusion: Full outline unresponsiveness football scores and more effective in assessing the level of consciousness of patients in comparison with the Glasgow coma scale.

Keywords: *Glasgow Coma Scale; Full Outline of Unresponsiveness; The Level of Awareness*

Health Education About Hypertension by Telenursing During the Covid 19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is one of the non-communicable diseases (NCD) whose prevalence is still high and continues to increase so that it becomes a health problem throughout the country. Hypertension is a disease that cannot be cured but can be controlled. Knowledge and awareness of hypertension sufferers is an important factor in controlling blood pressure. However, the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic that continues to increase has led to the need for alternative methods of telenursing. Health education with telenursing is an effort to increase knowledge and awareness of hypertension sufferers about their health. Telenursing includes modern information and communication technology system in the health sector that can be used in providing nursing care remotely so as to prevent the risk of exposure to the Covid 19 virus in health service.

Purpose: Determine the effect of health education by telenursing on knowledge about hypertension during the covid 19 pandemic in patients with hypertension at the Mandiraja 2 Health Center.

Methods: Quasi Experiment Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design. The sample in this study were patients with hypertension in the Prolanis program as many as 44 people with a total sampling. The research was conducted on March 30 - April 2, 2022 in the Working Area of the Mandiraja 2 Public Health Center, Banjarnegara Regency. The processed data was statistically tested using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test and the Mann Whitney.

Results: The value of the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test in the experimental group was $p = 0.000$ and in the control group $p = 0.014$.test results Mann Whitney obtained p value = 0.005.

Conclusion: The test results show that there is an effect of health education by telenursing on knowledge about hypertension during the covid 19 pandemic in hypertension sufferers.

Keywords: *Health Education; Hypertension; Telenursing*

Implementation of Importance Performance Analysis to Improve the Clinical Forensic Services Quality

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ABSTRACT

Background: To continuously quality improvement and utilization of resources, improvement efforts need to be more focused. The Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method is a useful method for finding service quality attributes that need to be corrected and require corrective action. There has never been an IPA in clinical forensic services at a hospital.

Purpose: This study aims to implement the Importance Performance Analysis method to obtain service quality attributes that need to be improved and maintained.

Methods: Descriptive study was conducted on 284 clinical forensic patients at Bhayangkara Hospital Pekanbaru. Self-administered and paper-based questionnaires, namely the modified SERVQUAL-based service quality questionnaire, were used as study instruments. A total of 22 service quality attributes are used as indicators which are divided into five dimensions of service quality, namely reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and tangible. The data were analyzed using the Importance Performance Analysis method.

Results: Of the 22 service quality attributes, only seven attributes have GAP and the level of conformity that meets the expectations of clinical forensic patients. Improvements in service quality are prioritized on improving four attributes, namely providing a more private examination room for clinical forensic patients, understanding of health workers to patient needs, the readiness of health workers in conducting examinations, and clarity of information about examination procedures.

Conclusion: Implementing the Importance Performance Analysis method showed priority service quality attributes from clinical forensics that needs to be improved and attributes that need to be maintained. These results make the hospital focus more on improving the quality of clinical forensic services.

Keywords: *Forensic Clinic; Importance Performance Analysis; Service Quality*

Implementation of the Accreditation Document Management System (Sismadak) In Hospitals: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Accreditation Document Management System Application (SISMADAK) is an application to help hospitals in the Hospital Accreditation process. This application was made by the Hospital Accreditation Commission (KARS) which aims to prepare for Hospital Accreditation in collecting, storing, and retrieving evidence documents related to accreditation. This was done because almost 80% of hospitals had problems preparing documents during accreditation which were still manually. In the search for documents, it is too late and it is often found that the documents are scattered or damaged due to time constraints in checking all documents owned by the Hospital.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to find out the implementation of the accreditation document management system (SISMADAK) in hospitals.

Methods: This study uses a literature review conducted on national journals and international journals uploaded online with a time span of 2016-2022. The keywords used are hospital accreditation document management system, accreditation, hospitals are man (human resources), material-machine (facilities and infrastructure), method (method), market (environment), money (finance) and time (financial). time).

Results: The implementation of the Accreditation Document Management System (SISMADAK) at the hospital is carried out by collecting, processing, and storing data carried out by the sismadak admin officer which must be filled in the daily quality indicator form and then documented so that reporting records will be stored automatically the achievement of reporting results during the implementation of the sismadak program is carried out already good. Human resources in fulfilling SISMADAK there are still many sismadak admin officers who do not understand and forget how to operate the sismadak program. There is no budget so that SISMADAK administrative officers are lazy and do not focus on inputting accreditation reporting data. The necessary facilities are complete but the obstacles experienced by SISMADAK officers are the lack of stability of the internet network.

Conclusion: Hospitals should have a special officer who will input the Accreditation document data at SISMADAK. Officers are also given regular training related to the system used so that there are no obstacles when filling out the SISMADAK. Hospitals are also expected to improve the quality of the internet network so that the internet network is stable.

Keywords: *Accretion Document Management System; Hospital Accreditation; Sismadak*

Increase In Customer's Satisfaction and Loyalty After Quarterly Periodic Survey and Effect Analysis of Satisfaction on Customer Loyalty with Several Moderating Factors: A Time Series Study at Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patients' satisfaction refers to their assessment of health-care services quality, whereas loyalty refers to people's proclivity to use the same product on a consistent basis. To guarantee the continuation of company operations, health providers must pay special attention to patient loyalty. Increased satisfaction can lead to increased hospital loyalty. Several variables, such as age, gender, education, and payment methods, operate as moderating factors between the two parameters.

Purpose: This study aims to examine the influence of a periodic patient satisfaction survey on loyalty and the function of moderating factors between loyalty and satisfaction.

Methods: A cohort retrospective analysis was conducted in 2021 in a tertiary hospital from survey data that was performed four times a year (Q1 to Q4). Community satisfaction index (CSI) and net promoter score (NPS) were employed to assess patient satisfaction and loyalty, respectively. Anova was used to compare CSI and NPS. Effect of satisfaction on loyalty was analysed using simple linear regression. Multiple regression analysis was used to examine the impact of moderating variables between the two parameters.

Result: This study included 2382 respondents. The results revealed a significant difference of CSI and NPS in Q1 to Q4 ($p < 0.05$). With an R^2 of 43%, level of satisfaction raised the value of loyalty by 17 points. Except for product specifications, expertise, and facilities, almost all of the factors showed a significant positive influence on loyalty ($p < 0.05$). With an R^2 value of 16.03%, all moderating factors proved to enhance the correlation between both measures.

Conclusion: Patients satisfaction and loyalty can be increased by periodic surveys. Effect of satisfaction on loyalty with several moderating factors has been proven. Study using a cohort perspective focusing on a single work unit are critical for improving hospital performance and staff wellbeing.

Keywords: *Loyalty; Moderating Factors; Patient Satisfaction; Tertiary Referral Hospital*

Interactive Book: An Alternative Tool for Educating Sexual Abuse Prevention in Early Childhood

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ABSTRACT

Background: In early childhood (0-6 years), lack of understanding of sexual organs, ease of manipulation along with the lower age of the child are strong risk factors for Child Sexual Abuse in early childhood. Meanwhile, the eastern culture adopted in Indonesia tends to still regard the giving of its information as something taboo. Till now, there is no media for educating children about CSA prevention that can help parents in the process.

Purpose: This study aims to develop an interactive book as an educational tool for CSA prevention in early childhood so that adults, especially parents, feel more comfortable in providing understanding to children about CSA prevention.

Method: The method used is mixed methods on 7 experts from the fields of psychology and early childhood education. Qualitative Descriptive Analysis was used to see the important improvement points in the development of interactive books. Meanwhile, quantitative analysis is used to see the feasibility of interactive books based on the expert's assessment which will be processed with Aiken's V.

Result: The qualitative results show that the selection of themes, colors, words, illustrations, and sizes are important factors in the feasibility of books and improvement points in interactive books. Quantitatively, interactive books are considered worthy of being a tool for the prevention of CSA in early childhood with an Aiken's v coefficient ranging from 0.75-0.93 for each sub-theme, which means worthy as a CSA prevention tool.

Conclusion: The existence of an interactive self-protection book is expected to be a choice of educational media as well as an assessment for parents, teachers, or health workers in identifying cases of child sexual violence in their environment more comfortably without appearing rigid cause of taboo in eastern culture.

Keywords: *Child Sexual Abuse; Early Childhood; Interactive Book; Prevention*

Intervention Strategies for Stunting Prevention in Low-and Middle-Income Countries: Scoping Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Until now stunting is still a major nutritional problem in many countries, especially in low- and middle-income countries. WHO recommends reducing the prevalence of stunting by integrating specific nutrition and sensitive nutrition interventions. The implementation of this intervention depends on the role of the family.

Purpose: This study aims to examine the study of various intervention strategies in efforts to prevent stunting in early childhood through a family approach.

Methods: The scope of this research review explores the available literature using Pubmed, Science Direct, Proquest, the EBSCO electronic database, and manual reference searches from Google Scholar. Include a randomized controlled trial that tested stunting prevention health promotion interventions on early childhood growth outcomes. Choose articles that are reviewed published between January 2013 and January 30, 2022. Data collection techniques include keywords: family or parents, empowerment or participation, stunting or growth disorder or nutritional status. As many as 697 articles were identified, of which 15 articles were included using the inclusion criteria. The data were analyzed narratively.

Results: Interventions to increase family empowerment in stunting prevention by promoting changes in health behaviors. The average intervention time is 3-24 months, with the target mother/caregiver. Health education is proven to improve healthy behaviors in nutrition and improve children's nutritional status. However, there are 8 studies that have not shown an influence on reducing the prevalence of stunting.

Conclusion: Stunting prevention interventions through family behavior change approaches in nutrition have not been shown to be effective in reducing the risk of stunting in early childhood in low-middle-income countries.

Keywords: *Behavior Change Interventions; Early Childhood; Family Empowerment; Stunting Prevention*

Literature Review: Effectiveness of Swedish Foot Massage Therapy to Quality of Sleep in Elderly with Essential Hypertension

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ABSTRACT

Background: Aging processes in the elderly lead to degenerative diseases, one of them being essential hypertension. The elderly with hypertension often complains about trouble sleeping, difficulty staying awake, often waking up in the middle of the night, and later difficulty going back to sleep, waking up too early, and sleeping poorly. Treatment may include pharmacology and nonpharmacology. One nonpharmacological treatment was a complementary therapy called foot massage with Swedish techniques.

Purpose: To determine the effect of Swedish foot massage therapy on sleep quality in elderly with essential hypertension in the Elderly. Methods: Literature Review. Data Sources: Science Direct, Springer Nature, Hindawi, Researchgate, and Sinta.

Method: The research method used is Literature Review with the PICO Analyst method (Problem, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome) from 2014 to 2020 with the keywords 'Swedish foot massage' and 'sleep quality' and 'hypertension'.

Results: The results of a review of all research journals on Swedish foot massage therapy showed significant results in improving the sleep quality of patients with essential hypertension.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the analysis of 7 jour, the intervention of Swedish foot massage therapy significantly improves the sleep quality of hypertensive patients. So, the researchers recommend Swedish foot massage therapy to improve the quality of sleep for people with essential hypertension.

Keywords: *Elderly; Hypertension; Sleep Quality; Swedish Foot Massage*

Map Base On Text Data Using Vosviewer With Publish or Perish Using Google Scholar Data: Deaf And HIV

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ABSTRACT

Background: Deaf individuals may be less informed about HIV and AIDS risk, transmission, and prevention than hearing individuals. Additionally, they have trouble speaking with hearing persons and receiving information in sign language, and they share traits with minority ethnic groups, making it harder to reach them with HIV prevention initiatives.

Purpose: The study aims for Density Visualization research about deaf and HIV

Methods: This research is to perform map base on text data. Step one, researcher use publishes or perish to search journal article with google scholar about ageing and hiv in 2018-2022 with total result article are 997 articles. Step two researcher use vosviewer and create map base on the text data from reference manager file with tittle field use binary counting. Of the 5510 terms from 997 article, 145 meet the threshold with minimum of number accurrence of term 10, number of terms to be selected is 85.

Results: Our findings highlight that despite from Density Visualization are word deaf community, Student, education and patient most use. From Overly Visualization map saw the last research about deaf and HIV in 2020 was carried out in nigeria, cameron and united statet, the last topics studied related to pandemic COVID-19 and deaf community, HIV prevention, education for deaf student. From Network Visualization saw almost all clusters are interconnected with each other.

Conclusion: Network Visualization saw almost all clusters are interconnected specially HIV and deaf. Conduct research related to HIV prevention in the deaf community

Keywords: *Deaf HIV; HIV Prevention*

Mental Workload of Primary Health Care Workers During Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: Public health center plays a role in monitoring the implementation of prevention, detection, and response to the COVID 19 pandemic at the individual, family, and community level. This situation may have impacts on the workload for health care workers (HCWs). Thus, HCWs are at a high risk of experiencing severe mental problems due to increased exposure to the coronavirus, separation from family, and unclear situations.

Objective: The study aims to explore the mental workload of health care workers during the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID 19) pandemic.

Methods: NASA TLX has been used to measure the mental workload of 55 HCWs at the public health center and distributed directly to them between March and April 2021

Results: Mental workload of HCWs was high (70.7 SD 11.4). The most important dimensions of mental workload were mental demand (15.4 SD 5.9), and physical demand (12.9 SD 6.7). Among HCWs, midwife had the highest workload (74.1, SD 9.5). Males had higher scores of mental workload compared to females (17.6 SD 6.3 vs. 14.4 SD 5.5). However, females had higher scores of frustration than males (6.6 SD 6.4 vs. 4.9, SD 5.4). Health workers who worked in emergency unit had higher scores of mental and physical demand compared to the poly unit (19.9 SD 5.2-13.9 SD 7.6 vs. 14.2 SD 5.7- 13.0 SD 6.4). A significant correlation was observed between mental demand and the work unit ($r = -0.35$, $p = 0.009$).

Conclusion: This study suggests that attention should be paid to the psychological well-being of HCWs. Mental support and intervention need to be taken by the government or related parties to reduce mental workload of health workers during the COVID 19 pandemic

Keywords: COVID-19; Health Care Workers; Mental Workload; Public Health Center

Optimizing Health Promotion Through Visual Media Innovation for Youth Soccer Athletes

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ABSTRACT

Background: Achievement is the main target of athletes. The inconsistency of performance for adolescent soccer athletes is caused by inappropriate nutrition practices in their daily life. The study on U-14 to U-18 soccer athletes showed 20% of athletes lacked fluid intake and 87% of athletes had low energy and protein intake. The improper application of nutrition is caused by the low level of nutritional knowledge of athletes.

Purpose: This action aims to develop health promotion media in a visual form for youth soccer athletes.

Methods: This was a descriptive study through a feasibility study of the developed media. The feasibility study was carried out by experts, namely two experts who focused on developing health promotion media. The media studied included a sports nutrition pyramid poster, an athlete meal plate poster, and an infographic on nutrition practices for athletes. The feasibility study was carried out by filling out the media feasibility questionnaire- which includes layout, design, and content. The rating range is 1 (very unattractive), 2 (less attractive), 3 (attractive), 4 (very attractive). The data was then analyzed descriptively.

Results: The overall feasibility for being educational media of sports nutrition pyramid poster, athlete meal plate poster, and infographic on nutrition practices is 3.2- 3.4- and 3.3, respectively. The sports nutrition pyramid poster has a score of 3 for layout, 3.5 for design, and 3.2 for content. The athlete meal plate poster has a score of 3.25 for layout, 3 for design, and 3.7 for content. While the infographic on nutrition practices has a score of 3 for layout, 3 for design, and 3.7 for content.

Conclusion: All posters and infographics are feasible to be used as health promotion media for youth soccer athletes.

Keywords: *Health Promotion; Infographic; Poster; Soccer Athletes*

Osteoporosis Health Education in Community In Tirtomartani, Kalasan, Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoporosis is a bone disease characterized by low bone mass. This situation is accompanied by abnormalities of bone microarchitecture and a decrease in the quality of bone tissue which in turn can cause bone fragility. Osteoporosis can occur in both women and men. Osteoporosis can affect anyone, including young people. In Indonesia, the risk of osteoporosis reaches 42.75%. Osteoporosis incidence can be prevented through healthy living behavior. Life behavior health is supported by knowledge. One of the efforts to increase knowledge is through health education

Purpose: To determine the knowledge of osteoporosis in the community of Tirtomartani Village, Kalasan, Sleman Regency

Methods: The methods used are health education and group interviews with 17 Posbindu participants.

Results: There was a change in the participants' knowledge of osteoporosis, as much as 58.82% in the good category, as measured by the results of interviews before and before health education was conducted. Where there is an increase in participants' knowledge about the understanding, causes, complications, prevention, and treatment of Osteoporosis.

Conclusion: an increase in participants' knowledge about osteoporosis. This can be seen from the increase in the value of the post test. In this activity, elderly exercise is also carried out. In the next activity, it is recommended to do a bone mass density examination to determine bone mass density

Keywords: *Health education; Knowledge; Osteoporosis*

Overview Of Psychological Well-Being and Symptoms of Menopause in Climacteric Women

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ABSTRACT

Background: The climacteric period is a transition period from the reproductive to the non-reproductive period. During the climacteric period there will be changes in a woman caused by a decrease in the hormone estrogen. The changes experienced during the climacteric period will cause changes in psychological wellbeing so that it has an indirect impact on women's quality of life. A person's psychological well-being can be seen from how a person can accept his past self and circumstances as they are, has the ability to build positive relationships with others, becomes an independent person, is able to control his environment well, has a sense of life satisfaction in himself, is aware of his potential. in him to try to become a person who continues to grow and develop well, and has a purpose and meaning in life.

Purpose: The Aim of this study was to determine the description of psychological wellbeing and menopausal symptom in women during the climacteric period

Method: This type of research is a descriptive correlational study with a cross sectional design by linking several factors that influence the psychological wellbeing of women during the climacteric period. This research will be conducted in Gamping Kidul Village Ambarketawang Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta in May-June 2022. The sample in this study was 76 people. The sampling technique in this study used a simple random sampling technique with inclusion criteria, including being willing to be respondents, not doing hormone replacement therapy, and still living with their husbands. Bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rank test with the level of significance set in this study is $p < 0.05$

Result: Based on the results of the study, it was found that 17 people (22.4%) often experienced hot flushes, 19 people (25%) often experienced irregular menstruation, 26 people (34.2%) often had trouble sleeping, 34 people (44 people), 7% experienced memory loss, 44 people 57.9%.

Conclusion: The lowest score of wellbeing in climacteric women was 56 and the highest was 89. The majority's physical wellbeing level in climacteric women was moderate (73.7%).

Keywords: *Climacteric Women; Menopause; Psychological Well-Being*

Perceptions Of Posyandu Cadres on The Use of Posyandu Information Systems in The Village

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ABSTRACT

Background: The monitoring process for monitoring the health conditions of mothers and children in Indonesia is carried out routinely every month at Posyandu. Based on the preliminary study through the village midwife, there were problems related to posyandu data collection, namely the data was filled in in a format and then sent to the village midwife once every 1 month, but the cadres did not collect it on time. If the data in this manual form contains errors and deficiencies, it will result in inaccurate Posyandu data so that decision making in the village can be inaccurate which will later affect policies in tackling maternal and child health. In a modern era like today, it is possible to save time and effort, namely with a computerized system. However, this system is also expected to make it easier for cadres,

Purpose: This study looks at the views of posyandu cadres regarding the use of the posyandu information system.

Methods: The type of research that will be used in this research is qualitative research. The research subject is the selection of some of the Posyandu cadres in Sukoharjo Village as respondents to evaluate the quality of information between before and after system development. Sampling was done by purposive sampling. Content analysis is used to analyze qualitative data derived from the results of in-depth interviews and observations related to the development of information systems.

Results: Shows that most of them are in the young category (31-47 years) by 8 people (62%), the majority of education is high school education/ equivalent as many as 8 people (62%), and with work most of them are housewives as many as 9 people (69%). The implementation of reporting using the system was initially rejected by the cadres because the expected equipment needs could be met, namely: mobile phones, internet access and training. Repetitive data collection with the views of the community that are considered to have something to do with assistance.

Conclusions: According to the cadres, the use of information systems at Posyandu must be facilitated by 3 things, namely mobile phones, internet access and training related to Posyandu information systems. Of these three things, it is hoped that they can also choose cadres who want to use the system to make it easier to use the posyandu information system.

Keywords: *Cadres; Information Systems Perceptions; Posyandu*

Post Amputation Response and Coping of Diabetes Mellitus Patient

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ABSTRACT

Background: DM disease is a health problem that is very important because it is associated with a high incidence of complications and increased mortality. For most people, diabetes mellitus is a very worrying disease, and the public knows the magnitude of the potential dangers caused. For individuals who suffer from diabetes mellitus post-amputation, the next life is a new round of challenges and changes, and they will go through the process of coping with the change process.

Purpose: This study explored various diabetic patients' post-amputation responses and coping experienced.

Methods: This study used a qualitative phenomenological study. Data were retrieved using in-depth interviews with four participants treated at Diabetic Foot Polyclinic Ulin General Hospital Banjarmasin, equipped with a guidance interview and informed consent. The analytical method structure from Creswell into six steps.

Results: There are two themes depicting various responses post-amputation and various coping DM patients' post-amputation. Sub-theme depicting various responses post-amputation, namely: (1) Experiencing physical barriers, (2) Experiencing the changing role, (3) Experiencing the grieving process, and are 4 Sub-theme depicting various coping DM patients' post-amputation, namely: (1) More worship, (2) Accept the circumstances, (3) A strong Motivation, (4) social support.

Conclusion: Response to accepting the amputation condition will be experienced in patients who have already passed the amputation stage, as the process, they go through, such as the ability to adjust or adapt to a new environment, is very difficult. Their process greatly influences the results of accepting their new conditions. This also determines the coping that is formed. Based on the findings of the researchers, all participants were able to overcome them and remain on adaptive coping as a process taken to return to a normal life

Keywords: *Amputation; Coping; Diabetes Mellitus; Response*

Pregnancy Exercise and Anxiety: Network Visualization

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnancy has adverse effects on the health of women and children, including an increased risk of preeclampsia, early delivery, low birth weight, and fetal growth restriction.

Purpose: this study was aimed at investigating the network Visualization Pragnancy exercise and anxiety COVID-19 Pandemic

Methods: This research is to perform map base on text data. Step one, researcher use publish or perish to search journal article with crossref about exercise and anxiety in 2018-2022 with total result article are 785 article. Step two researcher use vosviewer and create map base on the text data from reference manager file with tittle field use binary counting. Of the 8972 term from 785 article, 143 meet the threshold with minimum of number accurrence of term 10, number of term to be selected is 137.

Results: The visualization of the focus of exercise shows that there is a relationship with the words pregnant, depression, anxiety, and stress. Exercise in pregnant women can reduce anxiety, stress, and depression. From Overly Visualization map saw the last research about exercise and anxiety in 2021 the last topics studied related to pandemic COVID-19 and anxiety pregnant. From Network Visualization saw almost all clusters are interconnected with each other.

Conclusion: Visualizing exercises attention indicates a link to pregnancy, sadness, anxiety, and stress. Exercise reduces anxiety, stress, and sadness in pregnant women.

Keywords: *Anxiety and Stress; COVID-19; Pregnant*

Quality Of Life for Families with Toddlers in Bener Village, Yogyakarta Municipality

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ABSTRACT

Background: Family is the smallest unit of a society. Health status of family member is inter-related with various problem faced by other family members. The role of a mother in the family is important for the development of toddlers, so that by seeking the quality of life of mothers to lead to aspects of toddler development to be maximized.

Purpose: The objective of this study was to determine the quality of life for families with toddlers in Bener Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research design was a quantitative descriptive study. This research was conducted in Bener Village Yogyakarta, in June 2022. The sample in this study were families with toddlers as many as 20 respondents in Bener Village, Yogyakarta. The sampling technique used was total sampling. Quality of life families with toddlers were obtained with the quality-of-life questionnaire SF-36. Data analysis technique using descriptive analysis and presented in the frequency distribution of each variable.

Results: The results showed that the quality-of-life scores in families with toddlers in Bener Village Yogyakarta, with dimensions of physical function were 84.25, physical limitations were 65.00, body pain was 73.00, general health was 72.22, vitality was 75.00, social function was 64.16, emotional limitations were 76.67, and mental health was 80.57. Quality of life domains grouped into 2 components, namely the physical component and mental components. Physical components consist of the domain of physical function, physical role, pain and general health. The physical component has an average score of 73.62. While the mental component consists of from the role of emotions, vitality, health mental and social functioning, where the average score mental component is higher when compared to the physical component that is 74.10.

Conclusion: It was concluded that families with toddlers in Bener Village Yogyakarta had an average quality of life score in the good category.

Keywords: *Families; Quality of Life; Toddlers*

Reducing Stress Level Among Nursing Students Through Saffron Consumption: An Intervention Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Globally, around 25%- 32% of college students perceived stress. Untreated stress will have a negative impact on students' quality of life, moreover, it can trigger students to consume drugs and alcohol, or commit suicide. Students' reluctance to seek help, expensive treatment cost, and long treatment times to reduce stress encouraged us to assess the effects of saffron as an alternative treatment on reducing stress among students.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of saffron on students who perceive stress.

Methods: This is an experimental, un-blinded study. In this study, 78 nursing students who perceive stress, participated. In the saffron group (intervention group), 42 nursing students were voluntarily assigned to receive saffron (5 strands of dried saffron petals, brewed in 200 ml warm water, consume twice a day, morning and night), while 36 students (control group) did not receive anything for 2 weeks. Using the DASS 21 Checklist, we assessed the students at baseline, and after 2 weeks completed therapy to measure the outcome. Finally, the data were analyzed using t test statistical analysis.

Results: Saffron had a more significant impact on the stress level among the intervention group. The mean stress scores decreased from 15.4 ± 6.1 to 10.8 ± 5.8 for the saffron group ($p < .0001$) and from 15.6 ± 5.7 to 14.7 ± 6.4 for the control group ($p < .01$).

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that saffron is as effective to reduce stress level among nursing students

Keywords: *Nursing Students; Saffron; Stress*

Reliability And Validity of Monitoring Healthy Behavior of Hypertensive Patients Based on the E-MMCD Application

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ABSTRACT

Background: Electronic-Muhammadiyah Monitoring Chronic Disease (E-MMCD) is an Android-based monitoring application for hypertension patients. Validity and Reliability are the most important factors to measure the readability quality of the monitoring results of this application.

Purpose: To measure the validity and reliability of the E-MMCD application in hypertensive patients

Methods: This validation and reliability test involved thirty participants. Each participant has agreed to become and fill out the informed consent. Participants filled out a questionnaire containing questions about knowledge of hypertension, attitude, social support and practice. The method used for the validation test is construct validity. The validity test in this study uses an evaluation of the relationship between the questions and the Product Moment Correlation. Test the validity of the questionnaire instrument items using the SPSS 21 application program with recitation criteria = 5% (0.05), while the reliability test uses Cronbach Alpha analysis.

Result: The E-MMCD application has 55 questions. The results of the Cronbach Alpha analysis are 0.646 with $n = 30$ ($r > 0.361$), which means this application is reliable, while most of the questions in this application are valid.

Conclusion: The E-MMCD application is a reliable tool for monitoring hypertension patients, but some questions are invalid and still need some improvements according to language obstacle especially in medical terms. Further study is needed with bigger samples to prevent bias.

Keywords: *E-MMCD Application; Hypertension; Questionnaire; Reliability-Validity*

Reproductive Health and Earlymeried: Overlay Visualization

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ABSTRACT

Background: Exclusion and prejudice come in a variety of shapes and degrees, and women, particularly those who marry while they are still minors, face it. Traditional practices like child marriage are unhealthy and continue to have a negative impact on the lives of millions of people all over the globe.

Purpose: This research aims to identify publications containing information on ideas the subject of reproductive health for earlymeried.

Methods: This research is to perform map base on text data. Step one, researcher use publishes or perish to search journal article with crossef about reproductive, skill life and earlymeried in 2018-2022 with total result article are 513 articles. Step two researcher use vosviewer and create map base on the text data from reference manager file with tittle field use binary counting. Of the 5305 terms from 513 article, 98 meet the threshold with minimum of number accurrence of term 10, number of terms to be selected is 59.

Results: The overlay visualization focus of reproductive health shows that there is a relationship with the words earlymeried, young women, child merried, and family. From network ovelay Visualization map saw the last research about reproductive health are child merried.

Conclusion: There is a link between the terms earlymeried, young women, kid merried, and family, as shown by the focal visualization of reproductive health.

Keywords: *Early Married; Reproductive Health; Women and Health*

Response Time of Nurses at Emergency Unit Increased Patient Satisfactions

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ABSTRACT

Background: Emergency Unit can be defined as the first entry point for treatment in health care facilities that have an important role in saving the lives of all patients. Response time given when the patient arrives at the ER requires a standard, therefore it is able to guarantee response time an appropriate and fast emergency.

Purpose: This study aims to determine the close relationship between response time and the level of patient satisfaction in the IGD of the Seyegan Health Center, Sleman, Yogyakarta in 2022.

Methods: This research is quantitative research with a cross sectional study approach. The patient population in the Seyegan Health Center's Emergency Installation (IGD) is patients with an average monthly visit of 250 patients. sampling technique in this study was through accidental sampling technique based on quota sampling. The sample size used was 53 patients. observation data response time was taken from the difference in patients who came to the ER until the patient was given triage and primary survey from the nurse. The satisfaction questionnaire data is given to patients who have received services from nurses. The number of nurses who were observed providing services during the study was obtained as many as 12 nurses. Research data collection tools using response time and patient satisfaction questionnaires.

Result: Analysis of the Spearman Rho showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the response time and the level of patient satisfaction (p-value 0.000).

Conclusion: There is a statistically significant relationship between response time and patient satisfaction. With a correlation coefficient value of 0.71 which indicates that there is a strong relationship between the response time nurse with patient satisfaction with the direction of the negative.

Keywords: *Emergency Unit; Patient Satisfaction, Response Time*

Scraping Therapy is Effective in Improving Hemodynamic Status in Hypertensive Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background: The number of hypertensive patients is increasing and is one of the highest causes of death. In addition, the threat of complications of hypertension makes hypertension need to be watched out for. Non-pharmacotherapeutic treatment of hypertension can use complementary therapies, one of which is scraping therapy.

Purpose: Aim of the study was to determine the effect of scraping therapy on pulse and blood pressure in hypertensive patients.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental study with pretest and posttest control group design. The sample consisted of control and intervention groups, each of which was 40 people taken by consecutive sampling. The scraping intervention was carried out once by enumerator who had received complementary courses. The instruments used in this study were standard operating procedures, scraping tools, digital sphygmomanometer, and observation sheets. Paired T-test and Wilcoxon test was used to know the pulse differences and blood pressure difference between pre-post intervention, respectively. While independent T-test was used to know the hemodynamic status differences between control and intervention group.

Results: The control group experienced an increase in pulse, systolic and diastolic (1.05 beats/minute and 1.00 mmHg, 1.775 mmHg), the intervention group experienced a decrease in pulse, systolic and diastolic (1,525 beats/minute- 7.77 mmHg- and 5, 05 mm Hg). The control group bivariate test on pulse, systolic, and diastolic variables showed $p=0.113$ - $p=0.748$ - and $p=0.267$. Bivariate test of intervention group on pulse, systolic, and diastolic variables showed $p=0.0035$ - $p<0.001$ - and $p<0.001$. Different test of pulse, systolic, and diastolic variables showed $p=0.001$ - $p<0.001$ - and $p<0.001$.

Conclusion: Scraping therapy is effective in reducing pulse and blood pressure of hypertensive patients so that it can be used as an inexpensive alternative therapy option.

Keywords: *Blood Pressure; Hypertension; Pulse; Scraping Therapy*

Self-Acceptance Among Man Who Have Sex With Man Living With HIV (MSMLWH) in Yogyakarta Indonesia a Cross-Sectional Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: As long as stigma and discrimination still exist toward HIV, MSMLWHs need a mechanism to strengthen themselves related to their condition. Accepting HIV positive status among MSMLWH is very important to prevent depression and anxiety, break away from negative thoughts and improve their emotional intelligence.

Purpose: This study aims to describe the self-acceptance of MSMLWH at one of the HIV foundations in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Methods: We implemented a survey using a cross-sectional approach to 96 MSMLWH in an HIV Foundation in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from February to April 2020. Using purposive sampling, we asked the sample to fill out directly the Unconditional Self Acceptance Questionnaire (USAQ) and the demographic data questionnaire. Obtained data were then analyzed using univariate analysis.

Results: MSMLWH in Yogyakarta have an average age of 30.92 +/- 7,748 years. Most of them lived with their family (44,8%), worked in the private sector (84,4%), had a high school education background (72,9%), were not married (96,6%), and had Islam as their affiliation (86,5%). Self-acceptance among MSMLWH in Yogyakarta was high in 52,1% of the sample.

Conclusion: More than half of MSMLWH in Yogyakarta have high self acceptance. Self acceptance among them should be maintained and increased to encourage their quality of life and well-being. Study-related factors that affected self-acceptance among MSMLWH have to do soon.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, MSMLWH, Self-Acceptance

Self-Care Profile of Hypertensive Patients in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. The treatment of this health problem cannot be separated from self-care.

Purpose: The study aimed to investigate the self-care profile of hypertensive patients in Indonesia.

Methods: A quantitative descriptive study was applied to 96 hypertensive patients in Health Care Center Mlati II of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, using the High Blood Pressure Self-care Profile (HBP-SCP). The data were then analyzed with descriptive statistics.

Results: The mean score of self-care of participants was 160.52 ± 9.297 , where the highest score was on the motivation scale (mean= 64.18 ± 4.521) followed by self-efficacy (mean= 50.43 ± 4.018) and behavior scale (mean= 45.17 ± 3.690) respectively.

Conclusion: In general, the self-care profile of hypertensive patients was not satisfactory. Nursing interventions are needed to escalate the patients' self-care, especially on self-efficacy and behavior scales.

Keywords: HBP-SCP; Hypertension; Indonesia; Self-care; Self-efficacy

Sexual Education Game as an Effort to Prevent Sexual Violence in School-Age Children

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ABSTRACT

Background: Violence against children is still a problem faced by the government. The Indonesian Child Protection Commissioner (KPAI) reported that from January to April 2019, in the field of education, there were violations of children's rights, including bullying in the form of physical violence, psychological violence, and sexual violence, and 67% of these child abuses occurred in school-age children.

Purpose: This study aims to determine the effect of sexual education based on sexual education games with snakes and ladders media on the knowledge and attitudes of threats of sexual violence in school-age children.

Methods: This study is quantitative with a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest design with the control group. Respondents in this study were school-age children 6-12 years who were chosen using a purposive sampling technique. The research was conducted in an elementary school in the Bantul area of Yogyakarta. The study was conducted between June-October 2021. Data collection was done using a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test method.

Results: There is a significant effect of providing health education with snake and ladder media on the level of knowledge and attitudes about sexuality and prevention of sexual violence in school-age children with a p-value of <0.010 (p-value <0.5).

Conclusion: There is an influence before and after the provision of health education with snakes and ladders media on the level of knowledge and attitudes about sexuality and prevention of sexual violence in school-age children.

Keywords: *Games; School-Age Children; Sexual Education; Sexual Violence*

Social Media Health Prevention Strategies That Captivate Youth's Interest

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ABSTRACT

Background: Social media has the potential and opportunity as a medium for distributing health-related information that can improve health care facilities financial performance due to relatively low costs. The use of social media can provide a scope that creates a sense of need and motivation for social users to increase awareness of healthy lifestyles, but the existed health message that already published tends to be skipped by the youth.

Purpose: The aim of the study is to define the effective strategies to deliver health promotion message on social media that can attract the attention of the youth.

Methods: This study is a literature review where articles are obtained through the Scopus by limiting the scope of topics "social media" and "health promotion" between 2010 and 2021. The journals reviewed by conducting abstract skimming, analyzed using VOS Viewer and credibility was done by peer review.

Results: There were 858 articles which divided into 20 subject areas where medicine was the most discussed. Literacy related to the health sector based on the use of technology and social media platforms became topic that widely referenced. There were 21 articles that discuss the method of delivering the messages. Those stated that current health promotion messages is not attractive to youth because it is not delivered in a content that relevant to them and that different strategies are important to deliver health related message to youth.

Conclusion: Health promotion strategies through social media need to be structured in such a way that can attract the attention of youth. Some things that can increase health promotion engagement in youth using social media are through the delivery of periodically personalized messages (tailored messages), campaigns, group discussions with moderators, involvement of celebrities or influencers, infographics and humorous content.

Keywords: *Health Promotion; Social Media; Youth*

Student Preparedness for Mount Merapi Eruption Through Disaster Mitigation Animation Video in SD N Kepuharjo Cangkringan Sleman

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ABSTRACT

Background: Volcanic eruption disasters can endanger and disrupt people's and the environment's lives and daily activities. One of the activities that can be implemented to reduce the effects of disasters is increased preparedness. The school community, as stakeholders, is involved in information sharing. This research was conducted among students using video animation to demonstrate material or information about disaster mitigation from the pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-volcanic eruption disasters.

Purpose: This research aimed to analyze the effect of the disaster mitigation animation video on student preparedness for the Mount Merapi eruption in SDN Kepuharjo.

Methods: This research used a quasi-experimental with a one-group pretest-posttest design to recruit 39 respondents by purposive sampling. Data univariate were analyzed using percentage and frequency. Data bivariate were analyzed using Shapiro Wilk and Wilcoxon test.

Results: The result showed that there mean student preparedness after the intervention was higher (91.57) than before the intervention (66.98). There was also a significant difference in student preparedness before and after the intervention (p-value=0.000, p <0.05)

Conclusion: A disaster mitigation animation video affects student preparedness for Mount Merapi eruption in SDN Kepuharjo.

Keywords: *Animation Video; Disaster Mitigation; Preparedness*

Systematic Review: Human Simulation Based Learning To Prevent Errors in Nursing Students

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ABSTRACT

Background: In the past 2 decades, there has been an increasing interest in simulation based learning to prevent errors in nursing students (PE). To improve knowledge, skills, and attitudes in prescribers, nurses, and pharmaceutical staff, these methods enable training without directly involving patients. However, best practices for simulation for healthcare providers are as yet undefined.

Purpose: To determine whether human simulation in healthcare aids in reducing PE by examining the status of experience currently available in the industry.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted on Medline from 2017 to June 2022, associating the terms Patient Simulation, Prevent Errors, and Simulation Healthcare. Reports of technology based simulation were excluded, to focus exclusively on human simulation in non technical skills learning.

Results: Fourteen studies assessed selected simulation based learning programs, with a focus on medical or nursing students, or on programs aimed at reducing administrative or preparation errors, managing nursing care, or learning communication skills for healthcare professionals. Studies vary in design, methodology, and assessment criteria. Some show that simulation is more effective than didactic learning in reducing PE. This review highlights the lack of long-term assessment and real life extrapolation, with limited scenarios and a sample of participants. These experiences, however, help in identifying the key elements required for an effective human simulation based learning program for PE prevention: namely, scenario design, debriefing, and perceptual assessment. The performance of the program depends on their ability to reflect reality and professional guidance.

Conclusion: Properly arranged simulations are a good way to train nursing students in events that only happen on an extraordinary basis, as well as in learning activities in everyday nursing. By integrating the human factor, simulation appears to be effective in preventing

Keywords: *Education; Medication Error; Simulation Based Learning; Systematic Review*

The Anxiety Level of Army Soldiers

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ABSTRACT

Background: As part of military personnel, army soldiers are often exposed to unprepared situations bound by the system of command in the field causing stressors to their lives. This condition leads to anxiety to anticipate the possible threats. Lack of studies related to anxiety have been carried out in military especially army soldiers in Indonesia. Therefore, basic data related to this subject is required to plan intervention in the future.

Purpose: To identify level of anxiety among army soldiers and its descriptions based on respondents' demographic characteristics.

Methods: Eighty-nine army soldiers from the 403-mechanic infantry battalion of Yogyakarta were recruited in this study. Data were gathered using Demographic and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HRS-A) questionnaires after obtaining ethical approval from Ethics Commission of Faculty of health Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta. The analysis was descriptive statistic by using frequency and percentage. The anxiety score was interpreted to <14 = none; 14 – 20 = mild; 21 – 27 = moderate; 28 – 41 = severe; and 42 – 56 = very severe.

Results: Most of participants (79.8%) total score was below 14 which was categorized as none anxiety. They were male, mostly aged 18–35-year-old, single, have been working for less than 5 years in army, high school graduated with salary more than 2 million rupiah. Only 7-person (7.8%) were classified into severe (6.7%) and very severe (1.1%) anxiety level. Based on their demographic characteristics, these group of participants were similar to the majority of the sample.

Conclusion: The anxiety level of the majority of participants was outstanding. Information regarding stress management and its prevention applied in the army institution should be studied further to be a sample of best practice for other institutions.

Keywords: *Army; Anxiety; Military Personnel; Stress Management*

The Behavior of The Gunungkidul Community in Eradication of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Vector

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is a major public health problem in Indonesia and the world. DHF can occur in tropical and sub-tropical areas around the world, especially in urban and semi-urban areas. The number of cases and their spread is increasing along with the increase in mobility and population density.

Purpose: The research objective was to determine the vector larvae free behavior of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Gunungkidul Regency.

Methods: This research is a descriptive survey research. The sample in this study was 377 participants who were taken using simple random sampling technique. The data analysis technique used univariate analysis.

Results: The characteristics of the participants are mostly female, age range 41-50 years, have a job as a farmer, have a junior high school education / equivalent and do not have family members suffering from DHF. The larva-free behavior of the category of larvae was 202 participants (56.4%) and the category of no larva was 175 participants (46.4%).

Conclusion: The community still has behaviors that do not meet the health standards in eradicating larvae in Gunungkidul Regency.

Keywords: *DHF, Larva free behavior*

The Correlation Between Self-Stigma And Quality of Life in Schizophrenic Patients at Srandakan Public Health Center Bantul Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mental health is healthy condition of emotional, psychological and social state of being. Self-stigma was a factor that can aggravate a person suffering from a mental disorder. People who were diagnosed with schizophrenia they were difficult to carry out an important role in his life. Beside they had a big impact on his mentality. Not only that, they also had worse quality of life than people in general. Individuals with poor quality of life tended to commit suicide, whereas if the quality of life was good, schizophrenic patients would be good relation and socialisation in community.

Purpose: This study aimed to determine the correlation between self-stigma and quality of life in schizophrenic patients at the Srandakan Public Health Center in Bantul.

Methods: This study used a descriptive correlative design with a research design using a cross-sectional approach using simple random sampling technique to 58 respondents. The research instrument used the WHOQOL-BREF (World Health Organization Quality of Life) questionnaire and the ISMI (Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness).

Result: The research result was analyzed using the Spearman Rank formula which obtained $p=0.000$ (<0.05) with a close correlation of 0.281. The results of the study showed that most respondents had a self-stigma in the low category (63.8%). The quality of life of schizophrenic patients showed that most have a moderate quality of life (72.4%).

Conclusion: There was a correlation between self-stigma and quality of life of schizophrenic patients in the Srandakan Public Health Center in Bantul. For further research they will use methods or use other questionnaires which are clearer, concise, and simple. The method will make the respondent clearly to fill the questionnaire.

Keywords: *Quality of life; Schizophrenia; Self-stigma*

The Correlations Between Self Stigma And Quality Of Life Of People With Hiv/Aids in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Self-stigma is the acceptance of negative behavioural psychic process applied in self-concept which results in loss of self-confidence and self-efficacy. The negative label and discrimination received by PLWHA have an impact on the loss of their rights as social beings, which creates a fear of being stigmatized and hiding their health status. This affects the ability of PLWHA to participate in treatment and care for themselves because there is pressure from their environment resulting in decreased achievement of the ideal human life / desire of an individual called the quality of life.

Purpose: The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between self-stigma and the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS in the Gedongtengen Community Health Center Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research was used the Quantitatif which is using the Cross Sectional Approach. Purposive sampling were used in this research. The total respondent are 77 peoples. Analysis in this study used Somersd.

Result: Obtained p value = 0,033 ($p < 0,05$). means there are relationship between self-stigma and quality of life of PLWHA (p-value 0.033) with a weak correlation coefficient ($r = -0.310$).

Conclusion: There is a Relationship between self-stigma and the quality of life of PLWHA in the Gedongtengen Community Health Center Yogyakarta .

Keywords: *HIV; Self-stigma, Quality of life,*

The Correlation Between Social Influence with The Compliance of Nursing Students on Health Protocol in Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia began in March 2020 until now. The Indonesian government has set various policies to overcome the pandemic, including implementing social distancing, wearing masks, and hand washing. Students as community members play a role in preventing transmission by complying with applicable health protocols. However, the level of student compliance is quite varied. Variations in compliance levels can be influenced by social influences such as information, government policies, and feelings of concern about the impact of the pandemic.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the social influence of COVID-19 with the compliance of nursing students on health protocols in Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

Methods: This study used a correlation analytic research design with a cross-sectional approach. Samples were taken by random sampling technique of 100 students consisting of level 1 to level 4. Data collection used a social influence questionnaire and a questionnaire level of compliance developed by researchers and have been tested for validity and reliability. Bivariate data analysis was performed using Pearson correlation.

Result: The dimension of social desirability is perceived by students as the dimension that has the most vital social influence on nursing students, with a mean value of 3.50. The majority of students adhering to the protocol for using masks compared to other health protocols with a mean value of 3.92. The correlation test results showed a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05) with a correlation value is 0.542.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between social influence and the level of compliance of nursing students in Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta. The higher the social influence felt by students, the higher student compliance with health protocols.

Keywords: *Compliance; COVID-19; Nursing Student; Social Influence.*

The Effect of Belly Breathing on Levels Childbirth Anxiety in Pregnant Women

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ABSTRACT

Background. Stress and anxiety levels affect labor outcomes, including premature babies, BBLR, fetal abnormalities, and the incidence of infection. Currently, complementary therapy serves as an additional service to various services. Health due to the needs of people who are increasingly wary of Health.

Purpose. The aimed to know the effect of belly breathing on levels childbirth anxiety in pregnant women.

Method. This research is a quantitative study conducted with quasi-experimental pre-test and post-test methods with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 16 pregnant women in their third trimester. The purposive sampling technique divides groups into two groups. Treatment given Yoga Breathing interventions and controls in accordance with standards Both groups measured anxiety levels before and after their upbringing, intervention using DAST. A student t test is used to determine "Is there a difference between the treatment group and the control group?" in the results of measuring anxiety. Compare variants by analyzing them. Whether anxiety had an effect on the Chi Test intervention between two groups, to see if there are any differences between the two treatment groups and Control.

Result. Belly breathing affects the decrease in anxiety in pregnant women. In preparing for childbirth, the results of the analysis using chi-squared indicates a p: 0.001 RR=5.64 value at a 95% confidence interval of 1.99-15.93, which means the treatment of belly breathing has a significant impact on decline. Pregnant women's anxiety (P 0.05). Based on bivariate analysis showing belly breathing has a meaningful effect on decrease in anxiety in pregnant women by 5.64 times compared to conventional methods. The results of this study are expected to provide information about increase knowledge and as input to increase self-awareness, in cultivating oneself, especially the sense of anxiety in the face of childbirth.

Conclusion. The treatment of belly breathing has a significant impact on decline. Pregnant women's anxiety.

Keywords: *Anxiety; Belly Breathing; Labor*

The Effect Of Grhasia Sadewa on The Response Time of Requests For People with Mental Disorders Evacuation at Grhasia Hospital Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of severe mental disorders in Indonesia have increased, as well as in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Healthy Indonesia Program Data with a Family Approach shows that only 46% of people with mental disorders in Yogyakarta receive care and treatment. Grhasia Hospital as a hospital with mental health specialitation owned by Special Region of Yogyakarta Government carried out an innovation based on digital technology which was named Grhasia Sadewa. Grhasia Sadewa is expected to facilitate access to referrals and reduce the length of the people with mental disorders evacuation process that has been carried out so far.

Purpose: Determine the effect of Grhasia Sadewa on the response time of requests for people with mental disorders evacuation at Grhasia Hospital Yogyakarta.

Methods: This study uses a quasi-experimental posttest only design with a control group. The research participants were 64 users of people with mental disorders evacuation services at Grhasia Hospital in 2021-2022. Data were obtained secondary from service documentation at Grhasia Hospital. Data analysis using Mann-Whitney test.

Results: The mean response time to requests for evacuation for people with mental disorders in the group not using the Grhasia Sadewa application was 4924.60 minutes, while the mean for the group using the Grhasia Sadewa application was 373.43 minutes. The results of the Mann-Whitney Test show p-value = 0.00 (<0.05) so it can be concluded that there is an effect of Grhasia Sadewa on the response time of requests for people with mental disorders evacuation at Grhasia Hospital Yogyakarta.

Conclusion: The response time for evacuation requests for people with mental disorders is faster after Grhasia Sadewa is applied. Grhasia Sadewa needs to be socialized to the community and health centers in the Special Region of Yogyakarta to facilitate access to mental health services for the community.

Keywords: *Grhasia Sadewa; Mental Health Care; Respon Time*

The Effect of Hypnofivesic Therapy on The Anxiety Level Of Nursing Students at Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The anxiety of undergraduate students is the thesis. 61.4% of students experience severe anxiety and it triggers depression or other mental disorders. Thus, relaxation therapy is necessary. One of the methods is hypnofivesic.

Purpose: The aim was to analyze the influence of hypnofivesic therapy in reducing Nursing students anxiety level when they were doing their thesis at Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research used quasi-experimental designs with pretest-posttest control group design. Samples were 48 students and it was taken through the Purposive sampling technique by the inclusion criteria of students aged 21-23 years, active students in the academic year of 2020/2021 who were currently in the process of completing their undergraduate paper, and those who were experiencing mild to average anxiety. Whilst, the exclusion criteria were students undergoing doctor therapy for mental health disorders, and students with severe anxiety. The instrument used was Zang Self-rating Anxiety Scale questionnaire. The statistical test used in this research was the Wilcoxon dan Uji Mann Whitney Test. This research was done in 3 sessions with 15 minutes duration for each.

Results: During the pretest, the anxiety level among those in the intervention group was low 79,2% and those in the control group was 83,3%. Whilst, during the post-test, the anxiety level of those in the intervention group decreased into normal category 62,5% and those in the control group remained in the moderate category 91,7%. Hypnofiveric therapy was effective to reduce the level of anxiety among Nursing students in completing their undergraduate paper as seen from the significance value of 0,000 (<0,05).

Conclusion: The hypnofivsic therapy was effective on the Nursing students^ anxiety level when they were doing the thesis in Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta.

Keywords: *Anxiety Level; Hypnofivesic Therapy; Thesis*

The Effect of Hypnofivesic Therapy on The Stress Level of Broken-Home Adolescents in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: A factor affecting the psychological condition among family members is family harmony. As it might be broken, a huge impact will occur either directly or indirectly. Notably, adolescents have a volatile emotional level along with their growth and development. Therefore, a broken home brings about tension and enormous stress, which prompt to improper behavior and depression. Moreover, it leads to suicidal intentions. Hypnofivesic is a psychological therapy that lowers stress levels among these adolescents.

Purpose: The study aimed to identify the effect of hypnofivesic therapy on reducing stress levels in adolescents from broken homes families in Yogyakarta.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental study using a pre-post test design. The Russian roulette wheel was used as a method of random sampling. The total sample of 24 respondents were adolescents from various broken-home communities in Yogyakarta. The data was obtained using Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and the Wilcoxon test was performed to analyze the data. The intervention was conducted approximately for 1 week through 3 online meetings using video and modules.

Results: The result of the data indicated that there was a difference before and after the intervention in stress levels. The pre-test data showed that the majority of the respondents have a moderate stress category with 87.5% and severe stress with 12.5%. Meanwhile, the posttest data in the mild and moderate categories each reached 50.0%. The results of the analysis gained a p-value of 0.000 with a Z value of -3.991.

Conclusion: There is an effect of hypnofivesic therapy on stress levels among adolescents from broken-homes families in Yogyakarta.

Keywords: *Adolescent; Broken Home; Hypnofivesic Therapy; Stress Level*

The Effect of Tui Na Massage Towards Increasing Apply in Toddlers at Ami Medika Clinic, Sukabumi Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: The nutritional status of toddlers needs serious attention from parents because malnutrition at this time will cause irreversible or reversible damage. Most parents overcome their children's eating difficulties by giving them a multivitamin without regard to the cause. Nowadays, the baby massage technique has been popularized again, namely Tui Na massage.

Purpose: To determine the effect of Tui Na massage on increasing appetite in toddlers at Ami Medika Clinic, Sukabumi Regency.

Methods: This study uses a research design quasi-experiment pre-test and post-test nonequivalent without a control group design. The sample of this study was 35 toddlers whom did Tui Na massage therapy at Ami Medika Clinic, Sukabumi. Data analysis using paired t-test.

Results: The average result before the Tui Na massage was carried out at the Ami Medika Clinic Toddler, Sukabumi Regency, the mean result was 17.32. The average result after doing Tuina massage on toddlers at the Ami Medika Clinic, Sukabumi Regency, the mean value was 19.06. There is an effect of Tui Na massage on increasing appetite in toddlers at Ami Medika Clinic, Sukabumi Regency with a value of <0.05 p-value = 0.0001.

Conclusion: There is an effect of Tui Na Massage on increasing appetite in toddlers at Ami Medika Clinic, Sukabumi Regency.

Keywords: *Appetite; Toddler; Tui Na massage,*

The Influence of Spiritual Leadership on Work Motivation in Hospitals

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ABSTRACT

Background: If the employee is seen as a holistic person, it can bring out the importance of the concept of spirituality in the workplace. Spirituality and leadership are two complex concepts. Many researchers argue that leadership based on spiritual values has relevance to positive human physical and psychological health, this can increase employee motivation and performance in the workplace. Therefore, an assessment of the level of motivation in employees and spiritually based leadership in the organisation's leaders can improve progress and help overcome organizational barriers.

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to analyze the scientific literature in the field of spiritual leadership and its relationship with the work motivation of employees in an organization.

Methods: This study used a descriptive design and data was collected from the Scopus database which discusses the literature on the field of spiritual leadership. Scopus has a large database, then to analyze and visualize the data that has been collected using it using a VOS viewer.

Results: The results of the study showed an increase in the literature on spiritual leadership to date. There are 8 subject areas where the majority discuss spirituality, leadership, and organization. On the theme of spirituality, 20 articles were obtained, for the leadership theme, 20 articles were obtained, and for the organization theme, 18 articles were obtained.

Conclusion: The results of this study show an increase in the scientific literature that discusses spiritual leadership from year to year. Each piece of literature conveys several benefits that can be achieved when an organization implements spiritual leadership, one of which is an increase in employee work motivation.

Keywords: *Leadership; Motivation; Spirituality*

The Level of Online Game Addiction Among Teenagers at SMA N I Kasihan Bantul

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ABSTRACT

Background: Internet users have reached 4.5 billion worldwide. This number indicates that 60% or more than half of the earth's population has been using the Internet. Such a condition will make teenagers prone to a negative emotional shock which eventually leads them into experiencing a disturbing mindset when dealing with difficult tasks, a lack of confidence in academic ability, and a low capability to maintain relationships with others. All of which will cause teenagers incapability of building solid walls to avoid an online game addiction.

Purpose: To identify the level of online game addiction among teenagers at SMAN 1 Kasihan Bantul.

Methods: Used a descriptive qualitative research design of a cross-sectional approach. The population of this research was teenagers in the X class in a total of 286 recruited through stratified random sampling technique which was resulting in 100 samples. The measurement tool used in this research was a questionnaire on an online game. The data were taken on August 3rd, 2022, and were then analyzed using a univariate analysis of the descriptive statistical test.

Result: From the research result, it was evident that most of the addiction levels among the teenagers at SMAN 1 Kasihan fell into the light category (<55%) in a total of 76 respondents (76%).

Conclusion: It was shown that the teenagers at SMAN 1 Kasihan Bantul experience a light online game addiction.

Keywords: *Teenagers; The Level of Online Game Addiction*

The Relationship Between Balance and Agility of Badminton Athletes in Metla Raya Badminton Association, Sleman District

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ABSTRACT

Background: Balance is one of the crucial factors in maintaining a stable posture in various conditions and positions. The athletes agility will be affected by balance during training and competition.

Purpose: The present study investigate the correlation between balance and agility of badminton athletes in Metla Raya Badminton Association, Sleman District, Yogyakarta.

Methods: Analytical descriptive research, using a cross-sectional analytic research design, that is, measurements and observations are carried out once with a total sampling technique. The subjects are 26 badminton athletes who are members of Metla Raya Badminton Association, Sleman District, Yogyakarta. The research instrument used was the measurement of balance with the Balance Beam Walking Test and the measurement of agility using the Illinois Agility Test. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the condition of balance and agility. Statistical correlation test using Spearmans Rho Test. Agility measurement using the vertical jump test, and balance using the Balance Beam Walking test.

Results: The results showed that most athletes balance was good (30.77%). The agility condition of most athletes is average (34.62%). The correlation test showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is a correalation between balanced and agility of badminton athletes at Metla Raya Badminton Association.

Keywords: Agility, Badminton Athlete, Balance

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN *SCREEN TIME* AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN EARLY CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Background: The development of early childhood is inseparable from the world of social media. The length of time children watch/play on social media is called screentime. Basically the time used for children < 5 years to see / play gadgets with electronic media is < 1 hour. This will affect emotional intelligence in early childhood. Emotional intelligence is very important to be developed since early childhood because children who have emotional intelligence will be able to control themselves when angry, be able to face and solve problems well, are not easily influenced by negative environments, and have a high level of empathy.

Purpose: To determine the relationship between *screen time* and emotional intelligence in early childhood in Aisyiyah Kindergarten Bustanul Athfal Bantul.

Method: This research is a quantitative study using a cross sectional design. The sample in this study amounted to 40 people with a total sampling technique. Data analysis using the *spearman rho*.

Results: The results of this study showed $p < 0.05$ indicating that there was a statistically significant relationship between *screen time* and emotional intelligence in early childhood in Aisyiyah Kindergarten Bustanul Athfal Bantul.

Conclusion: there is a statistically significant relationship between *screen time* and emotional intelligence in early childhood at Aisyiyah Kindergarten Bustanul Athfal Bantul.

Keywords: *Early Childhood; Emotional Intelligence; Screen Time*

The Relationship of Violence Behavior in The Family with Adolescent Temperament

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mostly, the teenager on identity identification phase often cause an issue. In 2022, there are 236 violence cases in Yogyakarta. An unstable economy is the most determinant factor on social health causing severe domestic violence did by parent . The temperament of adolescent is due to unrealized their desires to get achievement, difficulty expressing emotion, exhausted and parenting method. The most affect factor on their emotion is parenting method.

Purpose: To analyze the result of research about the correlation between domestic violence and temperamental teenager.

Methods: This study uses a literature review with browsing on related articles having same topic, then analyzed, synthesised, summarized into one. The article is searched on Googe Scholar and Pubmed.

Result: From 10 articles, 8 articles claim that there is a correlation between domestic violence and emotional adolescent. However, the remaining articles show otherwise statement.

Conclusion: From ten articles reviewed, there is a significant correlation on domestic violence as 4 articles, then violence sample is stated on 3 articles. Meanwhile, there are 2 parenting articles and just one article is focused on social control. Overall, the sample of teenager is mentioned on those articles.

Keywords: *Family; Teenager; Violence*

The Relationships of Attitudes and Work Positions on Workloads of Tomato Sorting Workers in Semanding Village

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ABSTRACT

Background: Workload is related to work capacity. One of the factors that affect the value of workload is the task of work carried out both physically and mentally.

Purpose: This research aimed to analyze the relationship of attitudes and work positions affect on the workload of tomato sorting workers in Semanding Village.

Methods: This is Descriptive analytic research techniques, using cross sectional analytic research design, to measure and observe each respondents of total sampling that consists of 12 workers of tomato sorters. The indicator used is to measure the worker workload by measuring the pulse of work.

Results: The results showed that the final condition of workload (post) are significantly higher than the initial condition of workload (pre), the value of $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.005$).

Conclusion: Based on data analysis it can be concluded that attitudes and work positions had an affect on the workload of tomato sorting workers in Semanding Village.

Keywords: *Workload; Work Attitude; Work Position*

The Role of Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPG) and Supervision in Inhibiting The Negative Impact of The Covid-19-Pandemic on Clinical and Financial Outcomes in Academic Hospital.

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ABSTRACT

Background: CPG and supervision are essential when hospitals experience a scarcity of resources. Those conditions can occur during the pandemic, on holidays, and outside working hours.

Purpose: This study aims to calculate the influence of CPG and supervision in inhibiting the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A cohort retrospective study consisted of non-COVID-19 patients in the Academic Hospital setting. Data was collected from 83,817 medical and 67,101 surgical patients. Outcomes in patients treated during the pandemic compared to before, and those treated by medical residents compared to surgical residents. The results were analyzed using SPSS26.0 and SmartPLS.v.3.2.

Results: CPG improves the clinical outcome only in surgical patients. Supervision improves clinical and financial outcomes in all patients. In medical patients, during the pandemic, CPG role in improving clinical outcomes like as before, however, improving the financial outcome was lower, while the supervision role in improving clinical and financial outcomes was better. In surgical patients, during the pandemic, CPG role in improving clinical outcomes was lower than before, however, improving the financial outcome was better, while the supervision role in improving clinical outcomes was lower, improving the financial outcome was better. This structural model study effectively predicted outcomes ($Q^2 > 0$).

Conclusion: CPG is not inhibiting the negative impact of the pandemic on the clinical outcome of all patients but inhibits the negative impact on the financial outcome of surgical patients. Supervision inhibits the negative impact of the pandemic on clinical outcomes in medical patients and the negative impact on the financial outcome of all patients. Implication: The resource scarcity in hospitals during holidays or outside working hours will remain after the pandemic. To achieve high-value-cost-consciousness care, CPG and supervision are critical

Keywords: *Clinical Practice Guidelines; Clinical Financial; COVID-19 pandemic; Outcomes; Residents; Supervision*

Undergraduate Students Coping Strategy and Stress Academic Levels of Stikes Yogyakarta Students Academic During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: Online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the teaching and learning process, which results in increased stress on students. Stress is a condition that affects a persons physical or psychological state.

Purpose: The goal of the study was to find out how STIKes Yogyakarta students dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic and how much academic stress.

Methods: This research uses a quantitative approach by using an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were students of S1 Nursing, D3 Midwifery, and S1 Hospital Administration at STIKes Yogyakarta, amounting to 169 people. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling with 118 respondents. The chi-square test is used to analyze the relationship between variables.

Results: Based on the results of the study, the stress levels of STIKes Yogyakarta students who had moderate stress levels were 85 (72.0%). There is a relationship between regular exercise coping strategies and stress levels because the P value is 0.002 0.005. There is a relationship between coping strategies to adapt to and accept the COVID-19 pandemic situation because the P value is 0.002 0.005. Based on research about the relationship between coping strategies and academic stress levels of STIKes Yogyakarta students during the COVID-19 pandemic, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between sports coping strategies and stress levels during the COVID-19

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between sports coping strategies and stress levels during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: *Coping Strategies; Health Students; Stress Levels*

University Readiness Analysis to A Green Campus: A Case Study at Respati University, Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The climate in Indonesia has changed since 1960, although scientific analysis and data are still limited. One of the efforts made by the Government to control this condition is to invite the academic community to play an active role in efforts to reduce the impact of global warming through the Green Campus program.

Purpose: Analyzing the readiness of University Respati Yogyakarta (UNRIYO) to Green Campus.

Methods: This research is located on Campus 2 UNRIYO using a mixed method approach with a case study. Measurement of readiness level using UI Green Metric with 6 main categories: Setting&Infrastructure (SI), Energy and Climate Change (EC), Waste (WS), Water (WR), Transportation (TR), and Education&Research (ED).

Results: UNRIYO on the SI indicator is at a score of 350 (proportion value 23.3%), EC score is 725 (proportion value 34.5%), WS score is 450 (25% proportional value), TR score is 0, TR score is 350 (proportion value 19.4%). Recapitulation of all these indicators shows that UNRIYO is still at a poor level in implementing the Green Campus. UNRIYO has faced many obstacles to getting to the Green Campus, such as 1) Not all of the academic community understand the concept so the carrying capacity of the green campus implementation is not strong enough. 2) The supervisory function is still weak so the implementation of the green campus is still not continuous. 3) Limited funds to realize smart building. 4) There are still no sanctions and a lack of appreciation for green campus practices. 5) The leadership commitment is still weak through policies that provide a positive environment. 7) Not yet massive Green Campus socialization, 8) Limited human resources to integrate competence towards Green Campus.

Conclusion: Needed are understanding, funding, planning, monitoring, and communication from the academic community for implementing Green Campus.

Keywords: Case Study; Green Campus; Readiness; UNRIYO;

Validity And Reliability Of The Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QoL) Instrument In Stroke Survivor Using The Rasch Model Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke can cause decreased functional abilities and psychological disorders. These disorders can affect the quality of life. Therefore, an assessment of the quality of life of stroke sufferers needs to be carried out as an evaluation in the recovery phase, which includes quality and quantity. The Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QoL) questionnaire was created to assess all domains in stroke patients

Purpose: Determine the validity and reliability of the Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QoL) research instrument.

Methods: This study used a quantitative research design. The research sample amounted to 40 stroke survivors in Kasihan, Bantul, Indonesia. The instrument to determine the quality of life of stroke survivor uses Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QoL) questionnaire. Data analysis using Winstep software version 5.2.4.0.

Results: The analysis of the Rasch model shows that the respondent's reliability index is 0.94, and the Cronbach's alpha value of 0.97. The instrument items with the highest level of difficulty are in item number 29, and the lowest level of difficulty is number 10.

Conclusion: The Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QoL) questionnaire can measure quality of life of stroke survivor.

Keywords: *Stroke Survivor; Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QoL) Questionnaire; Rasch Model Analysis Validity Reliability Instrument,*

Warm Ginger Drink to Resolve Nausea And Vomiting for First Trimester Pregnant Women at Mlati II Public Health Center Sleman Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nausea and vomiting during the 1st trimester of pregnancy is an uncomfortable sensation caused by the increase of estrogen and human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone that stimulates gastric acid. The treatment for nausea and vomiting during the 1st trimester of pregnancy can be given through non-pharmacological therapy such as ginger drink.

Purpose: To identify the effect of warm ginger drink consumption to relieve nausea and vomiting during the 1st trimester of pregnancy at the Public Health Center Mlati II.

Methods: The design of this research was Quasi-Experimental Design with the One Group Pre-test Post-test method. The sampling technique was done through the Purposive Sampling Technique in a total of 25 respondents. Respondents were given warm ginger drink for four days. The instrument used to measure nausea and vomiting of pregnant women is the PUQE-24 (Pregnancy Unique Quantification of Emesis and Nausea) questionnaire. Data were then analyzed using Wilcoxon Test.

Results: The result showed that before being intervened, the level of nausea and vomiting of 17 respondents (86,0%) was in a moderate category, and after being intervened it decreased to the light category among 16 respondents (64,0%).

Conclusion: There was an effect of warm ginger drink in relieving nausea and vomiting during the 1st trimester of pregnancy at the Public Health Centre Mlati II Sleman Yogyakarta.

Keywords: *Nausea and vomiting; Pregnant Women; Warm Ginger*