



STIKesRSHusada
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



**Kampus
Merdeka**
INDONESIA JAYA

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

265/Konf-Int/STIKes-RSHSD/XII/2023

PRESENTED TO

Yarwin Yari

As Oral Participant in

**SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN RS HUSADA
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

"GLOBAL HEALTH ISSUES FOR HEALTH CARE TRANSFORMATION IN SOCIETY 5.0"

Jakarta, December 6th - 7th 2023

CHAIRMAN OF
SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN RS HUSADA


Ellynia, S.E., M.M.

HEAD OF
COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE


Ns. Hardin La Ramba, S.Kep., M.Biomed



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International Conference Program

Global Health Issues for Healthcare Transformation in Society 5.0



2023

SEKRETARIAT

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada
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STIKes RS Husada



STIKES RS HUSADA



Rundown

2023



STIKesRS Husada
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rundown

The 1st Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada International Conference on Global Health Issues for Healthcare Transformation in Society 5.0

Time		Description
Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7	Duraton (Minutes)	
Day 1: Wednesday 6 th , 2023		
07.00 – 08.00 AM	60’	Registration
08.00 – 08.25 AM	10’	Opening MC Febrina Putri, A.Md.Kep
	5’	National Anthem of Indonesia Raya
	5’	Report from Head of Committee
	5’	Greetings from the Chairman of School of Health Sciences Husada Hospital then open The International Conference Ellynia, S.E., M.M
08.25 – 08.35 AM	10’	Signature of MoU with the overseas Institutes
08.35 – 08.55 AM	20’	Session I Ir. Budi Gunadi Sadikin, CHFC., CLU Represented by Director General of Provisions, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Dra. Oos Fatimah, M.Kes “Global Health and Strategy in Facing the Challenges of Transformation 5.0” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
08.55 – 09.15 AM	15’	Q & A Session dan Discussion + documentation
09. 15 – 09. 30 AM	15’	Session II Ns. Ressa Andriyani Utami, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.Kom “The Role of Information Communications Technology (ICT) in Nursing Education” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
09.35 – 10.00 AM	25’	Q & A Session dan Discussion + documentation
10.00 – 10.25 AM	25’	Session III Eliza Binti Hafiz, BSpSc (Hons)., M.Physio., DIP_KEKC., PhD “The Role of Physiotherapy in Facing Transformation 5.0”

Time		Description
Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7	Duraton (Minutes)	
		Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
10.30 – 10.50 AM	20'	Q & A Session dan Discussion + documentation
10.50 – 11.15 AM	25'	Session IV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sanglar Polnok, RN., MSN “Technology & Teaching Innovations in Nursing Education” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
11.15 – 11.35 AM	20'	Q & A Session dan Discussion + documentation
11.35 – 12.35 AM	60'	Isoma
12.30 – 13.00 PM	30'	Preparation to enter Zoom Meeting for Oral Presentation
13.00 – 15.15 PM	135'	Oral Presentation Room 1 Fasilitator: Jehan Puspa Sari, M.Kep Room 2 Shinta Prawitasari, M.Kep
Day 2 : Thursday 7th December, 2023		
08.00 – 08.15 AM	15'	Preparation to enter Zoom Meeting
08.15 – 08.45 AM	25'	Session I Dr. Triseu Setianingsih, S.K.M., M.K.M “The Role of Health Administration in the Era of Health Transformation” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
08.45 – 09.00 AM	15'	Q & A Session
09.00 – 09.30 AM	30'	Session II Prof. Dr. Nursalam, M.Nurs. (Hons) “Nursing Clinical Education Berbasis Digitalization Transformative Learning Theory” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
09.30 – 09.55 AM	15'	Q & A Session and Discussion + documentation
09.55 – 10.10 AM	15'	Session III Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elizabeth C. Baua, RN., MSN., DNE., DNS “Global Healthcare: Policies & Issues” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd

Time		Description
Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7	Duraton (Minutes)	
10.10 – 10.25 AM	15'	Q & A Session
10.25 – 10.40 AM	15'	Session IV Ilham Fatria, SST. FT., M.Sc “Importance of Physiotherapy in Society” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
10.40 – 10. 50 AM	10'	Break and Avertisement
10.50 – 11.05 AM	15'	Session V Ns. Sarah Geltri Harahap, S.Kep., M.K.M “Public Acceptance of Digital Health Services” Moderator Ludovikus, M.Pd
11.05 – 11.25 AM	30'	Q & A Session and Discussion + Documentation
11.25 – 11. 30 AM	5'	Break and Advertisement
11.30 – 13.00 PM	30'	Preparation to enter Zoom Meeting for Oral presentation
13.00 – 15.15 PM	135'	Oral presentation Room 1 Ns. Ernawati, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.An Room 2 Tri Setyaningsih, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.J



Zoom Setting For Oral Presentation

2023



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Zoom Setting For Oral Presentation

The 1st Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada International Conference on Global Health Issues for Healthcare Transformation in Society 5.0

DAY I

Wednesday 6th December 2023

1. Room I

Ns. Jehan Puspasari, M.Kep

No	Name	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)	Note
1	Ulfa Nur Rohmah	13.00 – 13.15	Oral Presentation
2	Fendy Yesayas	13.15 – 13.30	
3	Ribka S Panjaitan	13.30 – 13.45	
4	Veronica Yeni Rahmawati	13.45 – 14.00	
5	Ressa Andriyani Utami	14.00 – 14.15	
6	Devi Harminta	14.15 – 14.30	
7	Afrizal Fauziansyah	14.30 – 14.45	
8	Endang Suryani	14.45 – 15.00	

2. Room 2

Ns. Ernawati, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.An

No	Name	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)	Note
1	Yurita Mailintina	13.00 – 13.15	Oral Presentation
2	Sarah Geltri Harahap	13.15 – 13.30	
3	Ria Efkelin	13.30 – 13.45	
4	Ludovikus	13.45 – 14.00	
5	Kristoforus Marselinus	14.00 – 14.15	
6	Amriati Mutmainna	14.15 – 14.30	
7	Annisa Cipta Nabila	14.30 – 14.45	
8	Dinda Tri Lestari	14.45 – 15.00	
9	Hana Febriyanti	15.00 – 15.15	

DAY 2

Thursday, 7th December 2023

1. Room I

Shinta Prawitasari, M.Kep

No	Name	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)	Note
1	Dian Fitria	13.00 – 13.15	Oral Presentation
2	Hardin La Ramba	13.15 – 13.30	
3	Yarwin Yari	13.30 – 13.45	
4	Erningsih Tosepu	13.45 – 14.00	
5	Zulfiah	14.00 – 14.15	
6	Helitty Helitty	14.15 – 14.30	
7	I Putu Juni Andika	14.30 – 14.45	
8	Junaidin	14.45 – 15.00	
9	Miftahudin Sigit	15.00 – 15.15	

2. Room 2

Ns. Tri Setyaningsih, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.J

No	Nama	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)	Note
1	Ratu Chairunnisa	13.00 – 13.15	Oral Presentation
2	Khalida Ziah Sibualamu	13.15 – 13.30	
3	Rizqa Wahdini	13.30 – 13.45	
4	Nurul Idayani	13.45 – 14.00	
5	Reisy Tane	14.00 – 14.15	
6	Sitti Zakiyyah Putri	14.15 – 14.30	
7	Sukardin	14.30 – 14.45	
8	Vivi Retno Intening	14.45 – 15.00	
9	Lida Fauzia	15.00 – 15.15	



Concurrent Sessions

2023



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Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada
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Concurrent Sessions

The 1st Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada International Conference on Global Health Issues for Healthcare Transformation in Society 5.0

Day 1 Wednesday 6 th December 2023			
ZOOM 1 (ROOM 1)			
Presenter	Science	Topic	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)
Ulfa Nur Rohmah	Nursing	Strategies for Improving the Respiratory System in COPD Patients Through Complementary Therapies	13.00 – 13.15
Fendy Yesayas	Nursing	Case Study: Effectiveness Of Implementing Positioning On The Incident Of Decubitus In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients	13.15 – 13.30
Ribka S Panjaitan	Nursing	Scoping Review Of Behavioral Theory Based Intervention In Promoting Knowledge And Breast Self Examination (BSE) Among Woman	13.30 – 13.45
Veronica Yeni Rahmawati	Nursing	The Relationship between Marriage Satisfaction and Anxiety of Pregnant Women in Facing Childbirth in Indonesia	13.45 – 14.00
Ressa Andriyani Utami	Nursing	The Relationship between the Implementation of Health Care Functions and Family Resilience during the Covid 19 Pandemic in Indonesia	14.00 – 14.15
Devi Harminta	Nursing	The Use of Social Media and Sexual Behaviors that Are At Risks of HIV Transmission: A Scoping Review	14.15 – 14.30
Afrizal Fauziansyah	Fisioterapi	The Effect of Eccentric Exercise On Increasing Quadriceps Muscle Strength in Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injuries: Literature Review	14.30 – 14.45
Endang Suryani	Nursing	The Effects of Wound Care Management on Changes in Collagen Level as a Predictor of Wound Healing in Breast Cancer Patient	14.45 – 15.00
ZOOM 2 (ROOM 2)			
Presenter	Science	Topic	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)
Yurita Mailintina	Health Adminiistration	The Influence Of Critical Thinking Of Health Administration Students In Responding To The Challenges Of The Industrial Revolution 4.0	13.00 – 13.15
Sarah Geltri Harahap	Health Adminiistration	Factors Associated With Mental Health Among Nurse During The Pandemic Covid-19 In Bekasi	13.15 – 13.30
Ria Efkelin	Health Adminiistration	The Relationship Between The Performance of Administrative Staff and The Quality of Health Services at The Koja Regional General Hospital in 2023	13.30 – 13.45
Ludovikus	Health Adminiistration	The Relationship Between Extracurricular Activities With Academic Performance for the College Students at Stikes RS Husada: A Quantitative Study	13.45 – 14.00

Kristoforus Marselinus	Public Health	The Difference Between Treatment Passive Rom and Treatment Body Vibration (TBV) for Range of Motion Non-Independent Eldery at Panti Werdha Melania Pademangan in Indonesia	14.00 – 14.15
Amriati Mutmainna	Nursing	The Relationship Between Menopause and Sexuality Function Disorders For Women in The Kassi-Kassi Public Health Center	14.15 – 14.30
Annisa Cipta Nabila	Industrial Technic	Time series forecasting for blood supply chain (Study case : DI Yogyakarta)	14.30 – 14.45
Dinda Tri Lestari	Nutrition Science	The Influence of Nutrition Training towards Knowledge of Health Workers at Community Health Center in Jeneponto District	14.45 – 15.00
Hana Febriyanti	Nursing	Effect Of A Booklet Media On Increasing The Knowledge Of Complementary Feeding Among Mothers In South Tangerang	15.00 – 15.15

Day 2
Thursday, 7th December 2023

ZOOM 1 (ROOM 1)

Presenter	Science	Topic	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)
Dian Fitria	Nursing	Exploring the Relationship Between Anxiety, Quality of Life, and Sleep Quality Among Individuals with Low Self-Esteem in a Community Setting.	13.00 – 13.15
Hardin La Ramba	Nursing	Nursing Student Perceptions of Disaster Preparedness in Indonesia	13.15 – 13.30
Yarwin Yari	Nursing	Explorative Study of Community First Aid Knowledge in Accidents	13.30 – 13.45
Erningsih Tosepu	Nursing	Identification of Electronic-Based Nursing Care Documentation Systems in Hospitals: Scoping Review	13.45 – 14.00
Zulfiah	Nursing	Challenges in Implementation Community Health Nursing : A Scoping Review	14.00 – 14.15
Heltty Heltty	Nursing	Insomnia Management in a Nursing Care Model Based on Human Becoming Theory And Self-Care Deficit Theory of Nursing Can Reduce Kardiovaskular Disease Risk	14.15 – 14.30
I Putu Juni Andika	Nursing	Effect Of Teaching Basic Life Support (BHD) Virtual Simulation On Nursing Education : A Syatematic Review	14.30 – 14.45
Junaidin	Medical Laboratory	Analisis of Examination of The Number Ofplatbocytes And Leukocytes In Malaria Patients In The Working Area of The Doom Health Center	14.45 – 15.00
Miftahudin Sigit	Fisioterapi	The Effect of Open Kinetic Chain Exercise and Close Kinetic Chain Exercise on Strength Quadriceps Femoris Muscle Post Anterior Cruciate Ligament Surgery in Terms of Age	15.00 – 15.15

ZOOM 2 (ROOM 2)

Presenter	Science	Topic	Indonesian Time Zone UTC/GMT +7 (WIB)
Ratu Chairunnisa	Fisioterapi	The Relationship Between The Work Posture Of	13.00 – 13.15

		Computer Users And Musculoskeletal Complaints In East City of Jakarta Logistics Staff	
Khalida Ziah Sibualamu	Nursing	Training on The Early Detection of Emotional Behavior Disorders and ADHD for Preschool Teachers Using Audiovisual Media	13.15 – 13.30
Rizqa Wahdini	Nursing	Factors Affecting The Length Of Stay For Covid-19 Sufferers With Cormobid Hypertension	13.30 – 13.45
Nurul Idayani	Nursing	The Effect of Education Based on Integrated Behavior Model (IBM) on Breast Cancer Early Detection Behavior in Women of Childbearing Age: Research Protocol	13.45 – 14.00
Reisy Tane	Maternity	Kompres Daun Kubis Dingin Efektif Terhadap Penurunan Intensitas Nyeri Dan Pembengkakan Payudara Pada Ibu Post Partum Di Klinik Citra Marindal Tahun 2023	14.00 – 14.15
Sitti Zakiyyah Putri	Nursing	Parenting Styles as an Effort to Prevent Sexual Violence in School-Aged Children : Literatur Review	14.15 – 14.30
Sukardin	Nursing	The Differences Between the Influence of Health Education Using Offline and Online Animated Videos on The Level of Family Knowledge About Early Prevention of Tuberculosis in West Lombok	14.30 – 14.45
Vivi Retno Intening	Nursing	Evaluation Of The Implementation Of Patient-Centered Care (Pcc) At Type C Private Hospital	14.45 – 15.00
Liza Fauzia	Nursing	Psychometric Testing of the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) Questionnaire In Indonesian Nurse	15.00 – 15.15



Abstract

Topics:

- Nursing Science
- Health Administration
- Physiotherapy
- Public Health
- Maternity
- Industrial Technic
- Nutrition Science
- Medical Laboratory

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NURSING SCIENCE

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN COPD PATIENTS THROUGH COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES

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Abstract

Background: Complementary therapies have now become part of innovations that play a role in COPD patients so that they become essential as treatment supporters that have benefits, especially in improving the respiratory system, especially in COPD patients who return after exacerbations. **Objectives:** This study aims to determine strategies in improving the respiratory system in COPD patients through comprehensive therapy. **Methods:** Selection of articles using PRISMA guidelines using databases in the form of Scopus, CINAHL, Cochrane, ProQuest so that a narrative review is formed. The criteria for eligible articles include RCT or non-RCT with pre-test and post-test design, published between 2018-2023, full text, English, not considering control group, not studies related to primary intervention with drugs to treat diseases and complications. **Results:** The results obtained in this study after adjusting to the study criteria were 9 feasible articles. Complementary therapies in COPD patients can include breathing techniques, suppression techniques, music therapy, energy muscle techniques, and pulmonary rehabilitation. The complementary therapies in the study had almost mostly an impact on improving the respiratory system status of COPD patients **Conclusion:** Complementary therapy of COPD patients can be a holistic approach that must be a concern that can be implemented into various stages of treatment of COPD patients by involving multidisciplinary teams so that there is defense and improvement of the respiratory system

Keywords: *Complementary Therapy, Respiratory System, COPD*

CASE STUDY: EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING POSITIONING ON THE INCIDENT OF DECUBITUS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: Decubitus, too known as wound press or wound lie down, is damage on skin And network underneath consequence excessive pressure or friction in certain areas on body, esp for they are limited move in long time. Prevention decubitus involve change position in a way regular, use pillow or tool buffer specifically, guarding cleanliness skin, and ensure patient get adequate nutrition. **Objectives:** Research This aim for give description care nursing on patient hypertension in environment family, with focus on application compress warm For lighten up painful And fulfil need safe And comfortable. giving position given every 2 hours and 4 hours. **Methods:** A studies case done with involve analysis descriptive for 2 patients in 3 days. **Results:** After done application giving position for 3 days, observed patient 1 did not showing symptom decubitus form redness, swelling, changes color skin , attachment on skin and pain or no comfortable, meanwhile patient 2 did not showing symptom decubitus form redness, change color skin and pain or no comfortable. **Conclusion:** With give care nursing expected patient can still use giving position as non pharmacological methods For prevent happen decubitus in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients..

Keywords: *Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Decubitus, Giving Position*

SCOPING REVIEW OF BEHAVIORAL THEORY BASED INTERVENTION IN PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE AND BREAST SELF EXAMINATION (BSE) AMONG WOMAN

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Abstract

Background : Breast cancer can be recognized by the presence of lumps in the breast. Prevention that can be done is by BSE. The implementation of BSE is influenced by behavioral awareness as a change in health behavior and the maintenance of healthy behavior. Many theories have been introduced to explain how to shape human behavior towards positive behavior for their health. **Objective :** Identify and analyze the application of behavioral theory-based interventions in promoting knowledge and BSE among women. **Methods :** This study uses a scoping review method. A comprehensive search strategy was carried out using database such as Pubmed, Ebsco, and science direct. The inclusions criteria are literature discussing breast cancer, theory based intervention, BSE behavior, full text, in English and published in the 2011-2021 timeframe. **Results :** Based on the search result, 15 articles met the analysis criteria. The results of the review show that application of behavioral theory based intervention can increase women's knowledge and participation in BSE as an effort to prevent breast cancer. The application of theory-based behavioral interventions often used is the Health Belief Model. The determinants of the success of theory based behavioral interventions in increasing women's participation in BSE are knowledge, benefits, education and barriers. **Conclusion :** This scoping review shows that behavioral theory based interventions increase womens knowledge and participation in BSE as an effort to prevent breast cancer. This research can help identify ways to increase women's participation in BSE.

Keywords : *Breast cancer, BSE, Health Behavior Theory, Woman*

MARITAL SATISFACTION AND PREGNANT WOMEN'S ANXIETY IN FACING CHILDBIRTH

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Abstract

Background: The birth process is interpreted by a mother as a difficult process and full of struggle in bringing a new person into the world. This causes anxiety for pregnant women regarding the birth process that will be undertaken. **Objectives:** This study aims to determine the relationship between marital satisfaction and pregnant women's anxiety in facing childbirth. **Methods:** This research is a descriptive analytical design using a cross sectional method. The sample used in this research was the number of pregnant women in the Central Jakarta area with a sample size of 110 people. The research instrument used the Pregnancy Related Anxiety Questionnaire-Revised 2 (PRAQ-2) questionnaire and the Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) questionnaire. In this study, data analysis used the Spearman Rho test. **Results:** The results of this study show that there is a significant relationship between marital satisfaction and anxiety about facing childbirth (p value=0.036). Marital satisfaction has a fairly large influence on pregnant women's anxiety in facing childbirth in the moderate category (R Square=0.051). Meanwhile, age, parity status and family income were not related to anxiety in pregnancy (p value=0.642; 0.954; 0.576). **Conclusion:** The results of this study provide an explanation that satisfaction in marriage is a predictor of anxiety in facing childbirth. The role of the maternity nurse is to be able to take preventive measures to reduce the heavy or excessive anxiety of pregnant women in facing childbirth through mentoring and counseling programs together with the family, especially the husband.

Keywords: *Marital Satisfaction, Anxiety, Pregnant Woman*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE FUNCTIONS AND FAMILY RESILIENCE DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Background: The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government revealed that family clusters dominate the spread of Covid-19 cases in Jakarta. This family cluster contributed significantly to the increase in COVID-19 cases. Family clusters have a 10-fold higher risk of transmission compared to other clusters such as office and market clusters. The family has a role and function to carry out health care for each family member. This family health care function is very important in shaping the human being as a central point in nursing services. Healthy family members will form a resilient and healthy family. So it is very important to set the family as a target to improve health, including care for the prevention and handling of Covid-19.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the relationship between the implementation of family health care functions and family reliability during the Covid 19 pandemic. **Methods:** The design of this study is a correlation study with the type of *analytical correlation* research through a *cross sectional study approach*. **Results:** The results of the bivariate analysis can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between health care function and family resilience in respondents ($p = 0.001$). The results of the multivariate analysis can be concluded that respondents who have a high income have a 15,897 times chance of having good family reliability compared to those who have a low income. **Conclusion** The family needs to improve the function of family health care where the family must recognize health problems experienced by family members.

Keywords: Covid 19 Pandemic, Family health care function, Family nursing function, Family resilience

THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS THAT ARE AT RISKS OF HIV TRANSMISSION: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Social media has become an intermediary for sexual behavior, posing a risk of HIV transmission. The development of existing social media-based HIV prevention interventions has not yielded effective results. This is the rationale for conducting a scoping review. **Objective:** This Scoping Review aims to delineate the correlation between social media usage and risky sexual behavior contributing to the spread of HIV. **Method:** The research design employs a Scoping Review. The search strategy utilizes the PCC framework, comprising population: social media users, concept: risky sexual behavior, and context: social media. Articles published between 2014 and 2022 in English and available in full-text. Article search using electronic databases and search engines such as PubMed, CINAHL, Science Direct, SageJournal, E-Journal Springer, and Google Scholar. The research protocol follows the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Guideline based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist. Data extracted and analyzed using thematic analysis. **Results:** The search yields 1,734 articles, with 675 duplications. For full-text availability and publication year, 79 articles were obtained. Based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, 26 articles. The Scoping Review results reveal a connection between social media use and risky sexual behavior identified on 10 types of social media platforms (Bluead, Tinder, Grindr, Facebook, Jack'd, Scruff, Adam4Adam, Twitter, Instagram, and WeChat). Risky sexual behaviors are predominantly characterized by condomless anal sex, with sexual orientation mainly being LGBT. **Conclusion:** The intervention took the form of placing advertisements on sexual intercourse education using the 'ABCD' method and providing information on HIV service providers in Indonesia. This ensured that survivors at high risk of HIV received the information they needed.

Keywords: *HIV Infection, Risky Sexual Behaviors, Social Media*

THE EFFECTS OF WOUND CARE MANAGEMENT ON CHANGES IN COLLAGEN LEVEL AS A PREDICTOR OF WOUND HEALING IN BREAST CANCER PATIENT

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Abstract

Background : Complications of breast cancer wound occurrence. Wound care management still varies greatly, resulting in worsening of the wound condition until death. Collagen-III is an indicator of wound healing. High collagen-III can accelerate wound healing. **Objective**: This study aims to determine the effect of wound washing containing *aloevera*, *zinc cream* and alginate in breast cancer wound care on changes in collagen-III levels as an indicator of wound healing. **Methods**: This study used *an experimental quasy design with a pre-test post-test control group design*. The study population was breast cancer wound patients treated at RSPTN Unhas. Patients will be divided into two groups, namely the intervention group will be given wound washing containing *aloevera*, *zinc*, *epithelial cream*, alginate, the control group will be given wound washing with NaCl, *Framisetin Sulfate*, Sterile Gauze. **Results** : It is expected that breast cancer wound care management by washing wounds containing *aloevera*, *zinc cream* dressings and alginate in the intervention group can reduce collagen levels-III. **Conclusion**: Collagen-III levels increased in the intervention group given wound care management with wound washing containing *aloevera*, *zinc cream*, *epithelial gel*, *alginate compared to the control group given wound washing with NaCl*, Framicetin Sulfate, Sterile Gauze

Keyword : *Wound Breast Cancer, Collagen-Iii, Wound Care Management*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENOPAUSE AND SEXUAL FUNCTION DISORDERS FOR WOMEN IN THE KASSI-KASSI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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Afiliation: Nani Hasanuddin College of Health Science

Abstract

Background: Menopause is not a health disorder. Menopause is a life process that every woman experiences. Menopause is a transition process from a productive period to a non-productive period caused by a decrease in the hormone estrogen and progesterone. **Objectives:** This study aimed to determine the relationship between menopause and sexual dysfunction for women. **Methods:** The research method used a type of analytical quantitative research with a cross sectional approached to see whether there is a relationship between menopause and impaired sexual function for women in the Kassi-Kassi Public Health Center. The population in this study was menopausal women in the Kassi-Kassi Public Health Center, totaling 1,246 people with a total sample of 64 people. Data collection used a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Chi Square Test with a value ($\alpha = 0.005$). **Results:** the research results that the researchers got for the Chi Square Test between menopause and sexual dysfunction showed a very significant relationship $0.001 < 0.005$. This means that there was a relationship between menopause and impaired sexual function for women in the Kassi-Kassi Public Health Center in 2023. The results of this study saw the presence of levels of the hormone estrogen in the body related to neurotransmitters including endorphins which are brain chemical systems that function to influence pain perception, body temperature, blood pressure, memory and sexual behavior. **Conclusions:** Endorphins are very responsive to fluctuations in estrogen and progesterone levels. During menopause, endorphin levels decrease, which causes sexual dysfunction.

Keywords : *Sexual Function Disorders, Menopause, Menopausal Women*

EFFECT OF A BOOKLET MEDIA ON INCREASING THE KNOWLEDGE OF COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING AMONG MOTHERS IN SOUTH TANGERANG

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Afiliation: Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Banten

Abstract

Background: Nutritional issues among toddlers remain a serious problem in Indonesia. The age of 6–24 months is a critical period in the growth and development of toddlers. Furthermore, children aged 12–23 months were more likely to meet complementary foods (e.g., minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet) than those younger, indicating that the older the child is, the greater the possibility of them meeting minimum complementary foods. Therefore, understanding complementary foods among mothers is essential for meeting the nutritional needs of children aged 6–11 months. **Objectives:** To compare mothers' knowledge about complementary foods for children aged 6–11 months in the intervention and control groups in South Tangerang. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental study with a pretest-posttest control group design was conducted from August to September 2022. The total sample is 40 respondents who were randomly assigned to an intervention (n=20) or control group (n=20). **Results:** The mean scores in the intervention group before and after receiving the booklet are 50.5 and 75.5, respectively. This implies a significant difference between complementary food knowledge mothers in the pre-test and post-test (p-value 0.05). On the other hand, the control group's mean value did not change significantly (pre-test 51.5 and post-test 50.5; p-value >0.05). **Conclusion:** The present results suggest that the booklet intervention had an impact on increasing mothers' understanding of complementary foods.

Keyword: *Booklet, Children, Complementary feeding, Mother's knowledge*

NURSING STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Background: Disaster preparedness is the most important part of disaster management. Nursing students as prospective nursing staff are required to know to understand disaster management preparedness.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the perception of nursing students about disaster preparedness.

Methods: The design of this study was quantitative with a *crossectional-descriptive* approach. Sampling used in the study using Non-Probability Sampling technique. Data analysis is carried out using a computer application Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) program (Mean, median, modus, max, min, Range, SD, variance, dan Std. Deviation). **Results:** Based on variable X1, the results of the regression test show that variable X1 has a positive regression coefficient with a value of $b = 0.106$. Based on variable X2, the results of the regression test show that variable X2 has a positive regression coefficient with a value of $b = 0.029$. **Conclusions:** The research finding is that nursing students have a positive perception of disaster preparedness. Therefore, the learning design in the disaster nursing course in the nursing education curriculum continues to be improved. This is done as an effort to increase students' understanding as prospective nurses who are always swift in dealing with disasters.

Keywords: *Perception, Student Nursing, Preparedness, Disaster*

EXPLORATIVE STUDY OF COMMUNITY FIRST AID KNOWLEDGE IN ACCIDENTS

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Abstract

Background: Emergency nursing is important in nursing science. There is a concept in emergency nursing known as First Aid Measures. First aid is an effort to help and temporarily care for accident victims before getting more perfect help from doctors or other health workers. The World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020 said that accidental injuries are still the leading cause of death and disability among adolescents. Providing fast and appropriate help to patients who need help prevents the victim's condition from getting worse. **Objective:** In this study, researchers wanted to explore first aid knowledge in accidents in East Cempaka Putih Village. **Method:** The results of interviews with 6 participants indicated that participants' knowledge of first aid was still lacking, while knowledge of first aid was important, so that people who had less knowledge needed to follow up. From the data obtained related to experience in first aid that is not appropriate for participants, it is influenced by the lack of information and experience related to handling actions for handling accidents. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is that the knowledge of participants is still in the category of lacking, it is influenced by the lack of information obtained by the community. In the experience of first aid in the average community has a poor experience in doing first aid, it is because they do not have enough knowledge in doing first aid.

Keywords: Accident, Experience and First Aid

IDENTIFICATION OF ELECTRONIC-BASED NURSING CARE DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS IN HOSPITALS: SCOPING REVIEW

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Afiliation : Nursing Study Program

Abstrak

Background: Nursing documentation is often found to be incomplete and unjustified and even tends to be ignored because completing nursing care documentation requires a lot of time to write so it takes up the nurse's time in nursing care. **Objective:** This scoping review aims to identify electronic-based nursing care documentation systems in several hospitals: their forms and features. **Methods:** The method for compiling this scoping review was based on the Arksey and O'Malley scoping review framework. To optimize reporting and increase precision a systematic review and meta-analysis extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-SCR) was used. We use a five-stage scoping review framework. **Results:** Of the 1,466 articles screened and analyzed, articles that were relevant in this study by considering the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 6 articles were included in this study. Successfully identified several electronic-based nursing care documentation systems in hospitals, where each article reviewed had a different name in terms of form and features, namely: EHR, EMR, Electronic Nursing Information Management System, and ECNDS. **Conclusion:** Implementation of an electronic documentation system can improve the quality of nursing care documentation, improve the quality of nursing services, and improve patient safety.

Keywords: Nurse, Electronic Nursing Care Documentation, Hospital

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING : A SCOPING REVIEW

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Afiliation : Nursing Study Program

Abstrak

Background: Increasing life expectancy and rising costs of long-term hospital care have prompted global healthcare systems to offer community health nursing. However, the healthcare system faces many challenges in community health nursing. This study aims to review the challenges in community health nursing. **Methods:** This scoping review was carried out to collect information from research conducted in various countries. Articles obtained from search engines Pudmed, ScienceDirect, Willey, ProQuest, and Google Scholar from 2013 to 2023 which were carried out using the Scoping Review Frameworks by Arkey and O'Malley. **Results:** Of the 331 relevant articles with titles and abstracts, 6 articles met the criteria. The research results show that the challenge in implementing community health nursing is ineffective management, lack of human resources, nursing competence, inadequate health facilities and infrastructure support, low salaries, geographical barriers, and unsupportive community relations. **Conclusion:** The results of the study showed that diverse challenges exist in community health nursing, considering that community health nursing play an important role in providing primary health care and community based care. Low community nurse staffing levels negatively impact health service delivery and outcomes. Community health nurses can improve health if developed, organized, and supported with the right tools and policies. Various challenges in providing community health nursing services require coordination and preparation of comprehensive and accurate programs.

Keywords: *Challenges, Community Health Nursing, Implementation, Nursing*

INSOMNIA MANAGEMENT IN A NURSING CARE MODEL BASED ON HUMAN BECOMING THEORY AND SELF-CARE DEFICIT THEORY OF NURSING CAN REDUCE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK

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Abstract

Background: Background Insomnia is defined as difficulty initiating and/or maintaining sleep that lasts for 2 weeks or more. About 30% of adults report one or more symptoms of insomnia. Insomnia is related to cardiovascular disorders. Men with insomnia and difficulty initiating sleep have a higher risk of cardiovascular death. **Objectives:** This research was designed to determine the effect of insomnia management in a nursing care model based on human becoming theory and self-care deficit theory of nursing on reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease. **Methods:** This research was a quasi-experimental study carried out in two hospitals. A total of 74 respondents were selected using the convenience sampling method and divided into 2 groups. Respondents in the intervention group received insomnia management contained in the nursing care model based on human becoming theory and self-care deficit theory of nursing for 4 weeks. **Results:** Measurements of blood pressure and blood glucose levels as indicators of cardiovascular disease risk were carried out before and after the intervention. Results Insomnia management in this nursing care model significantly reduced the risk of cardiovascular disease in the intervention group ($p < .001$). There was a decrease in blood pressure and blood glucose levels after the intervention in the intervention group. **Conclusion:** The application of insomnia management in this nursing care model can reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease. This can be used as a guide for nurses and patients in managing insomnia as an effort to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: *Insomnia, Human becoming theory, Self-care deficit theory, Cardiovascular disease*

EFFECT OF TEACHING BASIC LIFE SUPPORT (BHD) VIRTUAL SIMULATION ON NURSING EDUCATION : A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background: Certain training programs, like Basic Life Support (BLS) training, must change to comply with the new social and physical distancing policies. Health care workers, including nursing students, may benefit from Virtual Simulation, instruction, in order to help them meet the Basic Life Support (BLS) competencies. **Objectives:** The purpose of this systematic review is to investigate the efficacy of virtual simulation learning in the Basic Life Support (BLS) curriculum for nursing students. **Methods:** The research strategy is carried out using Google Scholar, PubMed, Web of Science, and Sciene Direct for the years 2018 through 2023 with comprehensive English and Indonesian text. This passage refers to PRISMA. The initial study yielded 5674 studies, of which 15 were eventually submitted. **Results:** demonstrates the emergence of a new virtual simulation learning model that is combined with video-based instruction. During the course of the eight-hour intervention up to two weeks, several indicators of improvement were noted, including resiliency, self-efficacy, understanding, sikap, keterampilan, and ability to perform resuscitation. In addition, three articles with statistically significant results indicate that the campuran model of teaching math is more effective when combined with e-learning websites and computer-based simulations. Three articles discuss that, out of the four campuran learning models, the most effective parameter is the understanding capacity. **Conclusion:** This indicates that BLS training must use a virtual simulation learning model that uses infrastructure, facilities, and training modules as pertimbangan.

Keywords: *Basic Life Support, Virtual Simulation, Nursing Students*

TRAINING ON THE EARLY DETECTION OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AND ADHD FOR PRESCHOOL TEACHERS USING AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA

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Abstract

Background: Preschool teachers also contribute to the early detection of emotional behavior problems, as well as ADHD, in pre-school children. The detection aims to elevate the quality of child development. However, we identified several challenges among teachers; such as inadequate knowledge and skills in implementing these detections. Therefore, training in these areas should be provided to preschool teachers. **Objectives:** The research aims to observe the effect of the training program of the early detection of emotional behavior problems using audiovisual media on the knowledge and skills of preschool teachers. **Methods:** This was quasi-experiment research using a non-equivalent control group design. The research was conducted in 58 preschool teachers. The groups were made using a purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed using independent t-test and mann-whitney test. **Results:** The use of audiovisual learning media was proven effective to elevate the mean score of knowledge ($p < 0.001$) and skill (early ADHD detection ($p = 0.009$); early detection of emotional behavior problems ($p < 0.001$)). **Conclusion:** A training program using audiovisual media was more effective to elevate respondents' knowledge and skill in terms of early detection of emotional behavior problems and ADHD in pre-school children than that using booklet media. We recommended to future researchers using audiovisual media concern the learning video duration.

Keywords: *Early detection of emotional behavior disorders and ADHD; preschool teacher; training.*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LENGTH OF STAY FOR COVID-19 SUFFERERS WITH CORMOBID HYPERTENSION

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Abstract

Background: Cormobid, one of the aggravating factors for COVID-19 sufferers, is hypertension. Therefore, cormobid COVID-19 sufferers can have a longer length of stay. **Objectives:** Thus, the researcher did a study at Soedarso Hospital in Pontianak City to find out what makes COVID-19 sufferers with hypertension cormobid stay in the hospital longer. **Methods:** The study used a retrospective design with a total sampling method of 204 data (15 March 2021 - 30 April 2022). Data analysis using Spearman test and ETA Correlation. **Results:** The Spearman test showed that there was a relationship between age (P-value 0.000, $r = 0.255$), leukocytes (P-value 0.000, $r = 0.513$), symptoms of COVID-19 (P-value 0.000, $r = 0.592$), cormobid (P-value 0.002, $r = 0.300$) with length of hospitalization. The ETA test showed a relationship between sex (F table > F result, $3.89 > 8.14$) and length of stay. Symptoms of covid-19 are the most related to the standard coefficient of beta 2,559. **Conclusion:** Factors affecting the length of stay for Covid-19 sufferers are age, gender, leukocytes, symptoms, and cormobid. However, the dominant factor for Covid-19 sufferers is the symptoms of Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid – 19, Lenght of Stay, Hypertension

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION BASED ON *INTEGRATED BEHAVIOR MODEL (IBM)* ON BREAST CANCER EARLY DETECTION BEHAVIOR IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE: RESEARCH PROTOCOL

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Afiliation : Master of Nursing Program

Abstract

Background: Health education and the use of theory are closely related to reducing high-risk disease behavior including breast cancer if it cannot be detected early, interventions in women of childbearing age are needed to avoid the risk of breast cancer incidence, practicing early detection, one of which is easy to do, namely SADARI as a preventive behavior should be evidence-based using health behavior theory models are more successful because they incorporate important elements that can change behavior. The *Integrated Behaviour Model* is applied to understand how interventions can work to improve early detection behavior change. **Objective:** This study is to determine the effect of education on breast cancer early detection behavior in women of childbearing age with the *Integrated Behaviour Model* approach. **Methods:** The design used was Quasy Experiment with pretest-posttest. Using 80 samples divided into two groups, namely the intervention group and the control group. **Results:** Data will be collected and analyzed between January-March. The results of the study are expected that education based on the *Integrated Behaviour Model* can change the behavior of early detection of breast cancer in women of childbearing age routinely doing SADARI if the results are influential. **Conclusion:** Increased knowledge, beliefs, and positive attitudes of women of childbearing age tend to be more proactive in conducting early detection of breast cancer such as Sadari.

Keywords: *Education, Integrated Behavior Model, Early Detection of Breast Cancer, Women of Childbearing Age*

PARENTING STYLES AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

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Abstract

Background: Child abuse has become a very serious global problem. According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen-PPPA), in the period 1 January-27 September 2023 there were 19,593 cases of violence recorded throughout Indonesia. **Objective:** This research aims to identify strategies for preventing sexual abuse of children that can be implemented by parents. **Methods:** The method is a literature review, which involves analysis of existing literature. database searches involving Google Scholar, Science Direct, and PubMed. The data used is secondary data originating from previous research, such as journal articles published at national and international levels. **Result:** The results of the study selection can be depicted in a flow diagram "Based on the results of literature searches through publications in three databases, namely Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and Pubmed. And use keywords that have been adjusted. Search for articles or journals using the following keywords: parenting OR sexual abuse prevention; parenting AND sexual abuse., researchers found 385 articles that matched these keywords. Then, after checking the articles, there were 25 duplicate articles, so these articles were excluded, and 360 articles remained. Then the researchers carried out screening based on the title (n = 304), abstract (n = 38), and full text (n = 18) whose themes were adjusted to the themes of the literature review. **Conclusion:** There is a need for a systems-based approach to handling child sexual violence. An effective child protection system requires interrelated components

Keywords: *Parenting; Sexual Abuse; School Aged Children*

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION USING OFFLINE AND ONLINE ANIMATED VIDEOS ON THE LEVEL OF FAMILY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EARLY PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN WEST LOMBOK

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Abstract

Background: Tuberculosis (TBC) is still a health problem in the world. In 2020, there were 9.9 million people in the world suffering from TBC. In West Lombok the people who suffered TB were 2,513.

Objective: The aim of this research was to determine the differences between the effect of health education using offline and online animated videos on the level of family knowledge regarding early prevention of TBC in West Lombok.

Methods: The population in this study were the families of patients who had TBC. The sample was obtained using a purposive sampling technique of 40 respondents divided into 2 groups. The instrument used a questionnaire and animated video media about early prevention of TBC and conducted paired sample t-test analysis.

Result: The results of the study showed that before offline treatment, 20 respondents having knowledge: good = 3, sufficient = 12, less = 5, after treatment became good knowledge = 5, sufficient and less = 0 with a significant value of tailed a (0.001-0.05), while online before treatment it was obtained good knowledge 0, enough 15, less = 5; after treatment became good knowledge = 10, enough =10 and less = 0 with a significant value of tailed o (0.002<0.05). **Conclusion:** The conclusion of the study that there were differences in the effect of health education using offline and online animated videos on the level of family knowledge about early prevention of TBC in West Lombok.

Keywords: TBC prevention, Health Education, Level of knowledge

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT-CENTERED CARE (PCC) AT TYPE C PRIVATE HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Background: Patient-centered care, or PCC, has been recognized as a crucial pillar supporting both patient safety and healthcare quality. After PCC is put into place, it must be monitored and evaluated, and reporting or documentation must be used as a communication mechanism. To determine the effectiveness of health care implementation, an assessment system is put in place. **Objective:** To evaluate the implementation of PCC at a type C private hospital in Semarang in 2023. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive analytic design with primary data from type C private hospital in Semarang. In this study, 97 respondents—all patients—were selected using a purposive sample technique. The tool utilized is questionnaire that develop based on eight aspect of PCC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) from the hospital. **Results:** PCC evaluation based on the dimensions of choice appreciation, moral support, physical comfort, continuity and transition, coordination, and integrated patients included in the good category as many as 97 people (100%), while the dimensions of family involvement and the closest people to patients included in the good category as many as 94 people (96.9%), and the dimensions of communication, information, and patient education included in the good category as many as 72 people (74.2%). **Conclusion:** The evaluation of the implementation of patient-centered care (PCC) in inpatient care at a type C private hospital in Semarang Hospital in 2023 is included in the good category.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Patient Centered-Care, Hospital, Inpatient*

PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING OF THE MASLACH BURNOUT INVENTORY-HUMAN SERVICES SURVEY (MBI-HSS) QUESTIONNAIRE IN INDONESIAN NURSE

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Afiliation: Stikes Nani Hasanuddin Makassar

Abstract

Background: The Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) questionnaires is known as the "gold standard" measurement in measuring burnout syndrome in the profession in health care settings, as nurse. however, to date there have been no questionnaires that identify burnout syndrom nurse that have proven valid and reliable in Indonesia. **Objective:** This study aimed to Produce a valid and reliable Indonesian version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) Questionnaires to identify nurses who experience burnout syndrome. **Method:** The research method uses the mixmethod method. Research through three stages, namely, translation of the original version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) questionnaire, Adaptation and development and testing the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Pursposive sampling technique sampling. The number of samples in the study was 180 samples. Research location in Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Ibnu Sina Hospital, and Syekh Yusuf Gowa District General Hospital. **Result:** The value of CVI (Content Validity Index) of each statement item ≥ 0.80 is declared valid, while the reliability value is obtained by Cronbach's Alpha > 0.70 which shows a reliable number, and the test-retest results of most item statements in the questionnaire are correlated with $p = < 0.05$, and three items of statements that do not correlate to depersonalization scales are items 1, 2 and 4. **Conclusion:** The Indonesian version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey (MBI-HSS) questionnaire is considered valid and reliable to use in identifying nurses who experience burnout syndrome.

Keywords: *Psychometric, Maslach burnout inventory-Human services survey (MBI-HSS), questionnaire, indonesian*

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY, SLEEP QUALITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW SELF-ESTEEM IN A COMMUNITY SETTING.

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Abstract

Background: The prevalence of emotional mental disorders in society has risen, as indicated by the Basic Health Research of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, escalating from 6% in 2013 to 9.8% in 2018. Individuals with emotional mental disorders face a heightened risk of developing further mental health issues. Low self-esteem, a fundamental aspect of self-concept influencing overall life quality, often goes unnoticed and is disregarded by individuals, being considered a commonplace societal concern, not only influences overall life quality but also serves as a potential precursor to mental health issues. Moreover, the relationship between anxiety and sleep quality further complicates the well-being of individuals with low self-esteem, as sleep disturbances are known to be closely linked with mental health. **Objective:** This study seeks to evaluate the interconnectedness of anxiety, sleep quality, and the quality of life in a population residing in high-risk community settings. **Methods:** Conducted as a descriptive correlational study utilizing a cross-sectional design, data for this research were collected through purposive sampling. The sample comprises 80 participants meeting the criteria for low self-esteem. Analytical methods include independent t-tests, Pearson correlation, and multivariate hierarchical linear regression. **Results:** Findings, 72.5% respondents are mostly females (72.5%) within the 12-25 age range (48.8%), experiencing low self-esteem with contributing factors from both biological (27.5%) and psychosocial (58%) aspects. The analysis reveals that 42.6% of respondents with low self-esteem also experience moderate anxiety. Results indicate that respondents can exhibit very poor sleep quality while maintaining a fairly good or average quality of life across various dimensions. The study establishes connections between anxiety and sleep quality ($t = -4.352$, $p = 0.000$), sleep quality and quality of life ($r = -.303$, $p\text{-value} = .006$), and anxiety and quality of life ($t = 2.239$, $p\text{-value} = 0.029$) among individuals with low self-esteem. Multivariate analysis underscores that anxiety emerges as a predictor of sleep quality ($\beta = .403$, $p\text{-value} = .000$). **Conclusion:** The research highlights that individual at risk or dealing with emotional mental disorders, especially those with low self-esteem, remain intertwined with unattended anxiety. This situation affects their sleep quality and, subsequently, shapes the overall quality of life in their social existence.

Keywords: *Anxiety, Quality of Life, Sleep Quality, Low Self-Esteem, Mental Health*

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

THE INFLUENCE OF CRITICAL THINKING OF HEALTH ADMINISTRATION STUDENTS IN RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0

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Abstract

Background: Era Society 5.0 refers to a concept that applies technology within the framework of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 with an emphasis on humanities aspects, which aims to produce solutions to social problems. The need to think critically is increasingly urgent, especially because information technology continues to develop rapidly. Some time ago, the world of education was shocked by the Industry 4.0 revolution which changed the entire educational landscape. **Objective:** Assess and document the challenges faced by health administration students in facing changes towards the Industrial Revolution 4.0. **Methods:** This type of research is quantitative with a Cross-Sectional design. The research approach used is a quantitative approach. **Result:** Data analysis shows that the significance value (sig) is 3.24E-14, which is smaller than the alpha value of 0.05. Therefore, H0 (null hypothesis) can be rejected. In other words, there is a significant influence of the critical thinking of health administration students in responding to the challenges of the industrial revolution 4.0. From this value, it can be concluded that there is a positive influence from the critical thinking variable of health administration students on responding to the challenges of the industrial revolution 4.0. **Conclusion:** Health administration students' critical thinking has a significant positive effect on their ability to face the challenges of the industrial revolution 4.0. Thus, it can be concluded that this variable has a significantly positive effect on the ability to respond to the challenges of the industrial revolution 4.0.

Keywords: *Critical Thinking, Health Administration, Challenges of Revolution 4.0.*

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PERFORMANCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
AND THE QUALITY OF
HEALTH SERVICES AT THE KOJA REGIONAL
GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2023**

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Abstract

Background: Performance is usually seen as a person's ability to successfully complete a task. High performance allows workers to create quality work and achieve work success. In hospital, service quality is a key success factor, but because of its individual characteristics, it is often difficult to measure. Efforts in the health sector aim to improve accessibility, equity, and the quality of services. Inpatient and outpatient services at the hospital are a priority to maintain patient confidence. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study aimed to determine the relationship between employee performance and service quality at Koja Hospital. **Method:** This type of research uses descriptive with a quantitative approach method using the spearman rho test. **Results:** The results of the analysis obtained using Spearman rho obtained a value of $r = 0.820$ and a significant value of 0.000. Based on the results of these statistical tests, it is found that there is a strong relationship between the performance of administrative staff and the quality of health services. **Conclusion:** The performance of administrative staff is significantly related to the quality of health services at Koja Hospital. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the performance of administrative staff and the quality of health services at Koja Regional Hospital.

Keywords: *Employee Performance, Service Quality*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES WITH ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE FOR THE COLLEGE STUDENTS AT STIKES RS HUSADA: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Background: Students as Agents of Change have an important role in change, where these changes are expected to have a significant impact and be able to make the best contribution to the progress of the nation. By realizing this responsibility, students are expected to be able to develop their abilities and skills not only from lecture activities and focusing on the academic field, but also from various types of activities in the campus environment. **Objective:** The objective of this research is to know the relationship between extracurricular activities and academic performance for the college students at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada. **Methods:** This research is qualitative research, the subjects of this research are all the students who join extracurricular activities. The results showed that students' academic performance falls into the medium category, with the mean value reflecting a fairly adequate level of academic achievement. The chi-square test analysis indicates that the data for variable X follows a normal distribution, providing a robust basis for further statistical analysis concerning this variable. **Results:** Additionally, the homogeneity of variance test results suggests that the data for variables X and Y are homogeneous at the 1% significance level, affirming the reliability of the statistical analysis results for both variables. **Conclusion:** Increasing extracurricular activities is considered an effective strategy for improving academic performance. There is a positive correlation between extracurricular activities and student performance.

Keywords: *Academic Performance, Extracurricular Activity*

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL HEALTH AMONG NURSE DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN BEKASI

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Abstract

Background: Nurses are one of the health care workers who are on the frontline who are always in contact with patients in dealing with COVID-19. COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the psychological health of nurses. **Objective:** The study aimed to determine the factors associated with mental health in nurses. **Methods:** This study was conducted with quantitative approach with a cross sectional design using primary data. The analysis used is a multiple logistic regression test. **Results:** From a total of 240 respondents it was found that nurses experienced insomnia (45%), anxiety (45%), and depression (42.5%) with the majority of mild degrees. Insomnia is related to marital status ($p=0.005$), living with the elderly ($p=0.036$), and experiencing stigmatization ($p=0.002$). Anxiety related to living with the elderly ($p=0.018$), use of PPE Level III ($p=0.0005$), stigmatization ($p=0.0049$), and employment status ($p=0.05$). Depression is related to factors of living with family who have chronic disease ($p=0.013$), and the use of PPE Level III ($p=0.002$). The result of multivariate test of the most influencing factor for insomnia was stigmatization [OR 2.629 (95% CI: 1.439-4.802)]. Anxiety and depression were most affected by the use of Level III PPE [OR 3,497 (95% CI 1,859-6,579)]; [OR 2,629 (95% CI: 1,439-4,802)]. **Conclusion:** The stigmatization experienced by nurses and working in high-risk units in contact with COVID-19 patients is the factor that most influences the mental health of nurses during the pandemic. Continuous evaluation is needed when there is a spike in the increase in COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: *Mental Health, Nurse, Pandemic, COVID-19*

FISIOTERAPI

THE EFFECT OF ECCENTRIC EXERCISE ON INCREASING QUADRICEPS MUSCLE STRENGTH IN ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT (ACL) INJURIES: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Eccentric exercise is thought to increase quadriceps muscle strength, but there are no systematic review analyzing the effect of eccentric exercise on increasing quadriceps muscle strength in ACL injuries. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of eccentric exercise compared to other interventions in increasing quadriceps muscle strength in ACL injuries. **Methods:** The research method used a literature review this time following the PRISMA 2020 guidelines. A systematic search was carried out using the Scopus, ScienceDirect, and MDPI databases. Studies with at least one group receiving eccentric exercise for ACL injuries. **Result:** The research results show consistent evidence that 6 out of 10 research articles show that eccentric exercise is effective in increasing quadriceps muscle strength in ACL injuries compared to other interventions; 1 out of 10 articles shows that eccentric exercise is effective in increasing quadriceps muscle strength without comparable intervention; 3 out of 10 articles explained that eccentric exercise significantly increased quadriceps muscle strength, but there was no significant difference with other interventions. **Conclusion:** So it can be concluded that the research supports the hypothesis that eccentric exercise is an effective method for increasing quadriceps muscle strength in ACL injuries compared to other interventions. Further research is needed to compare the eccentric exercise protocols that are most effective in increasing quadriceps muscle strength and the long-term effects that may occur from their use.

Keywords: *Eccentric Exercise, Quadriceps Muscle Strength, ACL*

THE EFFECT OF OPEN KINETIC CHAIN EXERCISE AND CLOSE KINETIC CHAIN EXERCISE ON STRENGTH QUADRICEPS FEMORIS MUSCLE POST ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT SURGERY IN TERMS OF AGE

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Abstract

Background: the effect of giving Open Kinetic Chain Training to adolescent athletes on Quadriceps Femoris muscle strength after ACL surgery **Objective:** This study aims to determine (1) the effect of giving Open Kinetic Chain Training to adolescent athletes on Quadriceps Femoris muscle strength after ACL surgery, (2) knowing the effect of giving Open Kinetic Chain Training to adult athletes on Quadriceps Femoris muscle strength after ACL surgery, (3) determine the effect of giving Close Kinetic Chain Exercises to adolescent athletes on Quadriceps Femoris muscle strength after ACL surgery, (4) determine the effect of giving Close Kinetic Chain Exercises to adult athletes on Quadriceps Femoris muscle strength after ACL surgery. **Methods:** This research is descriptive quantitative research. The sample was 16 post-ACL surgery patients at the Ibest Sport Physiotherapy Clinic Solo, covering the OKC and CKC exercise categories and based on the age categories of teenagers and adults. Samples were taken using purposive sampling technique. Variables in this study include: 1) Quadriceps Femoris (Y) Muscle Strength; 2) OKC Practice (X1); 3) CKC Training (X2); and 4) Age (Z). Research data was obtained from measurements using an Electromyograph (EMG). The data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and two-way Anova analysis at a confidence level of 95% or $\alpha = 0.05$. The swimmer test includes homogeneity and normality tests. Hypothesis testing uses the two ways Anova test and t test. **Results:** The results showed that from the two-way Anova analysis, the training factor Sig. equal to $0.000 < 0.05$ while for the age factor the value of Sig. equal to $0.000 < 0.05$. **Conclusion:** The average value of EMG results for the OKC Training group was 109.63, while for the CKC Training group it was 124.50. The tcount value is -4.515. The highest average increase in muscle strength after CKC training in the adult age category was 12.55%.

Keywords: Age, Close Kinetic Chain, Open Kinetic Chain

CORRELATION OF THE WORKING POSTURE OF COMPUTER USER TWO TOWARDS MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDER ON THE STAFFS OF X LOGISTICS EAST JAKARTA

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Abstract

Background: Working using computer or also known as video display terminal (VDT) is a work which have a high risk of musculoskeletal disorder. The posture of body during work is one of the factors which may have effect on musculoskeletal disorder. **Objective:** The research was to discover the correlation of the working posture of computer user two towards musculoskeletal disorder on the Staffs of X Logistics East Jakarta. **Methods:** The research used cross sectional while the sampling was conducted using purposive sampling technique. The amount of sample for quantitative research is 79 respondents, while the amount of sample for qualitative research is 8 respondents. Respondents were analyzed using Rapid Office Strain Assessment (ROSA), Nordic Body Map (NBM), Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ) version 2 and Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire III (CopSoq III). **Results:** The result of research showed that, from 79 respondents, there were (45.6%) low category musculoskeletal disorder and (54.4%) moderate category musculoskeletal disorder. Statistical test analysis with Chi Square test (CI=95% and = 5%) showed the results of correlation between individual factors and musculoskeletal disorder, namely age ($p=0.002$), gender ($p=0.000$), physical activity ($p=0.017$), duration of work ($p=0.000$), and unrelated factors, namely smoking habits ($p=0.288$), and work posture ($p=0.641$), chairs ($p=1$), desks ($p=0.464$), psychosocial ($p=0.286$), work demands ($p=0.805$), organizational characteristics and work content ($p=1$), interpersonal relationships at work and leadership ($p=0.540$). **Conclusion:** Based on the analysis, the factors which influenced musculoskeletal disorder on Staffs of X Logistics in East Jakarta are age, gender, physical activity, and duration of work.

Keyword : VDT, Musculoskeletal Disorder, ROSA, NBM, GPAQ, COPSOQ III

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TREATMENT PASSIVE ROM AND TREATMENT BODY VIBRATION (TBV) FOR RANGE OF MOTION NON-INDEPENDENT ELDERLY AT PANTI WERDHA MELANIA PADEMANGAN IN INDONESIA.

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Abstract

Background: An elderly person will experience a complete change in his physique related to the decline in the ability of body tissues, especially in physiological functions in the musculoskeletal system and neurological system. Physiologically, the elderly will experience many physical changes, decreased function and ability of the body will also decrease with age, especially musculoskeletal deterioration such as decreased muscle strength, especially extremities, endurance and coordination and limited range of motion in joints. **Objective:** To learn, explain, and analyze whether there is a difference between Passive ROM Therapy and Treatment Body Vibration (TBV) on range of motion in non-independent elderly people at the Melania Pademangan Nursing Home, North Jakarta. **Method:** Experiments observational type pseudo (*Quasy Experiment Design*) with design form *pretest posttest without control is design's group*. Samples taking tech which be utilized is *Probability Sampling*. Data analysis tests statistic *Wilcoxon Sign Ranks Test* and degree of significance $p = (0,05)$. Total sample 30, where 15 Treatment Passive ROM and 15 Treatment Body Vibration (TBV). **Results:** The results of the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test obtained Z count of Passive Rom -3,397 and Z count of TBV -3,207 ($196 < -3,397$ and $-3,207$). Asymp results. Sig. Is 0.001, meaning that the value of significance / significance $P = 0.001$ ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The increase in the range of motion category of the Passive ROM experimental group was greater than the increase in the range of motion of the TBV experimental group in the non-independent elderly at the Melania Pademangan Nursing Home.

Keywords: *Range of motion, Non-independent elderly, Passive ROM, TBV*

MATERNITY

KOMPRES DAUN KUBIS DINGIN EFEKTIF TERHADAP PENURUNAN INTENSITAS NYERI DAN PEMBENGKAKAN PAYUDARA PADA IBU POST PARTUM DI KLINIK CITRA MARINDAL TAHUN 2023

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Abstract

Background: Breast milk dam is a hassle that often happens in early postpartum that can motivate discomfort so that it becomes one of the boundaries in one-of-a-kind breastfeeding, therefore, powerful techniques are wanted in overcoming this hassle. **Objective:** This examine ambitions to decide the effect of applying cold Cabbage Leaf Compresses on decreasing the intensity of Breast ache and Swelling in Postpartum mothers on the Citra Marindal sanatorium, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023. **Methods:** The kind of studies used the Experimental Quasy method, with the sort of layout is one organization pretest-posttest. with a pattern of 15 Postpartum moms with the Asi Dsam. general Sampling method, a information series tool the usage of a questionnaire sheet containing Six factor Engorgement Scale, Numeric Rating Scale. analysis of studies facts the use of the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** The results showed that cold cabbage leaf compresses had a good sized impact on lowering the intensity of breast ache and swelling. **Conclusion:** With a P-value of $\alpha < 0.05$. the belief of this observe is that cold Cabbage Leaf Compress can be used as a therapy to reduce the intensity of pain and swelling of breasts that enjoy breast milk dams.

keywords: *Breast ache intensity, Swelling Scale, Compress cabbage leaves*

INDUSTRIAL TECHNIC

TIME SERIES FORECASTING FOR BLOOD SUPPLY CHAIN (STUDY CASE: DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA)

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Abstract

Background: The implementation of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) approach in the healthcare sector, particularly in blood product distribution, has been in practice since the late 1960s. Evolving into a branch of the healthcare supply chain management, the Blood Supply Chain Management (BSCM) encompasses processes such as blood collection from donors, processing from whole blood to derivative blood product, blood inventory, and the distribution of blood products to patients as the end customers. In Indonesia, this task is carried out in compliance with regulations by the Indonesian Red Cross Blood Donor Unit (Unit Donor Darah Palang Merah Indonesia or UDD PMI). Due to the prohibition of the selling and purchasing of human products, UDD PMI operates as a non-profit government organization.

Objective: Considering this nature, to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the BSCM in Indonesia can be achieved by implementing demand forecasting to ascertain the demand for blood products in the upcoming period. **Methods:** Research has been conducted on the demand for blood product Packed Red Cells (PRC) from January to December 2022 in one of particular unit of UDD PMI in the DIY province. Various time series forecasting methods, including Exponential Smoothing (ES), Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), and Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA), were employed to establish forecasting models. **Results:** The results, taking into error calculations for each method, indicate that for blood type A, both ES and SARIMA are considered effective in forecasting the demand for PRC. For blood type B and O, the ES method is deemed the most suitable for forecasting PRC demand, while for blood type AB. **Conclusion:** the SARIMA method is considered the most effective for forecasting PRC demand for that specific blood type.

Keywords: *Blood Supply Chain Management, Demand forecasting, ARIMA, SARIMA, Exponential Smoothing*

NUTRITION SCIENCE

THE INFLUENCE OF NUTRITION TRAINING TOWARDS KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH WORKERS AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN JENEPONTO DISTRICT

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Abstract

Background: The role of health workers at the community health center in stunting prevention in the community is monthly monitoring of toddler's growth and maternal health activities, thus a good knowledge of health workers about stunting is needed. **Objective:** The aim of study was to analyze the effect of nutrition training on changes in knowledge of health workers at the community health center in Jeneponto District. **Methods:** This study used an experimental research design with one group pre-post test. The subjects in this study were 37 health workers who participated in training. The research was conducted on August 2023 in 18 community health center in Jeneponto District. **Results:** The results showed that the knowledge of health workers before being given training has a mean of 2.97 and after training has a mean of 6.76. The average score of health workers knowledge showed improvement after being given training. Paired sample t-test result showed that the training had significant effect 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) on changes in knowledge of health workers at community health center. **Conclusion:** the training had significant effect on changes in knowledge of health workers at community health center.

Keywords: *Health Workers, Knowledge, Training*

MEDICAL LABORATORY

ANALYSIS OF PLATELET AND LEUKOCYTE COUNT EXAMINATION IN MALARIA PATIENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE DOOM HEALTH CENTER

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Abstract

Background: Malaria is a disease that remains a major public health problem. An estimated 41% of the world's population lives in areas at high risk of malaria infection, especially in tropical and subtropical regions. **Objective:** To know the analysis of platelet and leukocyte counts in patients with malaria in the Doom Health Center working area. **Methods:** This type of research uses descriptive analytic with cross sectional research design. The implementation of this study in September - October 2022 in the work area of the doom health center and at the STIKES Papua Laboratory with the population in the study were malaria patients who came for examination at the doom health center and the number of samples in the study were 24 respondents. **Results:** The results obtained are the number of platelets less than normal more respondents, namely 19 respondents (79.2%) compared to normal respondents, namely 5 respondents (20.8%). While the number of normal leukocytes was more, namely 17 respondents (70.9%) compared to respondents who were less than normal, namely 5 respondents (20.8%) and high respondents, namely 2 respondents (8.3%). **Conclusion:** The results concluded that there were more respondents with male gender, namely 17 respondents (70.9%) compared to female gender, namely 7 respondents (29.1%). Respondents who experienced platelets less than normal (thrombocytopenia) were 19 respondents more than the normal platelet count of 5 respondents. Respondents whose leukocytes were normal were more, namely 17 respondents, compared to leukocytes that were less than normal, namely 5 respondents and more than normal, namely 2 respondents.

Keywords: *Malaria, Platelets, Leukocytes*



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SURAT KEPUTUSAN KETUA SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN RS HUSADA

Nomor : 006/S.K/Ka. STIKes-RSHSD/I/2023

TENTANG

PENETAPAN PANITIA KONFERENSI INTERNASIONAL SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN RS HUSADA TAHUN 2023

Ketua Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada :

Memperhatikan : Surat Keputusan Ketua STIKes RS Husada Nomor: 001/Int/S.K/Ka. STIKes-RSHSD/I/2023 tanggal 2 Januari 2023 tentang *Person In Charge* (PIC) dalam Kegiatan-Kegiatan Rutin STIKes RS Husada periode Tahun Akademik 2022/2023.

Menimbang : 1. Bahwa untuk ketertiban dan kelancaran pelaksanaan Konferensi Internasional yang akan dilaksanakan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada Tahun 2023, perlu ditetapkan Surat Keputusan Kepanitiaan Konferensi Internasional;
2. Bahwa mereka yang nama-namanya tercantum dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini telah memenuhi syarat untuk ditetapkan sebagai panitia Konferensi Internasional STIKes RS Husada Tahun 2023;
3. Bahwa sehubungan dengan point 1 dan 2 di atas, maka perlu dikeluarkan Surat Keputusan yang menetapkan Kepanitiaan Konferensi Internasional oleh Ketua STIKes RS Husada.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan
Pertama : Nama-nama Panitia Konferensi Internasional Tahun 2023 sebagaimana terlampir dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini;
Kedua : Konferensi Internasional STIKes RS Husada akan mengambil tema yang sedang *in/up to date* saat ini;
Ketiga : Panitia Konferensi Internasional STIKes RS Husada agar melaksanakan tugas sesuai dengan uraian tugas masing-masing;
Keempat : Biaya/anggaran yang dikeluarkan dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan Konferensi Internasional berasal dari partisipasi peserta seminar, sesuai dengan proposal yang diajukan oleh Ketua Panitia;



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Kelima

: Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dan akan berakhir sampai kegiatan selesai dan penyerahan laporan kegiatan Konferensi Internasional Tahun 2023, dan apabila ternyata terdapat kesalahan/kekeliruan/perubahan dalam keputusan ini, akan diadakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta,

Pada tanggal, 3 Januari 2023

 SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN
RS HUSADA



Ellynia, S.E., M.M.
Ketua



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Lampiran 1 Surat Keputusan Ketua STIKes RS Husada
Nomor : 006/S.K/Ka. STIKes-RSHSD/I/2023
Tentang : Penetapan Kepanitiaan Konferensi Internasional
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan RS Husada Tahun 2023
Tanggal : 3 Januari 2023

SUSUNAN PANITIA KONFERENSI INTERNASIONAL SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN RS HUSADA TAHUN 2023

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