



School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang
In collaboration with
Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

PROCEEDINGS



***ADVANCING TOWARDS GLOBAL NURSING THROUGH
EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH AND CLINICAL PRACTICE***

The 5th International Conference on Nursing (ICON) 2019

Date : November 29-30, 2019

Venue : Widyaloka Convention Hall, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

-----Supported by:-----



The 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NURSING (ICON)

“Advancing Towards Global Nursing Through Excellence in Research and Clinical Practice”

Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, 29-30 November 2019

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Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya

Foreword from Rector of Universitas Brawijaya

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, I would welcome you to the Universitas Brawijaya. As one of the leading universities in Indonesia, Universitas Brawijaya is committed to become actively involved in international scientific forums and events. Our commitment towards scientific developments is visible through what we have achieved in scientific competitions, the high number of research and publications, and the number of scientific events that we convene periodically. Our university has been accredited as an A class university by the national accreditation board. This brings us higher motivation to improve ourselves and to provide higher education quality as well as research and public services.

I would like to extend my gratitude to all the keynote speakers, whose knowledge and expertise I believe will enrich our knowledge and improve our perspective towards a high-quality health service. To the ICON 2019 committee, I cannot find an appropriate word to say how proud I am for your dedication and hardworking, which has brought this event this year. I have a high expectation to the committee to bring this event as an annual-international agenda. I would also like to welcome all the participants to the cool and comfortable Malang city, the city that hosts friendly people, beautiful scenery, and memorable places.

Universitas Brawijaya is strongly support nursing science development, as last year the official statement has been signed to initiate the development of the faculty of nursing. By doing so we expect that the school of nursing will significantly improve and create higher impact towards global nursing science development.

Finally, I would like to congratulate to all of the oral and poster presenters for being accepted as the part of this great event. I wish you all have great times here.

Thank you

Prof. Dr. Ir. Nuhfil Hanani A.R., M.S

Foreword from Dean Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya

Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh

Alhamdulillahirobbilalamin lets praise the lord for His blessings that we can gather here in this amazing event. First of all, I would like to say thank you to the rector of Universitas Brawijaya, Prof. Nuhfil Hanani. We proudly welcome all distinctive participants and the experts to Malang City, City of education and tourism. This year's ICON has been very well organized and is a truly icon of the School of Nursing event.

To all the distinguished speakers:

1. Dr. Sarena Haji Hashim (Institute of Health Science, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam)
2. Prof. Carolina Weller (Monash University, Australia)
3. Asc. Prof. John Faustorilla, DNS, RN (University of the Philippines, Philippina)
4. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nongnut Boonyoung (Prince of Songkla University, Thailand)
5. Prof. Achir Yani Syuhaimie Hamid, MN., DN.Sc (Nursing Collegium, Indonesia)
6. Anna Kurniati, SKM, MA, Phd (Ministry of Health, Indonesia)
7. Dr. Yati Sri Hayati, S.Kp., M.Kes (Brawijaya University, Indonesia)

And, the extraordinary participants, fellow nurses from across Indonesia and neighbouring countries.

On behalf of the academic society in faculty of medicine we highly appreciate your participation to learn from each other, to share knowledge, experience, and motivation to make nursing better. I also congratulate the committee for their success in organizing this event.

Nowadays, continuous education and improvement is an integral part of nursing profession and is a manifestation of its commitment towards community service and community health improvement. Change is constant in global healthcare and its happen in all aspect of healthcare, not only limited to health problems and its management, also on technology, basic science, and clinical settings. These changes are inevitable and should be responded positively to improve the quality of care.

Our university's commitment towards improving nursing education has a historic milestone where the faculty of nursing's blueprint has been officially signed. This change is expected to bring the School of nursing forward and foremost among other nursing education institutions.

Regarding the ICON's theme, recent statistics demonstrated an increasing trend of chronic disease incidence and prevalence, either in developing or developed countries. A report by World Health Organization (WHO) predicted that by 2020

non- communicable diseases such as heart diseases, cancer, and metabolic diseases will contribute to 70% of mortalities. Therefore, it is essential for healthcare professions to strengthen their science and quality of practice. Through this conference I hope that we can enrich each other's knowledge, build international networks, and gain confidence to the global environment.

So please enjoy the conference, may all of us become the agent of improvement for our professions.

Thank you

Wassalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh

Dr. dr. Wisnu Barlianto, M.Si.Med.,Sp.A(K)

Foreword from Head School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya

Greetings for all conference attendees and welcome to the 5th Annual International Conference on Nursing 2019. We hope you all have a wonderful, inspiring conference and can take great ideas back to your workplaces.

Chronic conditions have become an important concern in healthcare service within the last decade, to be specific in South East Asia region. The advances in healthcare sciences and technology has increased the life expectancy for people with chronic conditions. This situation urges nurses to improve their competency. For developing countries, this issue has triggered the nursing society to develop certain strategies to strengthen their practice. Consequently, advancements should be made in many aspects of nursing practice, starting from nursing education, research, and the clinical competencies.

Moreover, the urge to improve is not only possessed by healthcare professionals. It is also government's duty to establish a strategic regulation towards chronic care improvements. Synergy among academics, clinicians. And government is highly influential in shaping the chronic care system as well as anticipating the dynamics of healthcare challenges in the future.

Therefore, this year's ICON carries the theme "Advancing Towards Global Nursing Through Excellence in Research and Clinical Practice". Accordingly, this conference would give a better understanding of how to improve the competencies of nurses especially in developing countries to face chronic conditions. Therefore, by gathering and interacting each of attendees here can tighten our bond as academia, researcher and healthcare professionals to increase the spirit of research and study.

Finally, we would like to welcome you all to become more involved in this conference. Your unique talents, expertise and ideas are welcomed and appreciated. Please enjoy the conference and hopefully we can get a new knowledge and friends through this outstanding conference.

Thank you,

Dr. Ahsan, S.Kp., M.Kes

Preface from Chairperson

Greetings, conference participants!

On behalf of conference committee, we are delighted to welcome you at beautiful city of Malang for the 5th International Conference on Nursing 2019. This annual event never be success to be held without great support, tremendous spirit, immense effort and solid teamwork. We are extremely indebted to many people who have played a role in making this conference a reality. We also couldn't be happier to have the keynote speakers to deliver chronic care theme in the scope of research, clinical practices, policy, technology utilization and ethical issues.

This year, we accept approximately 90 papers for oral and poster presentation. The accepted for selected full paper will be facilitated to be published in a reputable indexed International Journal what documents a growing interest in this conference. For all the participants, we wish this occasion to be a memorable meeting for broadening knowledge, improving skills and strengthening professional collaboration. The opportunity to present the results of your scientific works to other participant of peers is foundational in the propagation of meaningful knowledge. Sharing and discussing best practices take important and valuable part to begin and build professional networking. This event, furthermore, draws individuals together who might not otherwise have a chance to interact with the experts extensively.

Finally, we thank all of you for choosing to attend this conference and truly make it the experience we're hoping it will be.

Best wishes for your every success!

Organizing Committee Chairperson

Dr. Heni Dwi Windarwati, SKep, Ns, MKep, Sp.Kep.J

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Schedule

The 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NURSING (ICON)

“Advancing Towards Global Nursing Through Excellence in Research and Clinical Practice”

Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, 29-30 November 2019

Day 1, 29 November 2019

Venue: Plenary Hall, Widyaloka Building, Universitas Brawijaya (Seminar)

Room A, Room B, Room C, Second Floor of Widyaloka Building, Universitas Brawijaya
(Oral Presentation)

TIME	ACTIVITIES
07.30 am–08.00 am	Registration for day 1
08.00 am–09.30 am	Opening Ceremony Greetings from: Rector of Universitas Brawijaya, Dean of Medical Faculty Universitas Brawijaya, Head of Nursing School, Medical Faculty Universitas Brawijaya, Chair of Organizing Committee The 5 th ICON 2019 Welcoming Dance
09.30 am–09.45 am	Morning break
09.45 am–10.15 am	Implication of ASEAN Qualification Framework in Nursing Practices (Prince Of Songkhal University, Thailand)
10.15 am–10.45 am	Evidence Based Practice: Application Self Management in Chronic Conditions (Monash University, Australia)
10.30 am–11.15 am	Discussion
11.15 am–13.00 pm	Lunch Break & Friday Prayer
13.00 am–13.30 am	Collaboration and Networking among Academic at Global Platform (Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam)
13.30 am–14.00 pm	Virtual Simulation in Nursing Education (Philippines University, Philippines)
14.00 pm–14.30 pm	Discussion
14.30 pm–15.50 pm	Parallel Session 1
15.50 pm–16.00 pm	Afternoon break
16.00 pm–17.30 pm	Parallel Session 2
17.30 pm	Finish day 1

Day 2, 30 November 2019

Venue: Plenary Hall, Widyaloka Building, Universitas Brawijaya (Seminar)

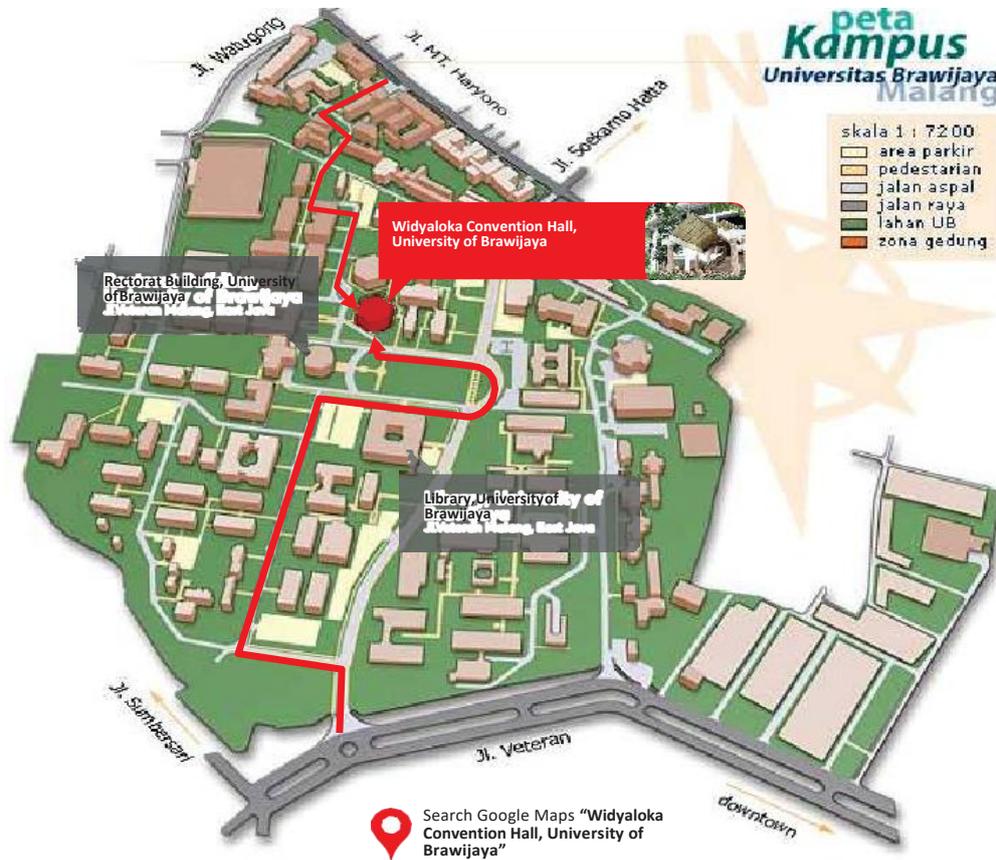
Room A, Room B, Room C, Second Floor of Widyaloka Building, Universitas Brawijaya
(Oral Presentation)

TIME	ACTIVITIES
07.30 am–08.00 am	Registration for day 2
08.00 am–08.30 am	Empowering Family as Care Giver for Elderly Clients (Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia)
08.30 am–09.00 am	Government Strategy in Anticipating Foreign Nurses (Ministry of Health, Indonesia)
09.00 am–09.30 am	International Standard for Nursing Education: Indonesian Perspectives (Kolegium Keperawatan Jiwa, Indonesia)
09.30 am–10.30 am	Discussion
10.30 am–10.45 am	Morning Break
10.45 am–12.30 pm	Parallel Session 3
12.30 pm–13.30 pm	Lunch Break
13.30 pm–15.40 pm	Parallel Session 4
15.40 pm–16.00 pm	Afternoon Break
16.00 pm–16.30 pm	Awards Appreciation Closing ceremony

Conference Venue Map

Widyaloka Convention Hall, University of Brawijaya

Jl. Veteran Malang, East Java



Conference Parking Sites



Conference Facilities

- ❖ ·Proceeding ISBN (For accepted abstracts)
- ❖ ·Journal Scopus Indexed (For selected full paper) *
- ❖ ·Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) Accredited
- ❖ ·Lunch and Coffee Break
- ❖ ·Seminar Kit

*terms and condition required

Group 1 Oral Presentation - O1

Day 1 November 29
14.30-17.30 Room A

Chair person:

Ass.Prof. John Faustorilla, DNS, RN

University of Filipina

Moderator:

Ns. Tony Suharsono, S.Kep, M.Kep

Universitas Brawijaya

Notulen:

Dr. Mayang Wulandari, MM

Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

O1-355

Performance Evaluation System in Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

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Background : Assessing EMS performance may be a simple task if it is carried out within a local health care system, but things can get complicated if the comparison is made between states or countries. Different states or countries may deliver EMS differently. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommended the development of evidence based performance indicators that can be nationally standardized so that statewide and national comparisons can be made. The development and implementation of these indicators would enhance accountability in EMS and provide EMS agencies with data to measure their system's overall performance and to develop sound strategic quality improvement planning. Aim : This Systematic Review aimed to find out the indicators that influence the performance evaluation in Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Method : Systematic Review through several stages of making inquiries, identification, eligibility, screening, and assessment / appraisal. Selection process contained in the framework systematically review and the results 5 articles. And then the each article was summarized and rated with JBI. Results: Data from review and analysis of the 5 articles in this systematic review, the authors take three indicators that influence the performance evaluation in Emergency Medical Services (EMS), that is the structure, process, and outcome. Based on a review and analysis from the authors, these indicators include performance index (such as knowledge, skill, medical protocol, out-of-hospital cardiac arrest survival, etc.), that may have different definitions in every institution or country. These indicators are metric that reflects on the performance of a system or process. As the indicator value rises or falls, it suggests that the system or process is operating better or worse. Conclusion: The indicators that influence the performance evaluation in Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are the structure, process, and outcomes.

The Association of Parental Verbal Abuse and Adolescent Personality Types in 2 Gamping Junior High School

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Introduction: Physical and psychological alteration are commonly happen in adolescent. Some of them will feel over estimate, egocentric, peevish, and aggressive. This is influenced by society and family. Some of researches said that a child which is growth in verbal abusing, they will have psychological disorder such as anxiety, Post Trauma Distress Syndrome, depression, and personality disorder. **Objection:** The aim of this research was to know the association of parental verbal abuse and adolescent personality types in 2 Gamping Junior High School. **Method:** The method was a quantitative research which used cross sectional design. The sample was 89 person which lived with parents at home and they were 12 – 14 years old. The questioners were verbal abuse questioner and Myers Briggs Type Indicator Personality. Finally, it used coefficient contingency test. **Result:** Based on the result, the p was 0, 192 (sign. p <0, 05). It was shown that there was unrelated between parental verbal abuse and adolescent personality types in 2 Gamping Junior High School.

Keywords: *Adolescent; Verbal abuse; Personality Types*

Effects of Green Coffee Extract On HOMA-IR Index And Insulin Receptor Gene Expression In Metabolic Syndrome Rat Models

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Background: Insulin resistance is considered as the main disorder in metabolic syndrome. Green coffee administration is known to modify insulin resistance. This study aimed to investigate the effect of green coffee extract administration on insulin resistance in metabolic syndrome rat models. **Methods:** Twenty five Sprague Dawley Metabolic Syndrome Rat Model weighed 300– 400 grams were divided into the following groups CGA 100, and CGA 200, normal control (NC), simvastatin and metformin treated (SM), and metabolic syndrome (MS) groups. CGA 100 and CGA 200 groups were treated once daily with green coffee extract at a dose of 100, and 200 mg/bw.t respectively. The extract was given for 9 weeks through oral gavage. HOMA-IR was analyzed by ELISA and IRS2 gene expression was analyzed by RT-PCR methods. **Result:** Fasting blood glucose, triglyceride, and systolic blood pressure significantly decreased (p < 0.05) and HDL-Cholesterol was significantly higher in all CGA groups after administration of green coffee extract for 9 weeks. Moreover, HOMA-IR index was significantly lower in all CGA group and SM group (p > 0.05) compared to that of MS group. Furthermore, HOMA-IR Index in all CGA group were not significantly different (p> 0.05) compared to that of SM group. Furthermore, IRS2 gene expression in all CGA group showed significantly higher expression compared to that of MS group (p< 0.05). On the other hand, IRS2 gene expression in SM group were significantly higher (p < 0.05) compared to that all CGA group. **Conclusion:** Administration of green coffee extract for 9 weeks have beneficial effect in improvement HOMA-IR index and IRS2 gene expression in metabolic syndrome rat model

Keywords: *Green coffee, metabolic syndrome, HOMA-IR index, IRS2*

How To Description of Psychological Well Being In Breast Cancer Patients In Surabaya

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RR Dian Tristiana¹

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Introduction: Patients living with chronic diseases such as breast cancer will experience psychological, biological, social, and spiritual changes or imbalances. Positive psychological well-being does not appear on its own in breast cancer patients. Many factors influence psychological well-being in breast cancer patients. Psychological responses and transition process of breast cancer sufferers are subjective according to individual experience. The purpose of this study was to identify the description of psychological well being in breast cancer patients in Surabaya. **Method:** The design of this study is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The number of participants was eight participants who met the research inclusion criteria. Data retrieval is done by in-depth interview technique. Data analysis was carried out by Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. **Result:** results of this study obtained 7 (seven) themes, namely loss response, psychological response, relationship with others, decision making, utilization of health services, hope and self-adjustment. **Discussion:** Person diagnosed with breast cancer requires a transition process to achieve a comfort with a new situation. This transition process begins with a type of transition in the form of a diagnosis of breast cancer, transition conditions that may facilitate or inhibit a transition process, breast cancer patient response patterns that are the way patients self-management in making changes and outcome indicators in the form of positive psychological well-being.

Keywords: *psychological well-being, breast cancer, phenomenology.*

Systematic Review The Assertiveness Training For Management of Self Esteem Enhancing to Nursing Students

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Introduction: The quality fresh graduates of nurses resources are improved in order to successful and have a powerful sense of professionalism by applying all experience that get during education with mentally preparation is given by assertiveness training program to students help adaptive coping mechanisms can be increase self esteem to develop an attribute of professionalism become more expert in practical skills and knowledge. **Aims :** This aims of systematic review identified purpose the effectiveness of assertiveness training for the management low self-esteem to nursing students. **Methods:** This systematic review began with identifying literature on scientific articles published between 2010-2019 in the international database on ProQuest, PubMed, Scient Direct, Google Scholar bmed. Search was done through Google Search and also the National Library (National Library) e-resource portal in Indonesia. Selection was done with PRISMA flow diagrams and criticized with JBI tool. After obtained 10 relevant articles for analysis into a systematic review. **Results:** Management assertiveness training used widely abroad. The purpose of assertiveness training helped individuals to change their attitudes towards themselves to facilitate them to express their thoughts and feelings so that they had adaptive coping mechanisms to improve self esteem. **Conclusion:** The *assertiveness training* provides empirically reliable and reliable is used effectively for the management of increased *self-esteem* in nursing students.

Keywords: *assertiveness training, self esteem*

Community Efforts In The Early Treatment Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Case Animal Bites Rabies Carrier (Ghpr): Systematic Review

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Background: Rabies is a fatal zoonotic disease bite of an infected animal, and migrate to the brain. GHPR management with post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is the most important strategy for preventing rabies-related mortality. GHPR victim requires proper PEP. The provision of an effective post-exposure depends on a good individual awareness about rabies and access to health services. **Aims:** The study aimed to identify the efforts done by society in raising public awareness to get PEP to conduct an initial treatment after GHPR appropriately. **Method:** Literature was obtained by searching scientific articles that have been published in Years 2014-2019 internationally under the Proquest database, ScienceDirect, Springer, and Ebsco. Selection is done by the PRISMA flow diagram and selected using the tools JBI checklist format. **Results:** The findings showed that obtained 9 relevant articles to be analyzed into a systematic review that is 4 articles from the Proquest database, two articles from the database ScienceDirect and 3 articles from the Ebsco database. **Discussion:** Community efforts in the initial handling of victim's exposure to GHPR be done by applying the washing wounds, provide antiseptic and immediately to health care facilities to obtain further treatment. **Conclusion:** These findings highlight the importance of PEP was done immediately in the community when the victim is exposed. But still, there are in the community do not do the washing wounds or improper laundering, using traditional medicines to the wound as well as visiting a traditional healer.

Keywords: *Awareness, Community, PEP, Rabies Animal Bite Wound*

Risk Factors of Lung Tuberculosis Occurrence In The Working Area of Kaluku Bodoa Health Center Makassar City

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Makassar City is one of the coastal areas that are vulnerable to the transmission of pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB). The condition of population density in the area can increase the risk of transmission. The aims of the study to determine the risk factors for the occurrence of pulmonary TB in the coastal area of Makassar city. The Design study is case control. Cases are pulmonary TB patients recorded in the medical record of Kaluku Bodoa Health Center. Control is TB suspects who have experienced symptoms of a cough more than 2 weeks and do not have positive TB. The number of samples is 120 with details of 60 cases and 60 controls. Data analysis was used by bivariate and multivariate with odds ratio & logistic regression tests. The results showed that occupancy density (OR: 2.33; 95% CI: 1.103-4.935) and TB contact (OR: 9.077; 95% CI: 1.098-75.02) were risk factors for pulmonary TB, while poor families (OR : 1,909; 95% CI: 0,811-4,493) and smoking behavior (OR: 1,336; 95% CI: 0,463-3,856) is not a risk factor for the incidence of Pulmonary TB. The conclusion in this study is the probability of the occurrence of pulmonary TB in subjects whose home density is <10 m² / person and has a contact history with pulmonary TB patients, which is 92%. For Suggestions need health promotion for coastal communities regarding healthy life behavior (PHBS) and ways to reduce the risk of pulmonary TB transmission.

Keywords: *Pulmonary TB, contact TB, occupancy density*

Risk Factors Analysis Related To The Frequency of Scabies Events In Students of Islamic Boarding School At Pekanbaru

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Background: Scabies is a dermatological disease that commonly found in environments with high occupant densities and interpersonal contact. Scabies transmission is caused by several risk factors. One of place that having risk for scabies event is the Islamic Boarding School, because some students live in one room and do their daily activities together, so they often have physical contact between individuals. **Aims:** The purpose of this study was to analyze risk factors related to the frequency of scabies events in students of Islamic Boarding School. There were three dependent variables in this study; gender, personal hygiene, and length of stay in the dormitory **Method:** The design of this study was factors analysis. Number of sample were 219 using a total sample technique. This study was considered for respondent's comfort, privacy and confidentiality. Data analysis were univariate analysis for respondent's characteristics and multivariate analysis using SPSS program. **Results:** We found an association between gender and personal hygiene with the frequency of scabies events ($p < 0.005$), but length of stay in the dormitory has no correlation with the frequency of scabies events ($p = 0.603 > 0.005$). In regression analysed, personal hygiene and gender factors have a relationship to the frequency of occurrence of scabies, where the factor of personal hygiene (p value = 0,000) is more influential than the sex factor (p value = 0.006). Based on the coefficient of personal hygiene regression test, personal hygiene and gender negatively affect the frequency of occurrence of scabies (-0.192 and -0.138). Based on the results of this study, it is recommended to manager of boarding schools to pay more attention with the personal hygiene of their students, especially in male students, to prevent scabies events.

Keywords: *gender, Islamic Boarding School, length of stay, personal hygiene, scabies*

Code Blue System Improves The Survival of Patient In Hospital Cardiac Arrest (IHCA)

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Code blue system is a gravity handling procedures patients who had a cardiac arrest in the hospital area through the efforts of CPR (Cardio Pulmonary resuscitation). Practice CPR quality by code blue team is believed to increase the survival of patients IHCA (Intra-Hospital Cardiac Arrest). This literature review aims to describe the evidence from various studies that support the code blue system effectively increases the survival of patients IHCA. The method is performed using a critical analysis of the research article obtained from a search through Google Scholar, Proquest and PubMed years 2010-2019 and selected with criteria full text, accessible and relevant manner. The results show the effectiveness of the code blue system improve the life chances of patients IHCA related quality of resuscitation include three things: negate interruption in the process of resuscitation, the duration of resuscitation and implementation of the appropriate rescue protocol code blue by AHA. In conclusion the code blue system is able to save the patient's IHCA, so its recommended being implemented in all hospital services.

Keywords: *Code Blue, survival, cardiac arrest in hospital*

Analysis of The Relationship Between Response Time And Service Waiting Time To The Quality Service In Hospital Emergency Departments

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Background: Factors that influence the service response time in the Emergency Room (ER) are the readiness of the officers' number in the emergency room, high workload, knowledge and skills of officers, and the high number of visits. Whereas factors that influence the services waiting time include delays in transferring patients, the number of non-emergency patients who enroll in the emergency room, the unavailability of beds and the intended space, rate and accuracy in triage, long diagnostic support examinations and the length of interview to medical consultants. Both of these factors affect the quality of service standards in the emergency room both response time with a standard ≥ 5 minutes and service waiting time based on triage criteria. **Method:** Researchers conducted a literature study and passive observation. This research design adopted a cross-study. In this systematic review, the research article utilized the RCT research method and studies method with the data analysis applying meta-analysis. **Result:** Based on a journal literature search using two databases, the ProQuest obtained N = 5 journal articles and Ebsco with N = 3 journal articles, so that a total of N = 8 literary journal articles with in-hospital, quality services or emergency services with advance search time for journal publishing search keywords: Emergency department or Emergency room, witing time and in hospital, response time and in 2015 - 2018, in the form of complete journal articles, scholarly journals and English journal articles. **Conclusion:** The findings of the collected article reveal that the response time and service waiting time greatly affect the quality of emergency room service, therefore, research is required.

Keywords: *Emergency Room, Response time, Service waiting time, Service Standards, and at the Hospital.*

The Roles and Job of Ambulance Nurse in Pre-Hospital: A Systematical Review

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Background: Ambulance nurse in Pre-hospital has responsibility to carry out the primary assessment and early intervention that are expected to perform their job and roles to reduce death and disability in patients in an emergency situation. The aim: to investigate the role and job of the ambulance nurse in Pre-hospital based on evidence in an emergency situation. **Method:** A systematical review was done using flow processes which the search was performed on two electronic article databases, Proquest and Pubmed. Articles were included in inclusion criteria if it explained the role and job of nurse ambulance in Pre-hospital in various issues of emergency and it excluded if the articles were not written in English, the subject of the study was not a nurse, and did not discuss about 5 keywords: Pre-hospital, Out of the hospital, Ambulance, Ambulance Service, and Nurse. After that, the article summarized and assessed based on ratings JBI. **Result:** There were 440 articles identified in Proquest and 2 Articles in Pubmed. Articles were screened by title and abstract of articles and obtained 13 articles in Proquest and 2 in Pubmed. There were 8 articles that met inclusion criteria and were reviewed. Data from the article showed that the ambulance nurse in Pre-hospital need to have 3 capability: good skill or practice, good interpersonal relations, and compliance with existing protocols. Emergency skills that must be mastered by nurses, include: problems airway, CPR, and the assessment of chest pain VAS (*Vicual analog scale*) to monitor heart patients with a coroner disease, and do the transport or dispatch an ambulance. Good interpersonal relations must also be owned by ambulance nurses to patients, medical colleagues, provision of education and ambulance nurses should be able to make decisions. Pre-hospital Nurses should also adhere to and consistently to the protocol or guidelines, for the example: the protocol CDCC (*Decission computer support system*) and the NPAC (*protocol ambulance nurse care*). **Conclusion:** Ambulance nurse in pre-hospital has roles and job for applying the skills or emergency room practitioners, good interpersonal relations and the ability to execute or operate predetermined protocol.

Factors Related To Disaster Preparedness Among Nurses: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Disasters that occur globally are the phenomena that will not stop but increase. This will result in a high rates of injury, death, large numbers of infrastructure damages, and also enormous economic and personal loss to society. Nurses are in the frontline and have a very important role in all phases of disaster management. The purpose of writing this article is to review the factors of preparedness of nurses in disaster management. **Method:** Systematic review through several stages; making questions, identification, eligibility, article inclusion selection, screening, and appraisal. The selection process was listed in the review systematic framework and 9 article articles were obtained. The articles were then summarized and assessed by JBI in each article. **Results:** The review shows that nurse preparedness is related to several factors, namely; education level, years of work, previous disaster response experience, attendance in disaster simulation training, family preparedness, and self regulation. **Conclusion:** Providing a sustainable education and training on disaster simulation that involves nurses in disaster mapping will increase nurses' confidence and preparedness in facing future disasters.

Keywords: *Disaster, Preparedness, Nurses*

The Role Of The Code Blue Team Nurses In Managing Cardiac Arrest Patients In Hospitals: A Review

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Background: cardiac arrest is a sudden loss of heart function in someone who has or has never been diagnosed with heart disease before. Cardiac arrest can be resolved if CPR is performed early and a defibrillator is used to shock the heart and restore normal heart rhythm within minutes. Emergency team or code blue team is the right team for handling patients with cardiac arrest is the first link in the survival chain. **Purpose:** to find out how the role of the code blue team nurses in handling patients with cardiac arrest in the hospital. **Method:** a systematic review has been carried out through several stages, namely making questions, identifying, eligibility, selecting article inclusions, screening, and appraisal. The selection process is listed in the review systematic framework and 6 article articles are obtained. The articles are summarized and assessed by JBI (Joanna Briggs Institute). **Result:** the systematic review show different results, as follows: majority of nurses felt confident and competent during the call, and that nontechnical skills were performed more frequently than technical skills. These outcomes support the continued use of ongoing simulation training to further improve team performance, maintain member confidence, and assure quality patient care. **Role nurse is** increase teamwork and interprofessional team training, increased knowledge and skills, communication, increased confidence and comfort, simulation experience, debriefing and reflective learning. There is no significant difference in survival from cardiac arrest when a standardized "Code Blue Team" is utilized, regardless of the time of day or week. Comparison of MET (Medical Emergency Team) and code blue calls before and after implementation of the ADDS (Acute Deterioration Detection System): there was a significant increase in activations proportional to admissions found in the year after the implementation. **Conclusion:** the role of a code blue team nurse includes non-medical: communication skills, leadership skills, team interaction skills, and task coordination skills. Medical skills: chest compression skills and early defibrillation skills.

Group 1 Oral Presentation - O1

Day 2 November 30
10.45-15.40 Room A

Chair person:

Ass.Prof. John Faustorilla, DNS, RN

University of Filipina

Moderator:

Ns. Tony Suharsono, S.Kep, M.Kep

Universitas Brawijaya

Notulen:

Dr. Mayang Wulandari, MM

Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

O1-300

Success Factors In Activation of Rapid Response Teams in Emergency Patients

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Introduction: Early warning scores are the beginning of the Rapid Response Team's entry. The implementation of the Rapid Response Team (RRT) activation is part of improving the quality of services at the Hospital. The nurse's readiness for early assistance is a successful factor in RRT activation. The purpose of this synthesis is to determine the factors that are approved by the rapid response team activation in emergency patients. **Method:** This systematic review was carried out by analyzing the article, using three electronic databases PUBMED, ProQuest and Science direct publication from 2012 to 2019. The analysis in this systematic review use the PRISMA flow. **Results:** Search results for articles from three databases that met the recommendations of nine articles. RRT in emergency patients which includes knowledge, skills, communication, education and organizational culture. **Conclusion:** Increasing the success of RRT activation, can be done through training so that it can strengthen nurses in making decisions.

Keywords: *Improvements, Barrier, Early Warning Score, Rapid Response Team*

Intervention of Hegu, Shenmen, Zusanli, And Chize Points In Overcoming Anxiety In Children'S Home And Elderly Griya Asih Lawang

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Study Programme of Acupuncture Politechnic of Health RS dr Soepraoen Malang

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Background : The elderly population has a different socioeconomic character compared to the young population, so it requires special attention for policy makers so that the direction of development can be of maximum benefit to the elderly population. About 12% to 15% of people aged 65 years and over have psychiatric problems that require professional psychiatric intervention (O'Mahony, 2015). **Objective :** The general objective of this research is to Analyze the Effects of Hegu, Shenmen, Zusanli, and Chize Point Acupuncture Interventions in Overcoming Elderly Anxiety in Children's Foster Homes and Griya Asih Lawang Elderly Homes. **Method :** The research design used in this study is a pre-experimental design with pretest-posttest design. The population and sample numbered 26 elderly people, using a total sampling technique, the research instrument was a questionnaire sheet containing the HARS scale. **Results :** there was a change in respondents after acupuncture therapy that was anxiously decreased scale. **Conclusion :** For academics, this research is expected to provide new information about the effects of Hegu, Shenmen, Zusanli, and Chize Point Acupuncture in Overcoming Elderly Anxiety and open up opportunities for continuing scientific development through subsequent research on elderly anxiety.

Keywords: *Acupuncture, Anxiety, Elderly.*

The Nurses' Role In Handling Increased Intracranial Pressure For Head Injury Patients

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Background: Head injury is a major matter of death and disability at a young or productive age. The prevalence of head injuries has occurred and increased. The incidence of head injuries in the world was reported 29,770 cases. A head injury produces intracranial haemorrhage, following the increased intracranial pressure. The increased intracranial pressure changes the hemodynamic status in the body. The treatment of increased intracranial pressure needs to be conducted immediately to avoid a bigger impact. The purpose of this review is to determine the handling management of intracranial pressure elevation in head injury patients. **Method:** The article adopted a systematic review. In this review, the identification of literature was performed by searching journal articles that have been published in 2009-2019 within databases such as Proquest, EBSCO, Science Direct, and Pubmed. The search was conducted by using keywords: nurse, handling, intracranial pressure, and, head injury. The used of article inclusion criteria should include randomized controlled trials, quasi-experiments, systematic reviews and case series, respondent patients and health professionals, contents related to head injury and intracranial pressure management and outcomes related to hemodynamic status and intracranial pressure. The selected articles that were decided by a combination of PRISMA flow diagrams with the Joana Brigg Institution (JBI) checklist obtained 16 corresponding articles. **Result:** The management of intracranial pressure consists of nursing actions such as positioning, hypothermia management, and ventilation control as well as medical actions such as adequate oxygenation, drainage action, diuretic and hyperosmolar therapy, blood sugar control, and decompressive craniectomy. **Conclusion:** Management of increased intracranial pressure in head injury patients consists of positioning, administration of oxygenation, hyperventilation, drainage action, diuretic and hyperosmolar therapy, hypothermia management, blood sugar control, decompressive craniectomy.

Factors That Influence The Success of Psychiatric Nurses In The Early Detection of Violence Behavior

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Background: Patient violence behavior in psychiatric services is a challenge for health care providers. Violence behavior can affect patients themselves, other patients and staff including nurses and affect the quality of service. Psychiatric nurses can play roles in early detection of violence behaviors to reduce impact and make appropriate decisions. **Purpose:** This systematic review aims to find out the factors that influence the success of psychiatric nurses in the early detection of violence behavior. **Method:** This systematic review begins with making questions, identification, eligibility, article inclusion criteria selection, screening, and appraisal. Search articles through the database of Science Direct, PubMed and Ebsco with a time span from 2009-2019. Analysis of the articles obtained using the Joanna Brigg Institution (JBI) instrument. **Results:** Reviews are carried out on articles that fit the inclusion criteria. Factors that influence the success of psychiatric nurses in early detection of violence behavior are training and continuing education, self-confidence, understanding early warning signs / alert systems, understanding the causes of violence, and the use of violence risk assessment tools) such as the Brøset Violence Checklist (BVC), Dynamic Appraisal of situational Aggression (DASA) and Kennedy Axis V. **Conclusion:** Psychiatric nurses still need continuing education and training in understanding the early signs of a patient's violence behavior and the use of assistive devices in the form of risk assessment of violence behavior to increase the confidence of nurses and assist in making appropriate decisions.

Keywords: *psychiatric nurses, early detection, violence*

The Role of Communities Living In Watersheds Towards Flood Disaster Management

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Background: Disaster is a series of events or events that can threaten and disrupt human life, caused by natural and non-natural factors. Human factors can also lead to a disaster that causes casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts such as floods. Flood disasters can occur due to extreme storms in the upper watersheds (DAS), climate change, and geomorphological conditions of soil slopes, erosion and sediment material. Flood disasters will have an impact on social conditions, health status, deaths, and the economy of the community. **Purpose:** This systematic review aims to find out the role of communities living in watersheds (DAS) in flood disaster management. **Method:** Systematic review was conducted through several stages, namely making questions, identifying, eligibility, selecting article inclusions, screening, and appraisal. The selection process was listed in the Systematic review framework and 10 articles are obtained. Later, articles were summarized and rated according to The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) in each article. **Results:** The data shows that the results vary according to the system, and the conditions in which the study was conducted. Increasing the role of the community in flood disaster management efforts is done by increasing community knowledge, skills and experience, related to an efficient disaster management system, with several methods, namely by giving questionnaires and conducting interviews with the community or family, special training and simulations. **Conclusion:** To increase the awareness and role of the community in managing flood disaster, several methods are applied. The simulation method is an educational effort that can be used to improve people's knowledge, skills and experience in conducting flood management activities

Risk of Peripheral Neurovasculopathy Complications of Patients With Diabetes Mellitus: A Descriptive Study In Urban Areas

Arina Qona'ah^{1*}, Ika Nur Pratiwi¹, Laura Navika Yamani²

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Diabetes Peripheral Neuropathy (DPN) is complication that are often experienced by patients with diabetes mellitus which is characterized by a neurological disorder in the peripheral nerve. DPN occurs due to various factors and can be overcome the emergence of diabetes ulcers. This study aimed was to identify the risk of peripheral neurovasculopathy in diabetes mellitus patients living in rural areas. this research was conducted in the Primary Health Care in Lamongan. 79 respondents obtained by a consecutive sampling method. The patient performed blood sugar and ABI tests. Data was analyzed using frequency distribution. The majority of respondents were female (74%) and aged between 26-45 years (81%). The duration of diseases in respondent were less than 5 years (53%) and almost all using insulin therapy (99%). Level of blood sugar is high (54%). The ABI value in DM patients living in rural areas is mostly normal (82%). Patients with diabetes mellitus living in rural areas have a low risk of peripheral neurovascular complications. Patients need education regarding early detection and foot problems in diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: *peripheral neurovasculopathy, diabetes mellitus, rural areas*

Scoring Trauma With Revised Trauma Score In Assessing Patient Mortality With Head Trauma

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Background: Head trauma is a condition where the head structure collides from the outside and has the potential to cause interference with brain function. As a result of head trauma can cause bruising on the scalp, swelling, bleeding, dislocation, skull fractures to death. Assessment of clients with trauma can use a trauma score, with the use of trauma scores will provide a quantitative assessment so that the level of trauma is known to the client and can assess patient mortality. Revised trauma score is a physiological assessment of trauma done by adding up physiological data including systole blood pressure, respiration and the Glasgow Coma Scale to determine the mortality of patients with head trauma. **Objective:** This systematic review aims to determine the scoring of trauma with a revised trauma score in assessing the totality of patients with head trauma. **Method:** This systematic review begins by first asking questions and determining goals, then searching for the right keywords to identify the data searching needed in accordance with the objectives with the "AND" and "OR" methods. After getting data from searching results from 2005 to 2019 using an international database of proquest, pubmed, science direct, and then proceed with the selection of PRISMA flow diagrams and JBI criticism tools to obtain 6 relevant articles to be analyzed into a systematic review. **Results and Discussion:** trauma scoring with a Revised trauma score is a physiological scoring system that is used as an instrument of prehospital healthcare workers that can help decide whether trauma patients are being taken to a primary care facility or to a trauma center **Conclusion:** the use of trauma scoring in addition to being able to translate injuries through numbers can also be useful in estimating the mortality of patients with trauma. Revised trauma score is one of the trauma assessments that is able to determine the mortality of patients with head trauma by using three assessment indicators namely systole blood pressure, respiration and the Glasgow Coma Scale.

Keywords: *scoring trauma, revised trauma score, brain injury*

The Success of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

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Cardiac arrest is an emergency condition that has a fairly high incidence rate. Appropriate and effective treatment is needed in dealing with cardiac arrest. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) is a treatment for people who have cardiac arrest. CPR given to people with cardiac arrest must be quality so that it can increase the survival rate. Various factors supporting the success of CPR have been widely researched. This systematic review aims to find out about the factors that determine the success of CPR. This systematic review was arranged through several stages, namely making research questions, identifying, eligibility, determination of inclusion criteria, screening and appraisal. Identification is done by selecting the literature on scientific articles that have been published between 2014 - 2019 in the International database, namely Pubmed, Proquest, Ebsco and ScienceDirect. 11 articles were selected based on inclusion criteria. The selection process is contained in a systematic review framework and the articles obtained are summarized and judged by the JBI tool. From the results of a systematic review, the factors that determine the success of CPR are the gender, that is, men have a lower survival rate, disease factors where most cause cardiac arrest are myocardial infarction and renal disfunction, the speed of receiving CPR, the position of rescuer in carrying out CPR where the over the head position is the most effective position, CPR technique where compression: ventilation = 30: 2 is an effective technique because it causes minimal fatigue for the rescuer as well as a factor in the number of exercises performed by the rescuer. From the result of this systematic review the authors conclude that the determine factors for the success of CPR such as male sex, disease factors, CPR position, CPR techniques, speed in receiving CPR and training factors for rescuer. In order to produce quality CPR in addition to preventing diseases that cause the most cardiac arrest, CPR training should be given to those who frequently carry out CPR.

Keywords: *Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, survival outcome factors, high quality CPR, ROSC.*

Effectiveness of Kampung KB Establishment as an Indicator of Community Behavior Alteration at Jl. Muharto 5B RW 08 Kotalama Village in Malang City

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Introduction : "Kampung KB" is one of the KKBPk strengthening programme that is managed to empower and provide facilities for the community itself. This study was aimed to determine the correlation between the effectiveness of "Kampung KB" and behavior alteration in community. Method : A quantitative research method with cross sectional approach has applied to this study. A questionnaire with a sample of 100 respondents were used as the instruments of data collection. This study used a purposive sampling technique. Data was analyzed by the Spearman rank correlation test. Results and analysis : We classified effectiveness of kampung KB and behavior alteration as high, moderate and low. This study reported that half of participants had moderate effectiveness of kampung KB (50%). This study also showed that more than half of participants had moderate behavior alteration (62%). The Spearman Rank correlation test results obtained sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.00 ($\rho < 0.01$, α). It suggested that there was a correlation between the effectiveness of establishment of Kampung KB with behavior alteration in community. Discussion : Kampung KB requires appreciation and great support from various parts for all activities that have been managed, in order that eight indicators of Kampung KB process that began in 2017 and ended in 2019 can be achieved with better alterates of community behavior.

Keywords: *Kampung KB establishment, community behavior*

In Vitro Manipulation of Regulatory Natural Killer Cells Using Autologous Platelet Rich Plasma For New Innovations In Lupus Therapy

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Natural Killer (NK) cell changes play an important role in the pathogenesis of lupus. This study aims to obtain blood products in the form of autologous Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) which have the effect of being able to improve the profile (proliferation) and function (maturation and activation) of regulatory NK cells in lupus patients in vitro. NK cells isolated from PBMCs of lupus patients were sorted using BD FACS Melody Flowcytometer into cytotoxic NK cells (CD3-CD16⁺CD56^{dim}) and regulatory NK cells (CD3-CD16⁺CD56^{bright}). Regulatory NK cells were cultured for 72 hours and given 2.5 ul/10⁴ cells/ml of PRP, PPP, or PBS/control (n=9 each group). The procedure for making PRP and PPP is based on the IOC Procedure. The results showed autologous PRP was able to increase proliferation (percentage of CD56^{bright}CD16⁺), maturation (percentage of CD56^{bright}CD11b⁺, CD56^{bright}CD62L⁺, and CD56^{bright}CD54⁺), and activation (percentage of CD56^{bright}CD69⁺ and CD56^{bright}CD94⁺) of regulatory NK cells, although statistically were not significant. In conclusion, autologous PRP has the potential to increase the profile and function of regulatory NK cells for new innovations in lupus therapy. Further research is needed with a larger number of samples to obtain statistically significant results.

Keywords: *Lupus, Regulatory NK cell, profile, function, autologous PRP.*

Identification And Exploration of The Needs For Work Environment on Burnout Nurses In Public Hospital: A Qualitative Phenomenological Study

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Background: Nurses are health professionals who are at risk of burnout that has an impact on the quality of nursing services. Organizational environment is a factor that influences the occurrence of burnout, so good management is needed as an effort to reduce burnout nurses.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the needs of the nurse's work environment and to explore the experience of burnout nurses in inpatients of medical surgical in public hospitals in Malang city. **Methods:** This study uses a qualitative phenomenological design in which samples were drawn using convenience sampling techniques. In-depth interviews are used for data collection by asking open structured questions to nurses who have experienced burnout in the past year. **Results:** Problems that cause burnout nurses are conflicts with patients, peer nurses, and doctors; work routines and excessive workloads; rewards that are not appropriate to the work; unavailability of replacement equipment that cannot be used; the number of doctor tasks performed by nurses; lack of nurse manager support when problems occur. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that there is a theme in the requirements of the nurse's work environment to prevent and reduce burnout of nurses is a good interpersonal relationship with patient-nurse-doctor; adequate management of workload; managing the availability of facilities and infrastructure; nurse autonomy; fairness in rewards; and support the nurse manager.

Keyword: *work environment, burnout, nurses*

Make A Match As A Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation Education Method In Improving Behaviour of Ankle Sprain Prevention In Pencak Silat Athletes

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Introduction: Ankle sprain injury prevention in athletes Pencak silat is not yet quite effective, it is related to the knowledge, the attitude and the actions of the Pencak silat athletes. The study aimed to explain the educational influence of the proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation in the prevention of ankle sprain in athletes Pencak silat with the make a match method in Surabaya. **Method:** The research design used was true experimental with pre-post design. Population research namely Pencak silat athletes in Surabaya. The sample used of 54 respondents with random allocation and simple random sampling. The independent variables were education regarding proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation with the make a match method. The dependent variable was the knowledge, attitude, and actions about the behaviour of ankle sprain prevention. The instrument used was a questionnaire. Data were analyzed with a Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney tests. **Results and analysis:** Research results indicate were the make a match method of proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation in the prevention of ankle sprain against increased in knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitude ($p = 0.000$) and action ($p = 0.000$) in the treatment group. There were a significant difference between the treatment group and the control group on knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitude ($p = 0.000$) and action ($p = 0.000$). **Discussion:** Proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation education effect in the prevention of ankle sprain in athletes Pencak silat with a make a match method.

Keywords: *Make a match, Ankle Sprain, Pencak Silat, Behaviour, Proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation*

Factors That Affecting Risky Sexual Behavior Among Migran Port Workers In Tanjung Emas Semarang And It's Relation In Prevention of HIV/AIDS.

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Migrant workers status as a mobile man with money can became one of key populations for HIV/AIDS transmission. One of places that there were many migrant worker population was Koperasi Tenaga Kerja Bongkar Muat Tanjung Emas Semarang. This study aims to determine factors that affecting sexual behavior of migrant port workers. This research was an explanatory research with cross sectional approach. The data was collected from 62 migrant workers in Tanjung Emas Semarang Port. Data were analyzed using univariate with frequency distribution, bivariate with Chi-square, and multivariate with logistic regression. The result showed that factors related to risky sexual behavior of migrant workers were marital status, residence status, leisure time activity, perceived of vulnerability, and perceived of severity. Leisure time activity was the main factor that has considerable influence to risky sexual behavior, while perceived of severity was the protection factors against risky sexual behavior of migrant workers. From this research, can be conclude that leisure time activity can affect risky sexual behavior of migrant workers besides marital status, residence status, perceived of vulnerability, and perceived of severity.

Keywords: *Risky Sexual Behavior, Migrant Workers, Port Worker*

Group 2 Oral Presentation - O2

Day 1 November 29
14.30-17.30 Room A

Chair person:

Ns. Dina Dewi Sartika, S.Kep., M.Kep.

Universitas Brawijaya

Moderator:

Ns. M. Fathony, S.Kep., MNS.

Universitas Brawijaya

Notulen:

Ns. Riki Ristanto, M.Kep

Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

O2-247

HIV/AIDS Characteristics Among Women Living With Hiv/Aids In Victory Plus Foundation Yogyakarta

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Background: Around 50% of people living with HIV / AIDS worldwide are women, and women of reproductive age are the group of women who are most infected by HIV / AIDS. Indonesia is a country that has increased the number of people with HIV / AIDS up to three folded since 2009-2014 and the number of women infected with HIV / AIDS also continues to increase. Objective: This study aims to look at the characteristics of women with HIV / AIDS in Victory Plus who are of reproductive age. Method: Descriptive research with cross sectional approach was conducted on 273 women with HIV / AIDS taken by incidental sampling in March - June 2019. Data were taken by questionnaire and processed by univariate analysis according to the data. Results: Most of the women with HIV / AIDS in Victory Plus were 36.44 ± 7.65 years, Javanese, Muslim, high school education background, housewife, married status, having live children and not having children living with HIV , length suffering from HIV 3.98 ± 3.26 years, undergoing and adherence to ART, having steady partner, disclosed to sexual partners and nonsexual partners and have improved health perception. Conclusion: The number of women with HIV / AIDS of reproductive age can be increased so that the application of HIV prevention and dissemination efforts in women of reproductive age must be emphasized without always linking the incidence of HIV as a problem related to morality.

Keywords: *HIV/AIDS, Women, Reproductive, Age*

The Effect of Health Education In Hypertension Diets Using Social Whatsapp Media on Knowledge And Self Effication

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People with hypertension worldwide reach nearly 1 billion, 2/3 of this amount are sufferers in developing countries. Basic health research in 2018 showed the highest prevalence of non-communicable diseases is hypertension (34.1%). diet noncompliance is a major problem in people with hypertension, almost 3/4 of patients with hypertension do not adhere to the recommended diet. One of the causes of disobedience in the diet is caused by the lack of knowledge and self-efficacy in applying an appropriate diet. Health education is expected to increase the knowledge and self-efficacy of patients with hypertension in applying an appropriate diet. Current advances in information technology are opportunities to optimize health education in people with hypertension. Whatsapp social media that is currently popular in the community can be used to provide health education. The purpose of this study was to determined the effect of hypertension diet health education using Whatsapp social media on the knowledge and self-efficacy of patients with hypertension. The design of this research is quasy experiment pre-post test with control group. The study population were patients with hypertension in Puskesmas Janti and Puskesmas Pandanwangi in Malang City. Techniques of sampling used consecutive sampling. The sample of the control group were 18 respondents and the experiment group were 18 respondents, the total sample of this study were 36 respondents. Knowledge and self-efficacy were assesed by questionnaire. Statistical analysis used the Mann Whitney statistical test for knowledge variables and independent t-test statistical tests for self-efficacy variables. Results: there was no significant difference in knowledge between the experiment group and the control group (p-value = 0,934; α = 0,05), there was no significant difference in self-efficacy between the experiment group and the control group (p-value = 0,805; α = 0,05). Conclusion: There is no significant effect of hypertension diet health education using Whatsapp social media on the knowledge and self-efficacy of patients with hypertension.

Measurement Emergency Department Crowding

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Hospital emergency departments (EDs) are experiencing an increase in patient volume, which results in limitations to access and crowding. ED crowding has become a public health problem where periodic supply and demand mismatches in the ED and hospital resources cause long waiting times and delay in critical treatment. This systematic review begins by identifying the literature on scientific articles that have been published between 2013-2019 in the international database of proquests, scientdirect and pubmed. A search was also carried out through Google Scholar to search for supporting literature. Selection is done using PRISMA flowdiagram. Then analyzed based on the relevance or relevance of the article to the measurement emergency department crowding. After obtaining relevant articles to be analyzed it becomes a systematic review. Overcrowding in the emergency department is a problem that is often felt by the staff but hard to determine quantitatively. The circumstances that influence the degree of overcrowding are diverse. Several methods have been developed to measure the degree of overcrowding. To be able to predict, prevent and minimize the negative effects of crowding effectively, an objective definition is needed. Several models have been presented to define and objectively measure ED crowding. The use of an objective scale that is not dependent on individual perceptions makes it possible to evaluate the level of ED density. Although the application of scale alone clearly does not solve the problem of overcrowding, it helps make medical and administrative staff aware of the need to implement corrective measures based on the needs of each institution, so as to improve the quality of the services they provide and guarantee the safety of patients and the health team. There are a number of methods/tools used in measuring the emergency department crowding performance. Each country tries to use appropriate tools/methods in measuring emergency department crowding. The methods/tools that are often used are NEDOCS, EDWIN, ICMED, SONET, SEAL, EDCS and READI.

Prevalence And Accuracy of Nursing Diagnosis In The Inpatient Ward At Bahteramas Hospital of South East Sulawesi Province

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Backgrounds: Nursing diagnosis as one of the standard components of nursing care needs to be carried out properly because the main element of the nursing process is how nurses make the nursing diagnosis based on clinical studies, interviews, and observations. Inaccurate nursing diagnoses can have a negative impact on patient safety, so a standard terminology is needed. **Aims:** to identify the prevalence and accuracy of nursing diagnoses in the inpatient ward at Bahteramas Hospital. **Methods:** A retrospective descriptive study using a documentation study approach to the nursing records of 240 medical records of patients undergoing hospitalization from 6 inpatient surgical and non-surgical rooms in the 2018 period. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling technique so that it represents each ward. **Results:** There were 70 medical diagnoses and 56 nursing diagnostic labels consisting of 32 (57.14%) nursing diagnostic labels that were in accordance with NANDA-I and / or Indonesian nursing diagnosis standards (SDKI) terminology. The total nursing diagnoses were 441 diagnoses. The most frequent nursing diagnoses were acute pain with 95 diagnoses (21.54%), followed by 39 (8.84%) activity intolerance diagnoses and 38 (62%) ineffective airway clearance. Nursing diagnoses were based on PES nursing diagnosis patterns, most of which are inaccurate categories, i.e 366 (82.99%) diagnoses, while nursing diagnoses with accurate categories were 75 (17.01%) diagnoses. Nursing diagnoses based on terminology according to NANDA-I and or SDKI with an accurate category were 339 (76.87%) diagnoses, while inaccurate nursing diagnoses were 102 (23.13%) diagnoses. **Conclusion:** Most nursing diagnoses are acute pain and accurate nursing diagnoses according to the pattern of diagnoses are identified fewer while accurate nursing diagnoses according to NANDA-I and / or IDHS terminology are identified more.

Readiness Factor For Neonatal Resuscitation: A Systematic Review

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Background: Neonatal asphyxia is a form of gravity that occurs in neonates which is a condition when the baby cannot breathe spontaneously and regularly after birth. The management of neonatal resuscitation is carried out with the health team provided by nurse, midwife and physician. Nurses and health workers should have the skills ideally. The systematic review aimed to summarize and synthesize the evidence of the readiness of the health team in managing neonatal emergencies is decisive in the success of neonatal resuscitation. **Method:** The review was conducted through several electronic databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, Ebscohost and Science Direct published from 2015 up to 2019. The main search terms were "Readiness Factor" and "Neonatal Resuscitation". The steps as follows making questions, identifying, eligibility, article inclusion selection, screening, and appraisal. The selection process organized by reviewing the original article and summarized and assessed by JBI checklist. **Results:** Our finding shows that readiness in carrying out neonatal resuscitation requires a readiness from the health team that handles these actions which consist six dimensions. These dimensions are knowledge, clinical skills, self-efficacy, handling algorithms, facilities, and medicine which are interrelated with one another towards a successful neonatal resuscitation. **Conclusion:** Six dimensions of readiness in neonatal resuscitation management can be a recommendation for hospitals in making policies related to management of neonatal resuscitation in order to improve the success of neonatal resuscitation management.

Keyword: *Readiness factor, neonatal resuscitation*

Caring For Criminals: A Systematic Review

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Objective : Nurses play an important role in providing treatment for criminals. Caring for criminals is very complex, stressful and emotionally draining. Nurses are required to continue to apply the caring attitude in dangerous situation that there is a risk of physical and psychological assault that may impact the practice and the quality of nursing care provided by nurses. The objective of this study is to identify the complexity of nurses in caring for criminals both in the order of a hospital or in prison.

Method : The method used in this study is a systematic review. Data search was performed on Science Direct, Pubmed, and Proquest in the range of 1995 to 2019. The selected article is a review article about the experience, attitude, challenge or obstacle in treating criminals of nurses both in hospitals and in correctional institutions. Extraction and level of evidence using JBI tools. **Result :** After going through the eligibility process, finally selected 12 articles to review in this study. The results of the study found that many restrictions in the nursing process in criminals because of security and emotional feelings that make nurses experiencing ethical dilemma and difficult in showing the attitude of caring for patients. Nurses also feel fear and discomfort when taking care of criminals and nurses working with vigilant and careful thus unwittingly, nurse make a discrimination and stigmatization of the criminals who have an impact on the practice and the quality of nursing care provided. **Conclusion :** Nurses experiencing emotional conflicts and ethical dilemmas when providing nursing care in criminals thus it is important for nurses to reflect and implement a genuine caring as nursing philosophy to achieve the purpose of treatment, equality and well-being of patients.

Keywords: Nurse, Caring, Criminals

Accuracy Allen for Determining The Scores of Stroke

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Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) or stroke is a condition of emergencies that can lead to decreased nerve function that is affected by an injury to the central nervous system, which can cause physical weakness and even loss of function of the movement. Stroke is divided into ischemic and hemorrhagic. In determining the type of stroke is very important to do assessment using CT scan tools. But it becomes a bottleneck that occurs in developing countries that are affected by the economic low and not terserianya the tool at the regional hospital. Thus, in determining the type of stroke required assessment tools such as stroke score. One score stroke that can be used is score Allen. This systematic review aimed to determine the accuracy of the score Allen in determining the type of stroke. Systematic review initiated through several steps to create questions in advance and specify the destination, and then do the searching with the right keywords for identifying the search data in accordance with the purpose of using the "AND" and "OR". Analysis of articles published from 2010 to 2019, using data base of PUBMED, Google Scholar and direct Scince. After getting the article data then be selected by using Prism and criticism JBI flow diagram tool. The scoring system in stroke patients can be done by using the assessment scores Allen who can assist in determining the type of stroke, diagnosis and as the basis for delivery of care to patients. After some analysis, Allen score had a sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive dn negative predictions are more likely to either be used in determining the type of ischemic stroke. **Conclusion:** The success in the management of stroke depend on the determination of the type of stroke that will be the key to a sustainable basis in the delivery of care in stroke patients. Unavailability CT scan tools not become an obstacle in determining the type of stroke, there are many tools that can help in determining the type of stroke as well as the scoring system. This scoring system can help to determine the type of ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke. One example that can be used is a score Allen or Guys Hospital. From several studies have shown that scores Allen more likely to have high levels of sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive value for determining the type of ischemic stroke.

The New Internal And External Risk Factors In Adolescents With Suicidal Behavior: A Systematic Review

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Background: Suicide is one of the leading cause of death in adolescents in the world. Based on the 2019 World Health Mental Day theme, which focuses on suicide prevention, one of the efforts to prevent suicide is the early identification of individuals at risk of suicide. **Aims:** This systematic review aimed to identify new internal and external risk factors in young people aged 10-24 years. **Methods:** The systematic review was obtained by searching articles in four databases, namely Science Direct, Ebsco, DOAJ (Direct Open Access Journal) and Proquest in 2015 - 2019 with predetermined keywords. Articles were selected using PRISMA and based on established inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Results:** There were 7814 articles identified from Science Direct, Ebsco, DOAJ, and Proquest were 3591, 842, 88, and 3293 articles, respectively. Based on the title and abstract, inclusion and exclusion criteria and full-text review, a total of 255 articles did not meet the criteria so that the articles analyzed in the systematic review were 66 articles. New risk factors for suicidal behavior in adolescents were classified as internal and external risk factors. Internal risk factors consisted of personal characteristics, smartphone use, nutrition, menstrual and menarche problems in adolescent girls and adolescent lifestyle. External risk factors included family and social factors. Interestingly, in addition to identifying the factors that increased the risk of suicide in adolescents, this systematic review also identified protective factors of suicidal behavior in adolescents. **Conclusion:** Efforts to prevent suicide in adolescents need to consider internal and external risk factors. Thus, early identification of internal and external risk factors and the development of communication skills in adolescents is required so that adolescents can seek help from health workers when experiencing problems, especially those related to the risk of suicidal behavior.

Keywords: *Suicide, Adolescent, Risk Factor, Internal and External factor, Protective Factor*

Impact of Bullying on Mental Health In Adolescents: A Systematic Review

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Background: Bullying is defined as a form of deliberate and repeated aggression carried out by a person or group in physical, verbal, relational, and cyberbullying. Bullying occurs because of an imbalance of power between victims and perpetrators. Adolescents who are victims of bullying can experience social, mental, emotional, physical health problems, poor school attendance, and decreased academic achievement. **Aims:** The aim of this systematic review is to know about the impact of bullying on mental health in adolescents. **Methods:** This systematic review begins by identifying journal articles that have been published between 2014-2019. Journal articles were obtained from international databases namely ProQuest, Ebsco, Clinical Key, and Pubmed. The selection was made by the PRISMA flow diagram, and 14 relevant articles were collected to be analyzed into a systematic review. Articles are included if they report the impact of bullying on adolescent mental health, and are excluded if they are not focused on adolescents, discussing the impact of bullying on other problems, the existence of articles with systematic reviews, written in languages other than English. **Results:** There were 81 articles identified in Ebsco, 1322 in ProQuest, 117 in Pubmed, and 104 in Clinical Key. Based on the results, the effects of bullying on mental health, it was found that there is a link between bullying and mental health that can have a long-term impact on adolescents. The effects of mental health include low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, social adjustment problems, suicide, attempted suicide. **Conclusion:** Prevention and intervention methods for mental health must be designed for adolescents, which aim to avoid the negative effects of mental health in adulthood.

Keyword: *effects, impact, bullying, adolescents, mental health*

School-Based Prevention Program For Adolescents With The Risk of Suicide : A Systematic Review

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Background: Suicide is a complex and significant public health problem globally. Adolescents can be one of the populations at high risk of suicide attempts. The causes suicide to be an important issue that requires attention and treatment as early as possible. **Aims:** This systematic review aims to explain how the school-based prevention program to prevent suicide in adolescents. **Methods:** This systematic review began with a literature review on scientific articles published between 2015-2019 in 4 databases, namely, Clinical Key, Science Direct, Proquest dan Ebscohost. **Results:** The final results showed that there were 16 articles appropriate with the inclusion and exclusion criteria of this systematic review. From the results of the analysis of journals, there were three forms of school-based suicide prevention programs, namely: universal, selective dan indicated. The results of the program explain an increase in the protective factors of suicide and a reduction in the risk of suicide. Some of the improvements from the protective factors of suicide are an increase in knowledge about mental health and mental health stressors, better attitudes to seek help, higher school attachments, increased life satisfaction, increased life orientation and family function. Meanwhile, the reduction in risk factors for suicide is a decrease in stress, anxiety and depression, a decrease in the level of violence and intimidation between students, as well as a decrease in the level of use of alcohol and cigarettes. **Conclusion:** A multi-level approach is needed that takes into account the risk factors and protective factors that exist in determining a school-based suicide prevention program. Likewise, the role of mental health nurses is vital, primarily provided in primary health services, especially in health services and counselling for adolescents in schools.

Keywords: *adolescent suicide behavior, intervention effectiveness, risk and protective factors, school-based intervention, suicide prevention program, systematic review*

Analysis of Factors Related To The Complience of Self Care Needs In Elderly

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The complience of self care in the elderly can be associated with biological factors, psychological, social and cultural. If those factors are good then it will impact both to the complience of the goal of self care. Research is to analyze the factors related to the complience of self care on the elderly. **Methods:** Research uses study descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. Sample were 41 respondent which selected by using with the selection of a sample using simple random sampling technique. This study uses two variable that is independent and dependent. The independent variables are factors related to self care and self care is the dependent variable. The respondents in this study are categorized in four categories include less, enough, good, and very good for the independent variable and the dependent variable. Data analysis using the Spearman Rank Correlation. **Results:** The results obtained in this study that a majority of the elderly can already meet the care yourself well. **Discuss:** Biological factors, psychological, social and cultural has a connection with the complience of self care and have the relationship in a positive direction. So the nurse should perform more advanced nursing approach so that the elderly can be perform complience of self-care with good.

The Effectiveness of Tabletop Evacuation Exercise (TEE) on The Skills of Hospital officers on Doing Simulation of Earthquake Disaster Evacuation

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Background: Using a Tabletop Exercise Evacuation is a learning media that facilitates respondents to play a role in a disaster emergency response simulation. This media was created to facilitate brainstorming for all respondents when playing a role through a case scenario. Objective: Knowing the effectiveness of Tabletop Evacuation Exercise on hospital staff skills in conducting earthquake evacuation simulations. Method: This study uses a quasy experimental research design with one group pre post test design approach. The population in this study were officers of the Bangli Regional Public Hospital in Bali. Measurements were made by assessing the respondent's skills in conducting patient evacuation simulations during an earthquake before and after learning of the Tabletop Evacuation Exercise (TEE). Data collection uses an observation sheet / checklist to assess the skills of each respondent. Results: The majority of respondents as room nurses other than emergency room numbered 37 people (66.1%) and emergency room nurses 12 people (21.4%), and the length of work of respondents more than 5 years worked as many as 35 people (62.5%) and less than 5 years is 21 people (37.5%). The results tested with MacNemar parametric correlation test with p value 0,000 ($p < 0.05$) which means there is a significant relationship between respondents' skills before being given Tabletop Evacuation Exercise (TEE) training and after being given Tabletop Evacuation Exercise (TEE) training. In addition, the table also shows that the skills of health workers who have sufficient skills before being given training and become good skills after being given a training of 26 people, skills become very good as many as 5 people, skills become 7 people enough and from less skills become 7 people good skills. Conclusion: There is an influence of Tabletop Evacuation Exercise (TEE) training on the skills of hospital staff in conducting earthquake evacuation simulations

Group 2 Oral Presentation – O2

Day 2 November 30
10.45-15.40 Room A

Chair person:

Ns. Dina Dewi Sartika, S.Kep., M.Kep.

University of Filipina

Moderator:

Ns. Bintari Ratih Kusumaningrum, S.Kep, M.Kep

Universitas Brawijaya

Notulen:

Ns. Riki Ristanto, M.Kep

Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

O2-348

The Effect of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (Cpr) Training on Knowledge, Attitudes And Practices of Cardiac Arrest Management

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Background : CPR is a very vital implementation in cases of cardiac arrest. The occurrence of cardiac arrest is influenced by several factors one of cause is drowning. Pool lifeguard is one of the jobs that has the potential to find cases of cardiac arrest but the majority of them have never received CPR training. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training on knowledge, attitudes and practices on the management of cardiac arrest. Method: This study uses a pre-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design. The sampling technique uses total sampling of 10 pools lifeguards of Metro swimming pool, Kepanjen. Research conducted in May 16-17 2019 at Kepanjen Metro Swimming Pool. The independent variable is Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) training and the dependent variable is the knowledge, attitude, and practice of cardiac arrest management. Result : Statistical tests using the Wilcoxon Test with result variable knowledge p value = 0.002; attitude p value = 0.007; and practice p value = 0.004. All three variables show the effect of CPR training with increase in knowledge, attitudes and practices in pool guards. Limitation of this study is time for evaluation too fast, only one day away from research. Conclusion : Several things that influence the results of this study are information exposure, experience, education level, body mass index (BMI), and gender. It is hoped that pool lifeguard can apply first-aid cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) to drowning victims.

Keywords: *CPR Training, Pool Guard, Cardiac Arrest, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice.*

The Role of The Code Blue Team Nurses In Managing Cardiac Arrest Patients In Hospitals: A Review

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Cardiac arrest is a sudden loss of heart function in someone who has or has never been diagnosed with heart disease before. Cardiac arrest can be resolved if CPR is performed early and a defibrillator is used to shock the heart and restore normal heart rhythm within minutes. Emergency team or code blue team is the right team for handling patients with cardiac arrest is the first link in the survival chain. To find out how the role of the code blue team nurses in handling patients with cardiac arrest in the hospital. A systematic review has been carried out through several stages, namely making questions, identifying, eligibility, selecting article inclusions, screening, and appraisal. The selection process is listed in the review systematic framework and 6 article articles are obtained. The articles are summarized and assessed by JBI (Joanna Briggs Institute). The systematic review show different results, as follows: majority of nurses felt confident and competent during the call, and that nontechnical skills were performed more frequently than technical skills. These outcomes support the continued use of ongoing simulation training to further improve team performance, maintain member confidence, and assure quality patient care. Role nurse is increase teamwork and interprofessional team training, increased knowledge and skills, communication, increased confidence and comfort, simulation experience, debriefing and reflective learning. There is no significant difference in survival from cardiac arrest when a standardized "Code Blue Team" is utilized, regardless of the time of day or week. Comparison of MET (Medical Emergency Team) and code blue calls before and after implementation of the ADDS (Acute Deterioration Detection System): there was a significant increase in activations proportional to admissions found in the year after the implementation. The role of a code blue team nurse includes non-medical: communication skills, leadership skills, team interaction skills, and task coordination skills. Medical skills: chest compression skills and early defibrillation skills.

The Contributing Factors of Adverse Events During Intra-Hospital Transport of Critically Ill Patients: A Systematic Review

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Background: The process of intra-hospital critically ill patient transport is at high risk of the patient's condition changes. The research showed that there were adverse events during intra-hospital transport of critically ill patients. Identifying the types of incidents and risk factors are beneficial for minimizing the risks that might occur. The purpose of this review is to determine the factors that contribute to adverse events during intra-hospital transport of critically ill patients. **Method:** This article adopted a systematic review method. The research was carried out on four electronic databases Pubmed, Science Direct, Ebscohost, and Proquest. The inclusion criteria were original research in 2011-2019. The keywords utilized *intra-hospital transport, critically ill Patients, adverse events or unexpected events*". The selection was carried out with a combination of PRISMA *flow diagrams* and criticisms with JBI tools that obtained 12 corresponding articles. **Result:** Adverse events during intra-hospital transport of critically ill patients were divided into physiological and non-physiological. The contributing factors of adverse events during intra-hospital transport of critically ill patients were; patient related factors (disease severity, administration of vasoactive or sedative drugs), personnel related factors (experience, suitability of transport companion, training, educational background and negligence of officers when preparing transport), and other factors: shift and duration of transportation. **Conclusion:** Adverse events during intra-hospital of critically ill patients can be minimized by identifying the existing risk factors. Risk management needs to be performed to prevent Adverse events as an effort to implement patient safety.

Keywords: *Intra-hospital Transport, Critically ill, Adverse Events, Unexpected Events.*

Evaluation of Impact Preceptorship And Mentorship Clinical Learning Method on Nursing Student's Critical Thinking In Providing Nursing Care In A Teaching Hospital

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The demand for high-quality health services is increasing. It motivates nurses to utilize the best evidence in making decisions. Professional nurses were born from an excellent education. Preceptorship and mentorship clinical learning methods are expected to be able to answer these demands. This study aims to identify the effect of preceptorship and mentorship methods on students' critical thinking skills. The study design applies a quasi-experimental type pretest and post-test with a control group. Twenty-six students were examined as respondents for each intervention and control group, using a purposive sampling technic. The survey took place at a teaching hospital in Semarang, using a student-evidence based practice questionnaire (validity 0,584-0,904; reliability 0,821) developed by Upton et al. (2014). The intervention was carried out for three weeks with the training stages of clinical advisors, clinical guidance, internalization, and evaluation. Univariate data analysis is described by frequency and percentage (categorical) and mean and SD (numerical). Bivariate data analysis using a paired t-test and independent t-test. The average age of students was 22.65 years old (intervention) and 23.23 years (control) old. Female respondents dominated the intervention group (80.8%) and control (88.5%). There was a significant difference in students' critical thinking skills in the intervention group ($p = 0.003$) and control ($p = 0.009$). There was significantly effect of the preceptorship and mentorship methods on students' thinking abilities (p -value = 0.006). Integrated academic and clinical learning could form critical thinking skills among students. Educational institutions play a role in providing training for clinical counselors oriented to improving the ability of students to provide scientific evidence-based nursing care. The clinical supervisor is responsible for improving students' critical thinking skills through the learning methods of preceptorship and mentorship.

How To Evaluate Emergency Medical Services Performance: A Systematic Review

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Background: Emergency Medical Services is an emergency service that aims to save the lives of patients. An EMS performance evaluation must be carried out continuously to obtain performance data to make improvements. Therefore we need a performance indicator instrument that can describe an overall EMS performance. **Objective:** To identify the method of evaluating the performance of Emergency Medical Services. **Method:** Searching for articles was carried out from ProQuest and PubMed databases using the keywords "emergency medical services" and performance and evaluation or assessment. Selection is done according to PRISMA's flowchart and article criticism with JBI tools. After screening and analyzing, 5 articles were obtained for review. **Results:** Response time threshold is the simplest and most frequently used indicator. Response time threshold from emergency call to arrival at the scene is 8 - 9 minutes. Another way to assess EMS performance is the use of clinical indicators. The selection of clinical area is determined based on the most frequent cases handled by EMS. The type of indicator in each clinical area is determined based on clinical pathway. A more comprehensive assessment of EMS performance is the use of EMS performance indicators that include structure, process and output. Response time threshold and clinical indicators are the part of these performance indicators. **Conclusion:** EMS performance indicators that include structure, process and output can describe more comprehensive about of EMS performance.

Factors Related to The Case Of Depression on Convicts In Kendari Klas II A Correctional Facility

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Background: Depression was a mental disorder most commonly found in the community. Survey of World Health Organization (WHO) in 14 countries showed that depression was a health problem that resulted in the fourth largest social burden in the world and by 2020 depression will occupy the second largest health problem in the world after cardiovascular disease. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the case of depression in convicts in Kendari Klas II A Correctional Facility. **Method:** The study was analytic study with cross sectional study design. **Population** was 328 convicts who lived permanently in accordance with the detention period in Kendari Klas II A Correctional Facility. **Sample** was 50. **Results and Discussion:** The result showed there was relationship of genetic with the case of depression in Kendari Klas II A Correctional Facility, person chi square 19,444, p value 0,000 and value of close relationship 0,624 mean thigh relationship. There was a relationship of life experience with the case of depression in Kendari Klas II A Correctional Facility with the pearson chi square 11,167, p value 0,001 and value of close relationship 0,473 meant relationship high enough. There was a relationship of using drugs or alcohol with the case of depression in Kendari Klas II A Correctional Facility with the pearson chi square of 11,712, p value 0,001 and close relationship value 0,484 meant the relationship is high enough. **Conclusion:** Depression in convicts can occurred due to various factors both internal and external. So that support from family and those closest to them is needed. The attention and affection for convicts can reduced the level of depression and be able to bring happiness, self convidence and the ability to move in everyday life.

Factors Related With Outpatient Control Compliance In Schizophrenic Patients In Mental Hospital In Southeast Sulawesi

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Backgraound: Schizophrenia is a psychiatric diagnosis that describes a mental disorder characterized by abnormalitas in perception or the expression of reality. The data of WHO the number of people with mental disorder in the world in 2010 was 450 million people, the number of people with schizoprenic in the world showed 1% of patients or approximately 24 million. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the factors associated with compliance post control schedule out patients in the mental hospital of southeast Sulawesi. **Method:** The research design is cross sectional study with simple random sampling technique. The population in this study amounted to 115 people and the samples in this study were family's patients of fifty four patients. **Analysis method** using chi square statistical test. The data collection tool using is by using the questionnaire. **Result and Discussion:** The result of this study indicate χ^2 arithmetic for the variable knowledge (19,057), health access variable χ^2 count (9,174), and family support variable χ^2 count (12,614), $> \chi^2$ table (3,841), so H_0 rejected means there is relationship of knowledge, health access, and family support with compliance post control schedule out patients in the mental hospital of southeast Sulawesi. It is hoped that the mental hospital of Southeast Sulawesi and mental health workers hospital to improve information service to provide socialization support to patient and family.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Health Access, Family Support, Compliance.*

The Relationship between Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment of Nurses in Hospital

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Background: Nurses, as the largest group of professionals, play an important role in determining the quality of healthcare. Their satisfaction and commitment increases effectiveness at both individual and organizational levels. Nurses who are less satisfied with their work or have poor commitment to the organization can affect job performance. The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between job satisfaction affect organizational commitment as well as to determine the strongest indicator of those variables. **Methods:** An explanative cross sectional survey design was used in this study. Data were collected by using questionnaire among 30 nurses working at different units in hospital through simple random sampling and analyzed by partial least square (PLS). **Results:** Data analysis showed that job satisfaction affect organizational commitment of nurses significantly (path coef 0,674; T-value 5,185). All indicator of job satisfaction which measured in this study were valid as well as organizational commitment. job satisfaction were strongly affects by coworkers indicator (loading factor 0,882; T-value 51,746). The indicators of organizational commitment which have strongest correlation was the continuance commitment (loading factor 0,861; T-value 50,918). **Conclusions:** There are relationships between job satisfaction affect organizational commitment. Improving job satisfaction including coworkers, recognition, professional opportunities, rewards, work control & responsibility, interaction opportunities, and scheduling can be used to determine a strategy for improving organizational commitment such as affective, continuance and normative commitment. Further research should examine other aspects such as personal, organizational and work characteristics for the correlation with the organizational commitment as well as the impact of nurses turn over.

Keywords: *Job Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment, Leadership, Nursing Management*

Analysis of influencing factors Bullying behavior in adolescents

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Background: Bullying is a repetitive aggressive behavior that is done intentionally by one or more people in the same group aimed at individuals, other people or groups, carried out verbally or non-verbally so that it can disturb the victim physically, socially and psychologically. Bullying behavior not only has a negative impact on victims but can also affect perpetrators, witnesses and even adversely affects schools and the environment. **Purpose:** The purpose of writing a systematic review is to find out the factors that influence bullying in adolescents. **Method:** This systematic review has been begun by identifying the literature on scientific articles that have been published in the past 7 years, 2013-2019 in international journals, which are available in several data bases, namely Proquest and Ebsco through Google Search. The selection is done by modifying PRISMA flow diagram and criticized with the JBI tool. After obtaining 9 relevant articles, they are then analyzed into a systematic review. **Results:** There are five factors related to bullying behavior, namely psychological factors, family, school, socioeconomic, and the influence of electronic media and negative impacts on perpetrators, victims, witnesses and the environment. Bullying can also occur in victims who are different from the group so that they are at risk of receiving bullying treatment, as in people who are deaf. **Conclusion:** To overcome bullying behavior requires good cooperation from health workers, families and the environment such as schools. As well as handling not only the victims but also the perpetrators and witnesses of bullying behavior.

The Impact of Pasung (Seclusion, Restraint and Confinement) in People with Mental Disorders

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Background: *Pasung* in people with mental disorders is still a global phenomenon. The form of *pasung* may generally be classified into restraint, seclusion and confinement. The deprivation (installation of *pasung*) that still occurs in many countries with the lowest prevalence reached 3.8%. The cause of stocks can come from oneself, family, community and health services. The deprivation make the condition of ODGJ (people with mental disorder) become more severe on various aspects, both in the physical, psychological and social. **Aim:** see the impact or effect of measures *pasung* (restraint, seclusion and confinement) in people with mental disorder. **Methods:** Systematic review begins with identifying literature on scientific articles have been published between the years 2009-2019 in the three databases that ProQuest, PubMed and ScienceDirect. Selection is conducted by PRISMA flow-diagrams and followed by criticism with JBI tool. After obtaining 12 relevant articles then they be analyzed into a systematic review. **Result:** Twelve studies illustrate the negative effects on the physical and psychosocial aspects of the installation of *pasung* (restraint, seclusion and confinement) in people with mental disorders. The perceived benefits are not comparable to the negative effects arising. **Conclusion:** The use of acts of *pasung* (restraint, seclusion and confinement), make the condition of the patient in severe condition, thus this act become a consideration for health workers in the intervention should be used with caution, even as a last effort. Patients' rights should be taken into account when deciding to implement this action.

Factors Affecting Adolescents Committing Suicide

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Aim and Objectives : The aim of the study was to identify factors affecting adolescents committing suicide. Suicide in adolescence is one form of psychiatric emergency. which certainly requires rapid, precise and comprehensive service. At this condition, adolescents can no longer master and control themselves, so it is very risk to harm , others and the environment. **Methods:** The method used on this study was systematic review. Data searches were conducted on databased Science Direct and Proquest in the 2009 to 2019. The article selected is a reviewing article about factors affecting, suicide trials, suicide ideas, in adolescents and in extraction and the level of evidence using JBI tools. **Results :** After going through the eligibility process, eventually selected 10 articles to review in the study. The results from this study found various factors affecting adolescents committing suicide experiments among others psychological factors, family factors and social environmental factors. **Conclusion :** Prevention against suicide change in adolescents needs to be made, considering that adolescents are a high-risk age to do it.

Keywords: *suicide, attempt, adolescent*

The Impact of Natural Disaster on Mental Health of Victims Lives : A Systematic Review

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Background: Natural disasters are still a matter of the world until today. Natural disasters are a series of events caused by natural phenomena without human intervention, such as volcanic eruptions, floods, tornado winds, tsunamis, droughts, landslides, and earthquakes. The events not only pose physical impact but also psychological impacts that leave deep sorrow and fear. The survivors of the disaster felt they were at a very unsettled condition, felt very fearful, as well as feeling agitated for uncertain circumstances, and became very easily panicked until they could experience anxiety, depression and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). **Purpose:** this systematic review aims to identify the impact-effects often posed by natural disasters on the soul health of survivors. **Method:** data searching is done on the Proquest, Pubmed, Science Direct, Sage and Scopus databases that were converged in the 2013 to 2019 ranges. **Results:** from 20 articles analyzed under PRISMA, there were 4 articles that found victims of disasters to be depressed, 10 articles found victims of disaster to have post traumatic syndrome disorder (PTSD), 3 articles that expressed fear into one of the impacts of natural disasters, 1 article found victims of disasters committing suicides and 7 articles that stated victims suffered other mental health disorders such as mood changes as loss of interest in activity. **Conclusion:** natural disasters can have a negative impact on mental health of the victims. If the psychological problems that occur to the victims are not immediately addressed, the victims will fall on more serious mental disorder condition.

Keywords: *impact, natural dasater, mental health, victims*

The Stress Level And Coping Mechanism of Chronic Kidney Disease Patients

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Introduction:The number of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients on hemodialysis with poor quality of life remain high. This was due to several factors, one of which was psychological health. The aim of this study was to analyze the correlation between stress levels and coping mechanisms and quality of life of CKD Patients who underwent hemodialysis therapy. **Methods:** A correlational descriptive study with cross-sectional design was chosen. Total respondents were 120 people. The independent variables were stress levels and coping mechanisms. The dependent variable was the quality of life. Instrument used was a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Spearman Rho and Linier Regression test. **Results:** There was a relationship between the levels of stress and the quality of life of CKD patients on HD ($p=0,000$) with r of $-0,471$, there was a relationship between coping with the quality of life of CKD patients on HD ($p=0,001$ with $r= 0,310$), and the level thus stress was the most dominant variable in influencing the quality of life of patients with CKD on HD ($p=0,000$). **Discussion:**The Stress levels and the coping mechanisms influence the quality of life CKD patients on HD, but the stress levels are the more dominant factor affecting the quality of life of CKD patients on HD

Role And Function of Ambulance Nurses In Prehospital

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Background: Prehospital emergency management requires high precision and competency. This is due to the high level of problems due to emergency, lack of clinical information and various clinical conditions. Ambulance nurses are expected to be able to prevent disability and death of pre-hospital patients. **Objective:** Systematic review aims to determine the role and function of ambulance nurses in prehospital. **Method:** Systematic review through several stages, namely making questions, identification, eligibility, article inclusion selection, screening, and appraisal. The selection process in selecting articles obtained in the Proquest database is 440 articles, in the Pubmed database there are 2 articles by adjusting the title and abstract. Furthermore, it is adjusted based on inclusiveness and exclusion criteria by reading the full text and understanding the results obtained are 6 articles in the Proquest database and 2 articles in the Pubmed database. The articles are summarized and assessed by JBI in each article. So at the screening stage the number of articles left is 8 articles. **Results :** Data show different results depending on the system and conditions of the study. To fulfill the role and function of ambulance nurses in prehospital, nurses need to have 3 abilities, namely skills/practitioners, good interpersonal relationships and protocol compliance. Emergency skills must be case-based (based on a systematic review: airway problems, CPR, and assessment of VAS chest pain to monitor coronary heart patients). Then do the transportation/dispatch of the ambulance. Then pre-hospital nurses need to have a good interpersonal relationship (to patients, health partners, providing education and being able to make decisions). Third, pre-hospital nurses need to obey and consistently operate the existing protocol or guidelines as according to the articles review is the CDCC protocol. **Conclusion:** Prehospital ambulance nurses have roles and functions including skills/practitioners skills, good emergency interpersonal relations and the ability to implement/operate existing or established protocols.

Keywords: *Pre hospital, Out hospital car, ambulance, Ambulance service, Nurses.*

The 5th International Conference on Nursing (ICON) 2019 Abstracts Book

Vitamin A-Fortified Rice Modulating Gut Microbiota of Infants And Lactating Women In Thailand

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Vitamin A (VA) is fat soluble vitamin that has essential functions for human health. Administrated of VA was reported successfully inhibit and against murine norovirus replication using of both in vivo and in vitro models. It was predicted that antiviral effects of VA modulated the specific microbiota and/ or VA stimulated the immune system. The aim of this study was to determine the efficacy of VA-fortified rice that got into breastmilk of lactating women as determined by the changes of representative gut bacteria such as Bifidobacteria, Lactobacilli and Clostridia/ Enterobacter of lactating women (n=27) and infants (n=27). The study design was double-blind randomized, control trial study. The intervention group (INVT) was given VA-fortified rice (500 µg/ day) while the control group (CTRL) received normal rice for 14 weeks. Fecal bacteria were counted by fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH) technique and anthropometric measures of both lactating women and infants were collected at baseline and endpoint. Nutrient intakes and anthropometric measures of participants from both groups were not significantly different (p>0.05) at baseline. Most of the nutrient intakes of lactating women lower than Thai dietary reference intake (DRI) at baseline with energy intake of 1,476±261 kcal/ day (66% of Thai DRI) and VA intake of lactating women was 153,8±74.3 RAE (14% of Thai DRI). Interestingly, increases of beneficial bacteria in the infants after intervention compared to CTRL were observed. Bifidobacteria was significantly (p<0.05) increased from 10.68±0.11 log cell/ mL to 11.06±0.25 log cell/ mL meanwhile Lactobacilli was significantly increased from 10.24±0.17 to 10.70±0.16 log cell/ mL. In contrary, pathogenic bacterial Clostridia/ Enterobacter was significantly decreased in lactating women. This study showed that the intervention of VA-fortified rice for 14 weeks was successful in decreasing the number of pathogenic bacterial Clostridia/ Enterobacter in lactating women. Breastmilk of lactating women who fed with VA-fortified rice potentially modulating beneficial bacteria including Bifidobacteria and Lactobacillus.

Development of e-Lupus Android Software To Monitor The Conditions And Prevent Exacerbation In Lupus Patients

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Lupus is a chronic systemic autoimmune inflammatory disease that causes morbidities and mortalities. Developing android software to monitor the condition and prevent exacerbation in lupus is needed. This study aim is developing the android software that can used to monitor the condition and prevent exacerbation in lupus patients. Collaboration between lupus researcher and IT programmer make coding concepts to build the e-Lupus android software. The software is tested on the community of lupus patients. Results: the e-Lupus android software has a 90% success rate to monitor the condition and a 89% success rate to prevent exacerbation related to the disease activity using Mex-SLEDAI protocol. Conclusion, e-Lupus android software can be used to monitor the condition and prevent exacerbation in lupus patients.

Keywords: *Lupus, e-Lupus, android, software, exacerbation*

The Potential of Helminth Therapy As a New Immunomodulatory Agent on Lupus

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Lupus is a chronic systemic autoimmune inflammatory disease that causes morbidities and mortalities. Therapies such as glucocorticoids used to treat lupus have been shown to induce IL-10 and secrete Treg. However, this therapy requires long-term application and has significant side effects such as osteoporosis and cataracts. Some biological drugs such as anti-CD20 (rituximab) and anti-BAFF (belimumab) are reported good for depleting B cells in lupus, but the price is not affordable. The nature of a thousand faces of lupus and the unknown etiology and pathogenesis of this disease have become a challenge in conducting research in lupus. The theory of "Hygiene Hypothesis" which was first discovered in 1970 has recently been re-examined in depth and is associated with lupus events. Allegedly the occurrence of lupus is due to a reduction in parasitic populations, especially helminths, in the human body after anthelmintics, eradication, and improved hygiene in modern communities. Administration of helminths such as *Trichuris suis* or *Necator americanus* or helminth antigens like ES-62, phosphorylcholine (PC), or conjugate of tuftsin and PC (TPC) are reported to increase Th2 and Treg, decrease Th1 cytokine and proinflammatory mediators such as IFN γ and IL17, and reduce the incidence of glomerulonephritis followed by an increase in IL-10 in several autoimmune diseases, including lupus. Although reported to be good, side effects such as gastrointestinal and anemia need special attention for the safety of helminth therapy as a new immunomodulatory agent on lupus.

Keywords: *Lupus, Helminth therapy, Helminth antigen, Immunomodulator, Indonesia*

Group 3 Oral Presentation – O3

Day 1 November 29
14.30-17.30 Room C

Chair person:

Dr. Ns. Laily Yuliatun, S. Kep., M. Kep.

Universitas Brawijaya

Moderator:

Ns. Fransiska Imavike, S. Kep., MN

Universitas Brawijaya

Notulen:

Ns. Heny Nurma Yunita, S. Kep., MMRS

Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

O3-334

Impact of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Delay toward Mortality to Patient Acute Ischemic Stroke

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Background: Stroke is the second leading cause of death in the world and is the leading cause of disability in productive age. Stroke occur suddenly and require immediate help to prevent mortality. EMS delay is the largest proportion of the time delay in providing patient assistance. This delay is a major problem for stroke patients in getting immediate intervention. **Objective:** This paper describe the impact of EMS delay to mortality focuses toward patient acute ischemic stroke. **Method:** Used PICO analysis, where the writer makes questions and reviews several articles with diagrams that are considered to be in accordance with the theme. Includes identification, eligibility, screening and determining articles according to inclusion criteria. From this process, 6 articles were found in accordance with the author's objectives, 6 articles were obtained from 3 databases, namely ProQuest, science direct, and Google scholar. **Results:** Stroke can increase mortality. The rapid activation of the EMS system after a stroke can help speed up patient management, so that patient outcomes will be better. However, in general, people's understanding is still limited about the signs and symptoms associated with stroke. EMS officers have a very important role in responding and managing acute stroke patients because it is associated with the administration of time-sensitive tPA therapy. **Conclusion:** Patient stroke coming delay to the hospital is very closely related to the delay in the EMS or prehospital response. Stroke interventions depend on onset, so the faster it is managed the lower the mortality rate.

Keywords: EMS delay, prehospital, acute ischemic stroke

Nursing Clinical Decision Making for Patients in Emergency Unit: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Patient visits to the emergency unit are increasing every year. The increase occurred around 30% in all hospitals in the world (Bashkin, Caspi, Haligoo, Mizrahi, & Stalnikowicz, 2015). Whereas in emergency unit visits reached 11,719,015 (13.1%) of the total visits in all General Hospitals with a 12% visit originating from a referral of 1,033 general hospitals out of 1,319 hospitals in Indonesia (Permenkes), 2014). Decision making is not as simple as what is imagined let alone related to emergency situations (Carroll, 2010). In the emergency unit, unplanned sudden decision making often results in mistakes (Franklin et al., 2011). **Method:** Sistematic review was compiled using Proquest, Science Direct and Pubmed databases. Article selection is carried out to identify relevant articles then screening is done to adjust the inclusion criteria. 10 articles obtained according to inclusion criteria were reviewed using JBI (Joanna Briggs Institute Levels). **Results:** Data show that nurses have a very important role in clinical decision making. Clinical decision making by nurses must consider many things such as patient safety and the legality of nurses in carrying out medical actions and nurse competence. **Conclusion:** Nursing clinical decision making is influenced by several factors including individuals, professionalism and the environment.

Keyword: *Clinical Decision Making, Nursing, Emergency Unit.*

Supplementary Feeding (PMT) for Elderly: Cadres' Experience in Integrated Health Service Post for The Elderly (Posyandu Lansia)

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Background: Yogyakarta province has the largest elderly population in Indonesia compared to other 33 provinces. Program such as Posyandu lansia was introduced in order to achieve active aging in Indonesia. One of the activities in Posyandul Lansia is the provision of supplementary feeding (PMT), however there is lack of information related this activity from the viewpoint of cadres. **Aims:** This study aimed at the description of cadre's experience in Posyandu lansia related to the PMT for elderly. **Methods:** It was a qualitative research with using phenomenological approach. Data was collected between April to August 2019 in 7 Posyandu Lansia located in 2 districts in Yogyakarta Province. Nine health cadres were participated in this study. Data was collected with using in-depth interview and observation and then analyzed with using Colaizzi's method. This study is a part of a larger study related to the prevention of non-communicable disease among middle-age women. Ethical permission was granted from the Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada prior of data collection. **Results:** Participants consisted of 2 males and 7 females with age range between 39 to 76 years old. They became cadres for 1 to 30 years. From data analysis, 3 themes were found: 1) Community initiative in selecting and providing menu of PMT and providing partial support in budgeting; 2) Necessity of refresh training for health cadres and regeneration; and 3) Updates are necessary in the content of health promotion and its media. **Conclusion:** Innovation related to the menu variation from local ingredients and rich nutrition is needed to support the activity in Posyandu lansia, not only in the aspect of health promotion activities to the elderly in the community but also in the aspect of the management of PMT for elderly.

Keywords: *supplementary feeding, elderly, integrated health post*

The Effectivity of Health Education follow up to Family Support in Self Care of Heart Failure Patients

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Heart failure influences the activities of daily life of the patients because of heart structure alteration and diminished heart function. Low functional affects the ability of self-care. Heart failure patients need family support in order to achieve optimal self-care. Providing self care education followed by monitoring is one of effort to increase family support in heart failure patient's self-care. The aim of this study was to find effectivity of health education follow up to family support in heart failure patients self-care in one of the private hospital in East Java, Indonesia. This study used true experimental design by dividing into two intervention groups randomly, telephone and home visits after health education. Both intervention groups, had heart failure self care education in the first week. A week after the groups were monitored through telephone. After a month, each groups were evaluated with the specific follow up interventions: telephone or home visit. The total number of respondents was 40 respondents who were divided into 2 groups. The p-value of the Wilcoxon test in the education group with telephone follow-up were 0.005 which meant that there was a significant change in the patient's family support. The p-value of the Wilcoxon test in education group with home visits were 0.004 which meant that there was a significant change in patient family support. In the Mann-Whitney test which saw the differences between the two groups, the p-value was 0.002 showed that there were differences in the results of the two groups. The average results of this the two intervention were 35.2 in the telephone follow-up group and 43.3 in the home visits group. Based on these results it can be concluded that family support in self-care of heart failure patients after home visit education is more significant than telephone follow-up. It is recommended that follow-up should be given after the education of the patient's family is adjusted to the condition of the family who become the caregiver.

Keywords: *Family Support, Follow-up, Telephone, Home Visit*

Effect of a Byastanders on Survival Rate Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patient: Systematic Review

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Introduction: Cardiac Arrest is a cardiovascular event that is quite common with a high risk of death if not treated immediately. Brain damage may occur within 4-6 minutes and within 8-10 minutes the damage will become irreversible. The concept of survival chain management Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) comes as a solution. One part that has a significant role is bystander. However, many things that are not understood by first responders as bystanders when finding a patient with cardiac arrest. **Aim:** This study aims to conduct a systematic review of overview of interventions that can be done by the community as bystanders to improve the survival of cardiac arrest patients. **Methods:** The review was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA guidelines and was criticized by using JBI Tools. searches were conducted on International Databases such as ScienceDirect, ProQuest, EBSCO and PubMed published in 2015 - 2019. Search terms include Cardiac arrest OR Sudden deaths, Out-of Hospital Cardiac arrest, Cardiac arrest management and Bystanders. After that, the obtained 10 articles relevant to the analysis become systematic review. **Result:** There are several interventions that must be considered bystander as the first observer for Cardiac arrest patients. The introduction and administration of CPR actions carried out quickly and precisely, is associated with a lower risk of brain damage and death, while CPR performed > 30 minutes shows very poor results. This will be supported by the use of defibrillators within 5 minutes after the attack, although from several studies found the use of automatic external defibrillators is still considered to be lacking. **Conclusion:** finding patients, providing quality CPR, using defibrillation, effective in increasing the life expectancy of cardiac arrest patients. Knowledge becomes a problem faced by many strangers to intervene appropriately and immediately.

Keywords: *Bystander, Out-Of Hospital Cardiac arrest.*

Men's Motives and Experiences as Vasectomy Acceptors in the City of Surabaya

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Introduction: Vasectomy, a contraception of choice for men, offers physical and psychological comfort. Despite the small number of acceptors, little is currently known around why men decided to undergo vasectomy, particularly in Surabaya. This study explored the experiences of men as acceptors to vasectomy. **Methods:** This study followed qualitative descriptive method. We invited men who were 30 to 50 years old and had undergone vasectomy as participants. Written consent was obtained prior to individual interviews. All interviews were voice recorded at discrete and homely settings to provide comfortable atmosphere for participants to share their personal experiences and perspectives. All data were transcribed verbatim and thematically analysed following the framework by Colaizzi. The rigour and trustworthiness of this study was maintained following Lincoln & Guba (1985). **Results:** No additional man was invited after the eleventh participant due to saturated data. Five themes emerge as follows: reasons behind men's participation in vasectomy, sources where men informed about vasectomy, lack of knowledge made men hesitated to undergo vasectomy, support received by men from wives and health staff, and improved psychological comfort and reported sexual satisfaction. **Discussion:** Vasectomy was seen as a feasible option for men with limited income. Peers, co-workers, volunteers and health staff were the main sources of information for men about vasectomy. Despite the limited knowledge, these sources have successfully attract men to undergo the procedure. Eventually, the men participated in this study reported their sexual satisfaction without worrying for unwanted pregnancy. These findings act as evidence to support vasectomy in attracting more men as acceptors.

Analysis of Risk Factors that Affecting Gestational Diabetes Mellitus on Pregnant Women in Public Health Center of Malang Regency

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Purpose: to analyze the relationship between factor of family history suffer in DM, gave birth a macrosomia baby, obesity, history of abortion, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and stillbirths against the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus in Public Health Center of Malang Regency. **Design** of analytic observational study with cross sectional approach. The study population was pregnant women who had antenatal care at the Public Health Center of Malang Regency, total 50 people, samples were taken using purposive sampling technique that were 30 people. The independent variable of research is the risk of GDM, the dependent variable is the observed risk factor is family history of diabetes mellitus, gave birth a macrosomia baby, obesity, history of abortion, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and stillbirths. **Collecting data** using interview techniques, documentation of ANC (antenatal care). **Univariate data analysis** using the formula percentage while **bivariate analysis** using chi-square and **multivariate analysis** using logistic regression with α of 0.05. The result of the analysis obtained simultaneous testing obtained value of Chi square (16.660) more than the value of chi square table with $df=3$ (7.815) or the significance value (0.001) is less than alpha (0.050) thus there is significant influence between had given birth a macrosomia baby, family history with diabetes, and gestational diabetes mellitus obesity on simultaneously. Coefficient of determination of the influence of ever having a macrosomia baby, family history of diabetes, and gestational diabetes mellitus obesity on the basis of scoring Negelkerke R Square of 0.568. It showed that 56.8 per cent of the occurrence of gestational diabetes mellitus had given birth a baby affected by macrosomia, family history of diabetes, and obesity. Based on the research, pregnant women can take early preventive action through marital consultant, simultaneously antenatal care and early detection of risk factors. While health officials are expected to conduct screening of pregnant women and monitoring of cases of pregnant women at risk.

Keywords: *risk factors, gestational diabetes mellitus*

Systematic Review: Performance Evaluation of Emergency Medical Service System

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An EMS (Emergency Medical System) system is a system established and implemented to minimize response time to emergency calls. An assessment or evaluation of the EMS system's performance is needed directly because variations in the EMS system model confuse comparing existing EMS systems. Objective: This study aims to identify an evaluation of the EMS (Emergency Medical Service) system. This research is a Systematic Review. The research began by searching for scientific articles by entering keywords in electronic databases, namely Proquest and EBSCO with the year of publication of articles ranging from 2008 to 2018. Articles of search results were then selected through titles and abstracts, inclusion and duplication criteria, then critique using JBI Tools. The PRISMA plot is used for searching through the selection and getting 7 articles that are then analysed in this systematic review. Results: 1123 articles in Proquest and 2405 articles in EBSCO were obtained. In combining keywords using OR and AND found 37 articles on Proquest and 26 articles on EBSCO. 22 Proquest articles and 16 articles on EBSCO after selecting titles and abstracts. Then based on inclusion and duplication criteria, 4 articles were obtained in Proquest and 3 articles in EBSCO for analysis. From the 7 articles analysed, it is found that EMS system personnel can experience post-traumatic stress disorder due to various factors in performing services. There are still various errors in prehospital services by EMS officers including in the process of communication with dispatch, decision making related to patients, filling out the assessment format. Errors that occur mainly in the EMS system with nurses as EMS officers, IMT Intermediate. Conclusion: Evaluation of the performance of the EMS system is still specifically based on cases or events, special groups, EMS personnel, education, decision making. There are still various mistakes made by EMS officers. Further and ongoing training is required for EMS staff, especially the EMS system, with nurses as their officers. Standard instruments are needed to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of EMS system performance.

Systematic Review Experience Volunteer Officer (SAR) in Disaster Management

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Background: According to Law number 24 of 2007 for emergency response is a series of activities carried out immediately upon occurrence of disaster to deal with negative impacts, which include rescue and evacuation of casualties, property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, maintenance of refugees, rescue, and recovery of infrastructure and facilities. Aim: *Systematic review* This aims to determine the psychological impact of disaster volunteers in carrying out their duties. Method: *Systematic review* This starts with identify literature on scientific articles have been published between the years 2012-2018 in the two databases are DOAJ and SCOPUS. Articles will inclusion the article specifically discusses the role of volunteer officers disaster and psychological problems experienced. The article would be excluded if the article is using a language other than English and Indonesian, not original research and no full text. Results: There 27 articles from DOAJ were analyzed and 50 articles of Scopus. Based on the review of the title and abstract, gained as much as 9 articles were read as a whole or full text, there are 4 articles in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. From the analyst who performed the journal article, There are several factors that can affect the psychological impact of the disaster volunteers, namely: motivation, satisfaction and disaster management. Conclusion: There are several factors that can affect the psychological impact of the disaster volunteers, namely: motivation, satisfaction and disaster management. If these factors with both the psychological impact on disaster volunteers can be decreased. Risk factors for disaster volunteers for the disease should also be considered although the incidence of the volunteers stress relatively small (2%). Preparation necessary physical, mental and psychological impact on the skills that volunteers disaster does occur.

Keywords: SAR, disaster, volunteer

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Automated External Defibrillation Training for School Children

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Background : OHCA who get CPR and AED by bystander have a higher survival rate. Training in school children has been shown to increase CPR bystander rates. **Objective :** To find out how to implement and the methods used in CPR and AED training for school children. **Method :** Writing uses a systematic review method by searching through an electronic database. The literature review search used 3 databases with a range of publication times from 2009 to 2019. The search used 9 keywords. The article is excluded if the article explains how the implementation and methods provided in CPR and AED training are conducted for school children who are in the age range between 7-18 years. Articles written using English and full text. The article will be excluded if the article is a letter to editor, commentary, the contents of the article only contains a survey conducted on the implementation of CPR and AED training without explaining the method. **Result :** In the search process, 1,550,605 article titles were found in Proquest, 378,422 Pubmed, and 337,296 in Ebsco (Medline). After combining using "OR, AND", then adjusting the title and abstract, the inclusion and exclusion process contained 20 articles, 6 articles in the Proquest database, and 6 articles in Ebsco and 8 articles in Pubmed. There are duplicate 5 articles so they must be excluded. At the end of the phase, there are 15 remaining articles for review. All training can increase schoolchildren's knowledge of BLS. There are 2 methods used, the traditional method with the presentation of class material followed by scenario simulation and video usage. Instruction and assessment can be done by professional instructors, students and peers and a combination of the three. Pre and post test evaluations use questionnaires and checklists in assessing skills. **Conclusion :** CPR and AED training for school children has proven successful in disseminating knowledge about BLS. The use of various methods has been successfully applied at various ages in school children. The type of training that can be used to make it easier to implement training is to use media that can be studied by yourself and the use of tutors, one of whom is a peer.

Emergency Nurse Preparedness in Disaster Response: A Systematic Review

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Natural disasters and man-made disasters have very significant impact on individual health, and their physical, emotional and psychological well-being. Nurses have significant responsibilities and play an important role in disasters because they constitute the majority of health workers. Systematic review writing based on data search and analysis of articles originating from electronics database. The database that used is sciencedirect, proquest and NCBI. All of these articles be selected to determine the topic of the article in accordance with the emergency nurses preparedness in disaster response. Sixteen articles in period of 2010-2019 were analyzed. All articles discuss and assess the emergency nurse preparedness in disaster response. Most emergency nurses have low to moderate confidence in facing disaster situation, it is influenced by experience in overcoming the previous disaster. Disaster preparedness not only prepared for the nurse who had been working, but starting from the students who are still studying, where the preparedness competence in disaster overcoming management be included in the curriculum of nursing education. Disaster nursing education also can be followed by methods of social virtual and can be accessed from distance. In addition the nurses need to improve their knowledge and skills by attending training or simulations on disaster preparedness. Nurses also be responsible to provide education to public about preparedness in the facing disaster. Nurses also need to have knowledge and skills about first aid to patient with psychological problem (psychology first aid) so able to provide counseling to people to prepare themselves to face disaster. Emergency nurses as care provider in emergency need to improve their knowledge and skills on preparedness of disaster prevention. It is able to give confidence to nurses in facing disaster. The knowledge and skills it can be accessed by participating in training or simulation of disaster preparedness. Nurses also have responsibility to provide counseling to the community related to disaster preparedness. Nurses also need to increase knowledge related to psychology first aid as reference in providing counseling to the community.

Group 3 Oral Presentation – O3

Day 2 November 30
10.45-15.40 Room C

Chair person:

Dr. Ns. Laily Yuliatun, S. Kep., M. Kep.

Universitas Brawijaya

Moderator:

Ns. Fransiska Imavike, S. Kep., MN

Universitas Brawijaya

Notulen:

Ns. Heny Nurma Yunita, S. Kep., MMRS

Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

Motivation and Benefits Given Volunteers in Serving People with Mental Health Problems: A Systematic Review

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Background: Volunteers are people who perform services without pay or unpaid activity service for other people. Spending their free time with people with mental illness. Volunteers are a form of community participation in mental health service efforts. Volunteers present amidst the bad community stigma towards people experiencing mental health problems. The purpose of writing: to determine the motivation and benefits provided by volunteers in serving people with mental health problems. Method: a systematic review search was performed using Spingerlink, Sincdirect, Proquest, and Pubmed. The paper used is a publication from 2000-2019. The Search uses a combination of motivation, benefits, volunteers and mental health service. Result: 9 papers met the inclusion criteria for the review. Motivation to volunteer is a form of self-awareness and self-development. Volunteers are motivated to give something to others, help people who have mental health problems, get information related to mental health problems, get experience in caring for people with mental health problems, improve themselves in mental health. The main benefits of volunteering for people who have mental health problems are improving conditions, increasing self-confidence, increasing self-esteem and being able to foster social relationships. Conclusion: volunteers have good motivation and benefits in serving people with mental health problems

Keywords: *Motivation, benefits, volunteers and mental health services.*

Impact of Gaming Disorder Against Adolescent Emotional Intelligence: A Systematic Review

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Background: Emotional intelligence consists of self-awareness, self-regulation, self-motivation, self-empathy and social skills. Gaming disorder in adolescents can lead to self-concept disorder, depression, social dysfunction and even mental disorders. **Purpose:** The systematic aim of this review is to identify the phenomenology of the impact of gaming disorder on adolescent emotional intelligence. **Method:** The stages in making this systematic review create questions, identification, eligibility, article inclusion selection, screening, and appraisal in an international database that is Science Direct, ProQuest and PubMed. Selection was done with PRISMA flow-diagrams and criticized with the JBI tool. After obtaining 23 relevant articles, they are then analyzed into a systematic review. **Results:** Gaming disorder is a problem of great concern in various countries. Gaming disorder is the main trigger affecting the emotional intelligence of adolescents today. The highest aspect resulting from gaming disorder is in the aspect of self-regulation, then aspects of self-awareness, self-empathy, selfmotivation and social skills also experience a significant impact. This disorder, if it continues with higher intensity, can cause sufferers to experience negative things in their lives. Emotional intelligence is very important to be mastered in life, if emotional intelligence has been disturbed due to gaming disorder then the five aspects of emotional intelligence will also be disturbed. **Conclusion:** The fact that gaming disorder is empirically proven can have an impact on adolescent emotional intelligence. Thus, conducting additional research in Indonesia and also the world is very important to understand gaming disorder and how to handle it.

Keywords: *Gaming disorder, Internet gaming disorder, ICD-11, Emotional intelligence and Gaming behaviour adolescent*

An Updated Review about Pasung of Patient with Schizophrenia in Indonesia: A Systematic Review

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Schizophrenia is a chronic severe mental disorder and is multifactorial. Schizophrenia is a mental health problem in developing countries, even in Indonesia. Families with Schizophrenia Patient (SP) will feel stigma, discrimination, and will lead to pasung events. Pasung by the family aims to limit the movement of SP, with the hope that the family can control the adverse behavioural of SP. Research on pasung is still limited and handling pasung in the community is not optimal. This study aims to determine the current conditions regarding pasung in SP in Indonesia. A systematic review was conducted by searching three online databases, namely ProQuest, Science Direct, and EBSCO, and also grey literature search on Google Scholar in the last three years. The analysis used the modified Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) method and obtained eight articles that were subject to the final review. The results of the analysis obtained five main topics in this study, namely: 1) Reason due to pasung, which was dominated by aggressive SP behaviour, family burden in caring for, and dissatisfaction with health services; 2) Factors related to pasung, which come from within the family and from the environment; 3) adverse impact of pasung on SP; 4) The role of the family in caring for SP, providing support; and 5) Health promotion as an effort to prevent pasung in the community. Comprehensive handling of pasung and improvement of mental health services, especially handling pasung in rural areas and increasing the accessibility and quality is essential to be done by the government in realising the advancement of Indonesian people's mental health., are critical for the government to achieve in improving the mental health of the Indonesian people.

Keywords: *Pasung, schizophrenia, mental health, Indonesia.*

Causal Factors Coercion at People with Mental Disorders around the World

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The case coercion at people with mental disorders because of behavior that danger themselves and disturb surrounding environment. Deprivation in people with mental disorders in nearly all continents and has some similarities, namely the confinement and binding. Purpose: *Systematic review* This aims to determine factors that cause deprivation in people with mental disorders around the world? Method: *Systematic review* this starts with identify literature on scientific articles have been published between the years 2014-2019 in the two databases are DOAJ and Pubmed. Selection is done by PRISMA flow-diagram and criticized by JBI tool. Having obtained the relevant article 8 be systematic review analyzed. Results: From the results of journal articles analysts conducted theresome of the causes of deprivation in people with mental disorders. Coercion people with mental disorders occur in countries with lower economic. Deprivation factor is almost the same as aggressive behavior / violence in people with mental disorders, negative attitude of the family because of physical and mental fatigue and unemployment on the family. In Ethiopia deprivation cause lack of access to treatment, lack of follow-up after treatment in the hospital and away home with medical facilities. Conclusion: The cause of coercion because aggressive behavior / violence in people with mental disorders, negative attitude of the family because of physical and mental fatigue and unemployment on the family. To prevent relapse in people with psychiatric disorders and assessment of stocks back the necessary support, instrumental, information and emotional. Social support should be improved to optimize the social function of patients with post-stocks. Efforts to strengthen basic mental health services, basic health education about schizophrenia in the family and the importance of correct handling of people with mental disorders. The decision deprived the family of dealing with stress, response to stress, resources and intentions of the family to do the deprivation in people with mental disorders.

Systematic Review: Virtual Simulation in Disaster Preparedness Drills

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Background: Virtual simulation as a new alternative in disaster preparedness drill can provided convenience and increase the knowledge, skills and interests of respondents who conduct disaster drills. Method: The systematic review begins by identifying articles in scientific journals that have been published between 2013-2019 from international databases such as proquest and pubmed. Selection is done using PRISMA flowdiagram, then 10 relevant journal articles are obtained to be analyzed into a systematic review. Results: The average research conducted related to virtual simulation shows the difference between training with virtual simulation with other simulation models. Conclusion: Virtual simulations are more effectively used in disaster education programs, various types of applications are developed and adapted to the training needs for all types of exercises.

Keywords: *Simulation Virtual, Disaster Preparedness, Nursing*

Disaster Preparedness Education for Teenagers: A Systematic Review

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Background : Disaster preparedness becomes a global issue that is in the spotlight in the international world today. Various studies have been carried out in the context of increasing disaster preparedness. Teenagers, besides being one of the vulnerable populations in disasters, also have an important role in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) program. It is expected that disaster preparedness education would not only result in improved knowledge, skills, and attitudes towards disasters, but it also would change a teenager's behavior towards preventive and mitigation actions taken in preparation for such events. **Aims :** To conduct a systematic review which describes disaster preparedness education for teenagers. **Methods :** A literature search was performed using the Proquest, Sciencedirect dan Pubmed. The search terms used were: "disaster preparedness", "disaster preparedness education", and "senior high school student", "middle school", "teenage", "adolescence". The literature searches addressed publications produced from 2010 to 2019. **Results :** 713 articles was collated, which 452 articles identified from Proquest, 82 articles from Pubmed and 179 articles from Sciencedirect. Based on the title and abstract, 34 articles from Proquest, 3 articles from Pubmed and 6 articles from Sciencedirect that discuss about disaster preparedness education for teenagers were proceed for further review. For final result, there were 9 articles to be reviewed. The disaster preparedness education for teenagers is different in every country, there were: Emergency Management and Preparedness Training for Youth (EMPTY), Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training or high risk teen, science clubs: youth participation in DRR, Psychosocial disaster preparedness for school children by teachers and disaster emergency preparedness activities in school. **Conclusion :** Each country has different disaster preparedness education for teenagers. Various studies continue to be carried out in developing appropriate methods and approaches so that teenagers can play an active role in DRR programs. This is important in order to build a culture of safety and global resilience for disasters.

Keywords : *Disaster preparedness; disaster education; teenagers*

Effectivity of Logotherapy on Depression, Stress, and Anxiety

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Background : Psychosocial disorders such as depression, stress and anxiety are chronic disorders that need to be treated appropriately. Psychosocial problems experienced by someone associated with frustration and overwhelming, a sense of worry and despair. although sometimes many are triggered by many factors including genetics, biology, and life trauma. So, with logotherapy is expected to experience changes in better mental conditions. **Purpose :** This systematic review aims to identify logotherapy as an effective and efficient instrument for the problem of psychosocial disorders including depression, stress, and anxiety. **Method :** The systematic review begins by identifying scientific article literatures published between 2010-2018 in international databases such as scientdirect. The search was also carried out through Google Search and also the e-resource portal of Indonesian National Library. Selection was carried out with PRISMA flow-diagram and criticized with the JBI tool. After obtaining 6 relevant articles to be analyzed it became a systematic review. **Results:** there are many currently using logotherapy in various countries. There are significant changes between logotherapy by nurses, doctors and psychologists. Logotherapy can also be applied to all patients from children up to elderly. Patients with high risk are proven can be identified by researchers. **Conclusion :** Based on these facts, logotherapy is empirically proven to be efficient and good for use in psychosocial disorders therapy.

Keyrords : *logotherapy, depression, stress, anxiety*

Training Strategies to Improve the Ability of CPR in Adolescents: Systematic Review

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Objective : To increase the number of bystander is a strategy that can be done out by maximizing the role of educated groups, namely groups at the level of active education, is increasing the number of CPR bystander can be a strategy to improve the ability of RJP in adolescents? **Methods :** This systematic review passing several stages, makes research questions according to the PICOS method, and then reviews the literature using diagrams, which consist of identification, eligibility, screening, selection of eligibility and determining articles that fit the inclusion criteria. In the final stage, the review is carried out systematically using tables and calculates the JBI values in each article. Journal identification is done by searching journal articles in four databases. The database used by the author is Proquest, EBSCO Host, and Scientdirect. The keywords used by the authors in this systematic review are 5 keywords "Training", "Strategies", "To Improve", The "Ability Of CPR", "Adolescents". From these keywords, a systematic review is expected to answer the researcher's questions. After searching for each keywords, the author combines these keywords with conjunctions "and". At the Identification stage, the number of articles obtained in the Proquest database were 46 articles, in the EBSCO Host (Madeline) there were 29 articles and there were 50 articles in the Scientdirect database. **Results :** Number of articles obtained in the Proquest database ware 46 articles, in the EBSCO Host (Madeline) there were 29 articles and there were 50 articles in the Scientdirect database. Total number of articles that have been selected through the previous stage, namely 13 articles, and there are no similar articles (no duplicates), so that at the screening stage, the remaining articles are 13 articles. **Conclusion :** A strategy to increase the capacity of adolescents to do first aid in cases of cardiac arrest is needed. The use of technology provides an important impact to facilitate the provision of training and better accuracy.

Keywords : *Strategies, Improve, Bystander CPR*

The Relationship of the Role of Health Officers in Prevention of Infection with Wound Healing Process in Post Mother "Sectio Caesarea" at Mitra Sehat Hospital Situbondo

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The incidence of Sectio Caesarea wound infection in the world ranges from 5% to 15%. The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship between the role of health workers in preventing infection with the healing process of wounds in post-SC mothers at Mitra Sehat Hospital in Situbondo. The method used is cross sectional. Samples were selected using an accidental sampling technique of 137 populations since the last three months of September, October, November. The results showed that the role of health workers was good with non-infection Post sc infection by 24 people (80%), the role of health workers was not good with Post sc infection was not infected 4 people (13.3%) and the role of health workers was not good with the period of infection with sc by 2 people (6.7%). The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between the role of health workers in preventing infection with wound healing in post-mother mothers in the inpatient room of Mitra Sehat Situbondo Hospital.

Keywords : *nurse's role, infection prevention*

The Best Trauma Scoring System for Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs)

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Introduction: The function of trauma scoring systems is essential. Because the ability of trauma scoring to predict survival outcome has a significant impact both clinically and economically. However, not every trauma scoring has good performance when it applied in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) or in limited resources hospitals. **Aims:** This review was conducted to determine which trauma scoring is most suitable in low and middle-income countries. **Method:** A search of the literature was undertaken using four electronic databases, Proquest, Science Direct, and Pubmed and Springerlink were published between 2010 - 2019. **Result:** We defined a relevant article as any research article that reported the area under the Receiver Operating (AUROC) Characteristic curve as a measure of predictive performance. Of the 3802 studies identified in the initial search, 6 studies were found to satisfy the inclusion criteria for analysis. Three studies reported that TRISS had a higher ROC AUC score compared to other trauma

scores. Three studies reported that Kampala Trauma Score (KTS) had a higher ROC AUC score compared to other trauma scores. **Discussion:** TRISS is a very complex instrument so it cannot be calculated quickly. TRISS also requires a higher cost and personnel with special expertise. KTS has good performance in limited resources because it is simple, easy and valid to predict survival rate. **Conclusion:** Thus it can be concluded that KTS is the most suitable trauma scoring applied in countries with low to middle-income countries with limited resources hospitals.

Keywords: *trauma scoring systems, low and middle-income countries (LMICs), Kampala Trauma Score (KTS)*

Analysis of Risk Myoma Risk Factors in Hospital in Society Level II dr. Soepraoen Kesdam V Brawijaya Malang in 2017

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Myoma is the most common benign neoplasm of the reproductive organs in women of reproductive age. In Indonesia, cases of uterine myoma ranked second after cervical cancer with a prevalence of 2.39-11.7%. The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors for patients with myoma uteri in the inpatient room of the Army Hospital Level II, dr. Soepraoen Kesdam V Brawijaya Malang. Analytic research design, the approach using case-control. The population in this study were all data of patients with myoma uteri who were hospitalized in the Army Hospital Level II, dr. Soepraoen Kesdam V Brawijaya Malang in 2017 with 82 patients. Sampling uses total sampling. Retrieval of data using secondary data on medical records. Bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test and multivariate analysis using logistic regression analysis. The results showed the most menarche age factor at the age of 14-16 years in the incidence of uterine myoma as many as 62 people (76%), most maternal age factors 45-54 years in the incidence of myoma uteri as 53 people (65%), the most parity factor in multiparas in the incidence of myoma uteri as many as 36 people (44%). Based on the Chi-Square statistical test results obtained $p = <0.05$ for menarche age and maternal age. This shows a significant relationship between the age of menarche and maternal age with the incidence of uterine myomas. Suggestions for women over 45 years of age and multiparas better maintain their reproductive health with a healthy diet, regular exercise and regular check-ups for early detection of possible myoma uteri.

Keywords: *Risk Factors for Myoma Uteria, Menarche Age, Maternal Age, Parity*

Perception of Contribution Factors to Stress among ICU Nurses at Third Level Referral Hospital in Surabaya Indonesia

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It is widely acknowledged that ICU is a unit in the hospital with high levels of stress. Stress is experienced not only experienced by patients and family but also by nurses. However, there are limited studies about stress factors among ICU nurses in Indonesian context especially in the third level referral hospital. Objectives. The study was conducted to investigate perceptions of stress among ICU nurses at the third level referral hospital in Surabaya Indonesia. The research used qualitative design with an interpretive phenomenological approach. The subjects were 18 ICU nurses who were obtained by purposive sampling technique. Semi-structured interview guide lined was tested to five participants to confirmed the validation of the questions. Data were collected by semi structured in-depth interview completed with audio recording and filed notes. The interview took 1,25 – 2,5 hours for each participant depended on the situation and how far participants want to express their feelings about the questions. Participants may have more than one time interview due to the natural situation of ICU which is unpredictable and patients situation and resulted the interview was delayed. The data was then analysed using Creswell formula. The study findings revealed that there are two themes about the perceptions about stress among ICU nurses. They were job factors and personal factors. Job Factors including excessive work load, relationship with other health personnel, patients' family and equipment. Personal factors including health status and family factors. Conclusions: Stress among ICU nurses considered influenced by various factors. Nurses and management may find solutions to reduce and adapt with the stress. Job-related stress among ICU nurses reaches values that are considered seriously high. Only one factor associated with high levels of job stress appears to be modifiable and that factor was work status. This study indicates the importance of adopting coping strategies that might help in reducing the amount of stress experiencing by the ICU nurses.

The Psychological Impact on Disaster Management among Disaster Volunteers: Systematic Review

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Background: According to Law number 24 of 2007 for emergency response, disaster management is a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response and rehabilitation. **Aim:** This aims to determine the psychological impact of disaster volunteers in carrying out their duties. **Method:** *Systematic review* This starts with identify literature on scientific articles have been published between the years 2012-2018 in the two databases are DOAJ and SCOPUS. Articles will inclusion the article specifically discusses the role of volunteer officers disaster and psychological problems experienced. Meanwhile, the article would be excluded if the article is using a language other than English and Indonesian, not original research and no full text. **Results:** There 27 articles from DOAJ were analyzed and 50 articles of Scopus. Based on the review of the title and abstract, gained as much as 9 articles were read as a whole or full text, there are 4 articles in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. From the analyst who performed the journal article, There are several factors that can affect the psychological impact of the disaster volunteers, namely: motivation, satisfaction and disaster management. **Conclusion:** There are several factors that can affect the psychological impact of the disaster volunteers, namely: motivation, satisfaction and disaster management. Risk factors for disaster volunteers for the disease should also be considered although the incidence of the volunteers stress relatively small. Preparation necessary physical, mental and psychological impact on the skills that volunteers disaster does occur.

Keywords: SAR, disaster, volunteers.

Postpartum Depression has Strong Correlation with Lactation Process

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Introduction Postpartum depression is found quite often among women after delivery, and has an effect on the mother, her child and their entire families. Minor emotional disturbances may influence the ease with which breast milk is provided to the infant. The objective of this research was to identify correlation between postpartum depression and breast milk secretion in Singosari District, Malang Regency, East Java. **Methods** Design used in this study was cross sectional design. Two hundred women who delivered on January 5th and July 5th, 2018 and met the inclusion criteria were selected as the study subjects. All of the subjects completed the questionnaire themselves by Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). Observation and interview about milk secretion was done in approximately 72 hours after delivery. The data were processed with SPSS program of *Spearman Rank Correlation* and X^2 statistical test. **Results** By using EPDS, postpartum depression was found in one hundred subjects (50%) from two hundred women. The risk factors such as: parity (multipara), salary, prolonged labor (>13 hours), insufficient psychological/social support of the environment (husband, family, physicians/paramedics) showed statistically significant correlation with postpartum depression. On the other hand, parity (multipara) showed statistically significant correlation with breast milk secretion. *Spearman Rank Correlation* test revealed that postpartum depression correlation with breast milk secretion statistically significant ($p=0,002$; $r=0,535$). **Conclusion** It can be concluded that postpartum depression has strong correlation with lactation process. Further research should be done to evaluate the increased support of the husbands in pregnancy and labor in preventing the incidence of postpartum depression.

Keywords: *postpartum depression, breast milk secretion*

Efforts to Increase The Quality of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) on Layperson

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CPR bystander is one of the most likely supporting factors to be changed to increase the survival rate of cardiac arrest victims outside the hospital. Providing high-quality CPR by lay helpers has been shown to increase success rates and beneficial neurological outcomes from cardiac arrest victims in hospitals. **Objective:** To identify the efforts to increase the quality of CPR on layperson. **Method:** Writing this systematic review begins by searching articles in three electronic databases: Pubmed, Ebsco, and Proquest. The process of receiving articles begins by entering keywords (keywords) in each database. The keywords used are "*cardiac arrest*", "*high quality CPR/quality of CPR*", "*layperson/ laypeople/ bystander*", with several some restrictions : the period of publication of articles from 2009 to 2019, the language used is English and Indonesian, and the full text of the article can be accessed. The included article is an article describing efforts to improve the quality of CPR on layperson. **Results:** Of the 484 articles identified at the search stage, these articles were then screened based on title, abstract, full text and duplication, as many as 19 articles were included. Of these, fifteen articles ($n = 15$, 75%) were Randomize Control Trial.. Efforts were made such as dispatchers assisted CPR (DA-CPR), simplification of instructions by dispatchers, giving instructions by dispatchers using video, use of real time feedback by dispatchers when giving instructions, 4-hand CPR method and compressors using heels, and the use of assistive devices such as real-time feedback and mobile phone applications has proven to be effective in improving the quality of CPR by lay helpers. Using a cell phone application is quite effective in improving the quality of CPR lay-helper, but it causes prolongation of interruptions when starting CPR that needs to be followed up. **Conclusion:** To increase the survival rate of cardiac arrest victims outside the hospital in the future, various efforts to improve the quality of CPR need to be included to minimize the inhibiting variables so that high-quality CPR can still be maximized.

Poster Presentation - P

Day 1 November 29
14.30-17.30 Room D

Chair person:

Dr. Sarena Haji Hashim

Institute of Health Science, University Brunei Darussalam

Ass. Prof. Nongnut Boonyoung

Price of Songkla University, Thailand

Moderator:

Dr. Kuswantoro Rusca Putra, S. Kp., M. Kep.

Universitas Brawijaya

Notulen:

Ns. Nunung Ernawati, M. Kep

Politeknik Kesehatan RS dr. Soepraoen Malang

Relationship of Knowledge Sharing to The Implementation of Nursing Supervision in Improving The Quality of Service

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Nursing services are holistic health services that will always be remembered by patients as consumers. Nursing service providers have the responsibility to provide the best quality service. Supervision is one method of maintaining good service quality. Effective supervision does not only apply one direction from the leader to the nursing staff but involves two way communication between the two. In this communication there is a transfer of knowledge that will increase the competence of both the leadership and nursing staff. Nurses comprise the largest group of the healthcare workforce, and have a critical role in improving quality of patient care. Knowledge sharing plays a key role in enhancing nursing performance, identifying the core factors and investigating the level of knowledge management in a given hospital are priorities to ensure a high quality of nursing for patients. Through the supervision of the head of the room and the nurse even between nurses can control and discuss with each other related to nursing care so that it can improve the quality of nursing services. This study aim to examine the relationship of knowledge sharing to the implementation of nursing supervision in improving the quality of service. Method: The type of this study was descriptive correlational with cross sectional approach involved 80 respondents selected by cluster sampling. Data research collected with questionnaire, observation form by researcher and focus group discussion. The research data then analyzed with linear regression test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Result: The results of the study found the significance value of knowledge sharing on supervision is $p = 0.002$ which can be interpreted that there is a relationship between knowledge sharing supervision, with a percentage of the opportunity to influence by 51%. Conclusions: Knowledge sharing is a combination of various processes that involve the creation, storage, and application of knowledge. Knowledge sharing in supervision can increase the confidence and competence of nurses in implementing nursing care. Knowledge sharing has a positive effect on the implementation of supervision to produce quality nursing services

Effect of Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy on Preventive Measures of Transmission in The Family of Lung TB Patients

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This study uses a quasy experiment research design with a nonrandomized control group design pretest-posttest approach. The sample in this study was the family of pulmonary TB patients at UPTD Puskesmas Puhjark Kediri who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, with a sampling technique using purposive sampling. The independent variable of this study is Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy and the dependent variable is family reventive measures. The research process was conducted in May-June 2019, starting after obtaining permission from the Kediri District Health Office which oversees the UPTD Puskesmas Puhjark Kediri as a research site. Respondents were then divided into treatment and control groups. Before being given a Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy the data is taken by taking the client's preventive actions using an instrument used to measure preventive measures which contain 12 questions. Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy was carried out four sessions in eight meetings with the treatment group respondents, while the control group respondents only carried out daily activities. At the end of the meeting a retrieval of preventive measures was taken. The research data were processed using the Wilcoxon signed ranks test to determine differences before and after the implementation of an intervention in a sample, and the MannWhitney test was performed to determine the comparison between groups that were treated and not treated. Alternative hypotheses are accepted if $p < 0.05$. The results of the study are expected to be one way to reduce the incidence of pulmonary TB in Indonesia. **Results:** The results showed that the Mann Whitney test results in the treatment and control groups at the time of the pretest showed a value of $p = 0.690$ and at the posttest was $p = 0.000$. Wilcoxon signed rank test results show in the treatment group after treatment $p = 0.005$, while in the control group when posttest is $p = 0.317$ **Discussion:** REBT influences in increasing family preventive measures in transmission of pulmonary TB. Suggestions for further research are expected to exercise strict control in observing research respondents and the environment so as to provide maximum results.

The Effect of Giving Simple Respiration Tools on Activities of Daily Living (ADL) For Asthma Patients In Public Health Center Wagir Malang

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Introduction: Nursing problems that occur in people with asthma is ineffective airway that is characterized by hypersensitive response of patients experiencing shortness of breath, mucus production of excessive airway mucosa so that people easily to be tired. Tools such as nebulizer or spray or similar inhalers for asthma sufferers are often less effective as sputum thinners. Alternative use of simple respiratory equipment in patients with asthma from the water pump and moisturizer needs to be done to reduce the symptoms of shortness of breath in order to improve the ability of patients of activity of daily living. This study aims to know the effect of providing simple respiration breathing tools in patients with asthma in fulfilling the activity of daily living. Method : The design of study used experimental design with pre post design. By performing before and after the providing simple respiration breathing tools aids to the ability of patients to meet their activity daily living through measurements using the *Index Barthel Instrument*. The results showed correlation of daily activity of asthma before and after given simple breathing apparatus with correlation coefficient 0.703 with Sig = significance level of result 0.000 relationship significance meaning at level 0.01 where $0.703 > 0.01$ there is strong and positive relationship. average (Mean) daily activity in people with asthma before and after a simple breathing tools has increased the ability of daily activities of 30 respondents from an average of 10.80 to be 12.20 which means there is a difference in average of daily activities, days before and after giving simple breathing tools. Conclusion based on the results of the above analysis showed that the use of a simple breathing tools before and after greatly assist asthma patients in meeting the needs of activity Daily Living. While the use of drugs to reduce the response of sensitivity to the air environment in accordance with the needs. This tool is quite helpful and accompany patients while mucus was increased, ineffective airway breathing and increased activity daily living.

Use of Oxygen Saturation Components to Improve Revised Trauma Score Accuracy as a Mortality Predictor Patient of Head Injury

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Head injury is one of the major causes of death and disability due to trauma requiring fast and efficient action to prevent worsening of the patient's condition. Trauma severity measurement is a very important step to support clinical decision making right, effectively and efficiently to prevent disability and death of head injury patients. Revised Trauma Score (RTS) is a physiological scoring systems that can be used as a predictor of mortality head injury patients. To improve the ability of RTS efforts are needed improvements, such as by replacing the RR component with other components that have predictive capabilities better patient mortality, namely oxygen saturation. The purpose of this study to determine whether the use of oxygen saturation components can improve the accuracy of the Revised Trauma Score as predictors of mortality injured patients. This study was an observational study with retrospective cohort design. The sample in this study amounted to 96 people. The results of the Mann-Whitney test analysis showed that there was significant relationship between patient mortality within 7 days of treatment with a score of GCS, SBP, RR and SpO₂ with the p value of all the independent variables of <0.05. The results of logistic regression showed that the equation RTS (GCS, SBP, RR) has a p value Test Hosmer and Lamesho = 0.849, the value of sensitivity 0.93, specificity 0.863, Positive Predictive Value (PPV) 0.95, Negative Predictive Value (NPV) 0.79, and the AUC 0.942 (CI95% 0.88-0.99). While equation RTS (GCS, SBP, SPO₂) has a p value Test Hosmer and Lamesho = 0.921, the value of sensitivity of 0.94, specificity 1, Positive Predictive Value (PPV) 1, Negative Predictive Value (NPV) 0.83, and the AUC 0.968 (CI95% 0.91- 1). Clinically there are differences in AUC between the two equations, with the conclusion that the equation RTS (GCS, SBP, SPO₂) is better than the RTS equation (GCS, SBP, RR). Accuracy value of RTS which uses oxygen saturation components better than the RTS using the RR component, so the use of components Oxygen Saturation proven to increase the accuracy of the Revised Trauma Score as predictors of mortality head injury patients.

The Effect of Spiritual Therapy (Dzikir) Administration Against Self-Esteem of Elderly in Nursing Home

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Elderly in their daily life will get many setbacks and changes. Physical problems are often found in the elderly is easy to fall and tired. Acute mental confusion, chest pain, palpitations, shortness of breath, swelling, difficulty sleeping, dizziness and changes in mental or psychological that will affect self-esteem, one of which is the self-esteem of the elderly. The purpose of this study to determine the effect of spiritual therapy (dzikir) against self-esteem of elderly in nursing home of Al-Islah Malang. This study uses pre experiments with one group pre-post test. The population in this study were all elderly in Nursing Home of Al-Islah Malang as many as 25 elderly. Sample was taken by using the *purposive sampling* technique with inclusion and exclusion criteria and obtained sample as many as 21 people. The variables used in this study is the spiritual therapy (dzikir) and self-esteem of elderly, The statistical test used was to Paired Sample T-Test. The results showed that there was effect of spiritual therapy (dzikir) against self-esteem by using paired sample T-test with Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) that valued 0.000. According to the results of this study are expected that elderly can apply spiritual therapy (dzikir) independently and in group routines and nurses in nursing home continuous to make a follow up on efforts to increase the self-esteem of elderly and provide positive feedback.

Keywords: *Dhikir Therapy, Self-Esteem, Elderly*

Cooperative Learning Differences Type of Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD) with Conventional Learning on Cognitive Students of Diploma III Nursing

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Background : Currently several universities are still dominated by learning that is (one-way traffic), namely lecturers as central figures. STAD learning is very possible to be applied, and consistent with the philosophy of learning, practice and can improve students' academic achievement abilities. This study aims to determine the Difference between Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Cooperative Learning Type and conventional learning on student cognitive. **Method :** This research will use a quasi-experimental type of research. The respondents of this study were the second semester students of the Polytechnic Nursing Study Program dr. Soepraoen Malang numbered 70 students with 32 control groups and 38 intervention groups. **Results :** The results showed that from these results it can be concluded that an increase in the average score (37,822 points) in the cognitive of students in the control group and an increase in the average score (57,429 points) in the cognitive of students in the intervention group. **Conclusion :** Learning using STAD learning methods is better than learning using conventional methods in improving the cognitive of students of the Nursing Department of Health Polytechnic, dr. Soepraoen Malang.

Keyword : *Learning, STAD, Cognitive*

The 5th International Conference on Nursing (ICON) 2019

Nurses are the main and largest component, accounting for almost 50% of the global health workforce. For this reason, nurses are in a strong position to influence positive outcomes for the client's health status. Nursing as a profession is demanded to develop its knowledge as a form of caring in improving the welfare of mankind both in the preclinical and clinical levels. To be able to develop their knowledge, nursing is required to be sensitive to changes that occur in their environment at any time. It also can not be separated from the existence of various changes such as medical equipment technology, variations in the types of diseases and nursing intervention techniques. The various changes that occur will lead to various trends and issues that demand increased nursing care services.

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2018) explained that there is a shortage of global health workers, especially nurses who represent more than 50% of the current shortage of health workers. The biggest shortage of need-based nurses is in Southeast Asia and Africa. For all countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 3 on Health and Wellbeing, WHO (2018) estimates that the world will need an additional 9 million nurses by 2030.

Nurses play an important role in health promotion, disease prevention and providing primary care in the community. Nurses will be key in achieving universal health coverage. Investing in improving the quality of nurses provides the best value for a country's finances. The report of the United Nations High Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth concludes that investment in education and job creation in the health and social sectors results in a threefold increase in public health, globally safe health services, and economic growth.

Some of the facts above are a big challenge to prepare qualified nurses in both the research and clinical settings. The 5th International Conference on Nursing (ICON) 2019 is a good opportunity to disseminate our achievements in the field of nursing, add to the body of knowledge and contribute to professional development towards global nursing through superior and competent research and clinical practice. This conference provides an opportunity to advance participants' understanding and skills regarding evidence-based practice, improving service quality and research.

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Proceedings

ISBN 978-602-74531-2-8



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