



Faculty Of Medicine
Universitas Diponegoro



6TH **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES (ICTMHS) 2022**

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN ENHANCING GLOBAL HEALTH RESILIENCE

PROCEEDING ABSTRACT BOOK

PUBLISHED BY



FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO, 2022

CONFERENCE GUIDELINES
(PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS)

**THE 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSLATIONAL
MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES (ICTMHS)**

*“Digital Transformation in Enhancing Global
Health Resilience”*

Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia
28-29 OCTOBER 2022

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2022” Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro

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Speakers

“The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS) 2022” Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro

1.	<p>Dr. Ir. Sri Gunani Partiw, M.T. <i>Plt. Director of Learning and Student Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology</i></p>
2.	<p>Dr. dr. I Edward Kurnia Setiawan L.,M.M., M.H.Kes., Sp.PK(K), M.Si.Med. Infonesian Medical Association of Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia <i>“Ethics and Legal Aspects in Medical Practice”</i></p>
3.	<p>Prof. Jane C. -J. Chao, Ph.D. School of Nutrition and Health Sciences, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan <i>“Big Data Analysis and Artificial Intelligence for Precision Nutrition”</i></p>
4.	<p>Emeritus Professor Paula M Procter, Ph.D. Nursing Informatics, Sheffield Hallam University, UK <i>“Using Data Analytics to Better Understand the Community Health Need – A Nursing Perspective”</i></p>
5.	<p>Assoc Prof. Suhartini Ismail, Ph.D. Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia <i>“Applied Technology and Information in Nursing Services: Indonesia Context”</i></p>
6.	<p>drg. Suryono, S.H, M.M, PhD, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Gajah Mada, Indonesia <i>“Alternatif Dispute Resolution in health services using Technology Information system”</i></p>
7.	<p>Andrew Neal, MBBS, BmedSci, FRACP, Ph.D. Department of Neuroscience, Monash University, Australia <i>“Semiology, Stereo-EEG and Epilepsy Surgery”</i></p>
8.	<p>dr. Alex Garanto, Ph.D. Radboud University Medical Center, The Netherlands <i>“Molecular therapies for rare diseases”</i></p>
9.	<p>Apt Lalu Muhammad Irham, M.Farm., Ph.D. Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta, Indonesia <i>“Precision Medicine and Challenges in Research and Clinical Implementation”</i></p>

Preface

“The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS) 2022” Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro

Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro, one of major centre of leading Medical and Health education institution of Java, will conduct The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS) with the main theme is “Digital Transformation in Enhancing Global Health Resilience”. The conference will be Held on 28-29 October 2022 online. The themes of this conference reflects issues in medicine and health technology in this recent time.

This conference invites many delegates from across the University in health institution in Indonesia and abroad. Besides, this conference also invites many expert speakers, including Dr. Ir. Sri Gunani Partiw, M.T. from the Directorate of Learning and Student Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, Dr. dr. I Edward Kurnia Setiawan L., M.M., M.H.Kes., Sp.PK(K), M.Si.Med, (Infonesian Medical Association of Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia), Prof. Jane C. -J. Chao, Ph.D, (School of Nutrition and Health Sciences, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan), Emeritus Professor Paula M Procter, Ph.D, (Nursing Informatics, Sheffield Hallam University, UK), Assoc Prof. Suhartini Ismail, Ph.D, (, drg. Suryono, S.H, M.M, PhD, (Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Gajah Mada, Indonesia), Andrew Neal, MBBS, BmedSci, FRACP, Ph.D. (Department of Neuroscience, Monash University, Australia), dr. Alex Garanto Iglesias, Ph.D, (Radboud University Medical Center, The Netherlands), and Apt Lalu Muhammad Irham, M.Farm., Ph.D. (Radboud University Medical Center, The Netherlands).

Information about the organization of this conference is compiled in this abstract book. Participants can get an overview of the series of events, research results that will be presented in the oral presentation activity, as well as the composition of the committee in this book. We hope that this book will be of benefit to participants and other interested parties in the activities of this conference.

Finally, we would like to welcome you to The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS) with the main theme is “Digital Transformation in Enhancing Global Health Resilience”. Please, enjoy the sessions

Semarang, October 2022

The Committee

Speech by The Chairman

“The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS) 2022” Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro

Our gratitude goes to God Almighty so that the 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS) 2022 can be carried out this year. The 6th ICTMHS with the theme “Digital Transformation in Enhancing Global Health Resilience” is attended by domestic and foreign speakers including United Kingdom, Australia, Taiwan, Indonesia, Netherlands, and participants from ASEAN countries, as well as domestic participants from various state and private universities.

The success of this event is certainly due to the support of many parties: the Director General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, the Rector of Universitas Diponegoro, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro, IKA Medica, and speakers, participants who have provided moral and material support. Thank you also to the committee members who have worked to prepare this event.

Hopefully, this international conference will contribute and contribute to society through the dissemination of new findings in the health sciences, especially medicine, nursing, nutrition, pharmacy, dentistry, and digital transformation in the world of health. Through this contribution, I hope to take part in creating a society that is able to resilience in various health situations and threats today and in the future

Thus, I hope that we will be given success, health and opportunities so that we can meet again in the effort to develop knowledge and disseminate research results at the 6th ICTMHS activity in 2022.

Semarang, 28 October 2022
On Behalf of the Committee

Muhammad Hasib Ardani
The Chairman

**Welcoming Speech by The Dean of Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro
“The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS) 2022” Faculty
of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro**

Greetings,

It is a pleasure to welcome all of you to the 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (6th ICTMHS) with the theme “Digital Transformation in Enhancing Global Health Resilience”. It is an honor to facilitate health professionals from around the world to improve health sciences.

ICTMHS is an annual event hosted by the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Diponegoro. It is also a part of the Faculty of Medicine’s anniversary events. In 2022, the faculty is celebrating its 61st anniversary, so we maintain our commitment to support this world in health aspects. Besides, this event is one of the efforts to achieve faculty’s vision to be the center of research-based education in medical and health sciences in 2024.

Currently, the world is struggling to achieve Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs). As health professional, we need to support SDGs specifically the 3rd SDGs, Good Health and Well Being through various services which is one of those is improving medical and health science by conducting conference. This event involving great speakers coming from different countries for instance United Kingdom, United States, Netherlands, Indonesia and the other countries. We also call the researchers to join not only the conference but also oral presentation or poster presentation or all of those consecutively. Moreover, selected articles will be published in the international indexed journal or Indonesian accredited journals.

During this current situation, Universitas Diponegoro has policy to conduct event in hybrid form. We are welcoming overseas participants to attend virtual meetings through Zoom platform. We also facilitate few Indonesian participants to attend this event directly at the venue. Selecting hybrid form as a method of the conference is a part of adaptation to normal situation in this pandemic. Thus, the conference can be held while strengthening the outbreak prevention.

To be prepared in normal situation, the community struggle to be resilient. In this way, resiliency can be achieved by applying innovations and new strategies of life. Technology nowadays is being an important part of life. Assisting people to do daily task or even specific work, digitalization is chosen as a modern solution in this era. Therefore, technology should be improved by developing digital transformation that can support community’s wealth.

The theme of this conference provides a valuable opportunity for health experts, researchers, and all participants to share experiences in developing digital transformation in health aspect to achieve community resiliency. Therefore, it will be an honor to share the knowledge in this conference so we can have a better future. We hope that this two-day conference can enhance our knowledge about health digital transformation in welcoming normal era after the pandemic. We invite you all to participate in this beneficial event.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr. dr. Dwi Pudjonarko, M.Kes., Sp.S(K)
Dean

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Program and Presentation Schedule
“The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS)
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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Day 1: Friday, 28 October 2022

Time Zone: Western Indonesia Time (Jakarta Time)

TIME	PROGRAM	PIC
07:30-08:00 a.m.	Open Zoom Meeting	IT
08:00-09:00 a.m.	Opening Ceremony	MC
09:00-09:30 a.m.	Session 1: Keynote Presentation Dr. Ir. Sri Gunani Pratiwi, M.T. Plt. Director of Learning and Students Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology	
09:30-10:15 a.m.	Session 2: Plenary Presentation Speaker 1 Prof. Jane C. -J. Chao, Ph.D. School of Nutrition and Health Sciences, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan <i>“Big Data Analysis and Artificial Intelligence for Precision Nutrition”</i>	Moderator: Mursid Tri Susilo Minute meeting: Mu'tiah Mustiqamasyuti
10:15-10:30 a.m.	Discussion	
10:30-10:35 a.m.	Certificate Awarding (Speaker and Moderator)	
10:35-11:30 a.m.	Dr. dr. I Edward Kurnia Setiawan L., M.M., M.H.Kes., Sp.PK(K), M.Si.Med. Indonesian Medical Association of Central Java, Indonesia <i>“Ethics and Legal Aspects in Medical Practice”</i>	
11:30-01.00 p.m.	Breaktime and Prayer	MC
	Session 3: Plenary Session	
01.00-01:45 p.m.	Speaker 2 Emeritus Professor Paula M Procter, Ph.D. Nursing Informatics, Sheffield Hallam University, UK <i>“Using Data Analytics to Better Understand the Community Health Need – A Nursing Perspective”</i>	Moderator: Nana Rochana Minute meeting: Sarah Ulliya
01:45-02:30 p.m.	Speaker 3 Assoc Prof. Suhartini Ismail, Ph.D. Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia <i>“Applied Technology and Information in Nursing Services: Indonesia Context”</i>	
02:30-02:50 p.m.	Discussion	
02:50-03:00 p.m.	Certificate Awarding (Speaker and Moderator)	
03:00-04:30 p.m.	2 st Concurrent session (oral presentation) 1. Breakout Room 1 2. Breakout Room 2 3. Breakout Room 3 4. Breakout Room 4 5. Breakout Room 5	
04:30-04.35 p.m.	Day 1 Closing	

Day 2: Saturday, 29 October 2022**Time Zone: Western Indonesia Time (Jakarta Time)**

TIME	PROGRAM	PIC
08:30-09:00 a.m.	Opening Day 2	MC
	Session 1: Plenary Session	
09:00-09:45 a.m.	Speaker 4 drg. Suryono, S.H, M.M, PhD, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Gajah Mada, Indonesia <i>"Alternatif Dispute Resolution in health services using Technology Information system"</i>	Moderator: Yetty Movieta Nancy Minute meeting: Artika Nurrahima
09:45-10:30 a.m.	Speaker 5 Andrew Neal, MBBS, BmedSci, FRACP, Ph.D. Department of Neuroscience, Monash University, Australia <i>"Semiology, Stereo-EEG and Epilepsy Surgery"</i>	
10:30-10:50 a.m.	Discussion	
10:50-11:00 a.m.	Certificate Awarding (Speaker and Moderator)	
11:00 a.m-12:30 p.m.	2nd Concurrent session (oral presentation) 1. Breakout room 1 : Medicine 2. Breakout room 2 : Medicine & Nursing 3. Breakout room 3: Nursing 4. Breakout room 4: Nursing 5. Breakout room 5: Nursing	
12:30-01:00 p.m.	Break Time and Prayer	MC
	Session 2: Presentation	
01:00-01:50 p.m.	Speaker 6 dr. Alex Garanto, Ph.D. Radboud University Medical Center, The Netherlands <i>"Molecular therapies for rare diseases"</i>	Moderator: Muflihatul Muniroh Notulen: Nahwa Arkhaesi
01:50-02:05 p.m.	Discussion	
02:05-02:15 p.m.	Certificate Awarding (Speaker and Moderator)	
02:15-03:00 p.m.	Session 3: Presentation Speaker 7 Apt Lalu Muhammad Irham, M.Farm., Ph.D. Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta, Indonesia <i>"Precision Medicine and Challenges in Research and Clinical Implementation"</i>	Moderator: Muflihatul Muniroh Notulen: Nahwa Arkhaesi
03:00-03:15 p.m.	Discussion	
03:15-03:20 p.m.	Certificate Awarding (Speaker and Moderator)	
03:20-04.00 p.m.	Closing Ceremony	

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Friday, Oct 28 2022

Day 1, Room 1 (Medicine)

1st Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Moderator and Judge: dr. Liha

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	10.35 - 10.46 AM	004	Vitasari Indriani, MD, MM, SpPK, M.Si.Med	EFFECT OF MAKING METHOD OF PLATELET RICH PLASMA ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR (VEGF) CONCENTRATION	medicine
2	10.47 - 10.59cAM	009	dr. Bondan Irtani Cahyadi, SpAn	ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT FOR AORTOPULMONARY WINDOW, A RARE HEART DEFECT	medicine
3	10.59 - 11.10 AM	010	Diaza Okadimar Ariyanto, S.Ked.	PRACTICE ADHERENCE TO THE 2018 NCCN-ASIA CONSENSUS STATEMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NSCLC PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL, SEMARANG	medicine
4	11.11 - 11.22 AM	012	Luh Ayu Nanamy Khrisnashanti Eva Susila, S.Ked	Comparison of Individualized EBRT with or without Systemic Therapy as a Predictor for Patients' Outcome in Recurrent Cervical Cancer at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital	medicine
5	11.23 - 11.34 AM	013	Endang Susilowati, S. Si. T., M. Kes	RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF DISABILITY IN CHILDREN AT HOLISTIC INKLUSI PELANGI SCHOOL, PEKALONGAN, CENTRAL JAVA, INDONESIA	medicine
6	11.35 - 11.46 AM	028	dr Innawati Jusup, MKes, SpKJ	STUDY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF STUDENT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT INDEX WITH MENTAL CAPACITY INDEX AND BASIC PERSONALITY INDEX	medicine

1st Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 1, Room 2 (Nursing)

Moderator and Judge : Bu Megah

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	10.35 - 10.46 AM	051	Ns. Dikki Saputra, S.Kep	ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY (ECG) CRITERIA FOR DETECTING HEART DISORDERS : SCOPING REVIEW	Nursing
2	10.47 - 10.59 AM	066	Ani Haryani	The Effect of Affective Learning to Affective Domain of Nursing Students: a Systematic Review	Nursing
3	10.59 - 11.10 AM	021	Nikmah Kemalasari Pane, S.Kep., Ns	Guided Imagery Therapy in Breast Cancer Patients: A Systematic Review	Nursing

4	11.11 - 11.22 AM	056	Ns. Anisah Ardiana, M.Kep., Ph.D	Overview of Nurses Perception about Caring Based on Technology in the ICU and ER of Jember Regional Hospitals	Nursing
5	11.23 - 11.34 AM	059	Yunefit Ulfa	Barriers to breastfeeding among mothers who underwent C-section: A meta-synthesis	Nursing
6	11.35 - 11.46 AM	016	Suhartini Ismail, Mujahidatul Musfiroh, Dewi Mustikaningsih, Hansen Maikel Su	NURSING THEORY DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS: MELEIS'S TRANSITION THEORY	Nursing

2nd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 1, Room 1 (Dentistry and Pharmacy)

Moderator and Judge : Pak Winzy

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	03.00 - 03.12 PM	003	drg. Aris Setyawan, MPH, M.Ked.Klin, Sp.BM (K)	Virtual Planning Using Stereolithography 3-Dimensional Printing Modeling	Dentistry
2	03.13 - 03.24 PM	057	Prof.Dr.drg. I Dewa Ayu Ratna Dewanti., M.Si	ANALYSIS OF ORGANOLEPTIC, HOMOGENEITY, pH AND VISCOSITY OF TOOTHPASTE	Dentistry
3	03.25 - 03.36 PM	058	Prof. Dr. drg. Ristya Widi Endah Yani, M.Kes	Dental And Oral Health Knowledge Overview of Stunting Toddlers Aged 36-60 Months Through Bullet Journals	Dentistry
4	03.37 - 03.48 PM	014	apt. Widyandani Sasikirana, M.Biotech	Molecular Activity Of Liposome-Parijoto Formula Through p53 Expression In HepG2 Cell Line	Pharmacy
5	03.49 - 04.00 PM	036	apt. Gayuk Kalih Prasesti, S.Farm., M.S.Farm.	The Scope of Cardioprotection and Its Application in Pharmacological Testing	Pharmacy
6	04.01 - 04.12 PM	038	Esri Rusminingsih., S.Kep.,Ns.,M.K ep.	IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF SNEDDS MORINGA OLEIFERA LEAF EXTRACT USING ULTRASONIC EMULSIFICATION METHOD	Pharmacy

2nd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 1, Room 2 (nutrition)

Moderator and Judge : Pak Mursyid

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	03.00 - 03.12 PM	011	Anggi Putri Aria Gita, M.KM	Design Of Android-Based Stunting Application As Early Detection Steps In Mothers Who Have Toddlers	Nutrition
2	03.13 - 03.24 PM	022	Mariene Wiwin Dolang, S.KM, M.Kes	HISTORY OF CHILDREN WITH STUNTING EVENTS IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN KAMARIAN VILLAGE, WEST SERAM REGENCY	Nutrition

3	03.25 - 03.36 PM	025	YULINDA LASKA,M.Tr.Keb	EFFECT OF MASSAGE THERAPY TOWARDS WEIGHT GAIN ON STUNTING TODDLERS	Nutrition
4	03.37 - 03.48 PM	027	dr. Lyla Fitriana Primada	IS ANEMIA CORRELATED WITH THE RISK OF DEPRESSION IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANCY	Nutrition
5	03.49 - 04.00 PM	043	Ayunina Rizky Ferdina, Apt., M.Sc.	A REVIEW OF ROLES OF DIETARY NITRATE FOR HUMAN HEALTH	Nutrition
6	04.01 - 04.12 PM	049	Fransisca B.Batticaca, S.Pd., M.Kep., Ns.Sp.Kep.Kom	CORRELATION BETWEEN HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN PARISH WARSE JETSY	Nutrition

2nd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 1, Room 3 (Nursing)

Moderator and Judge : Bu Meira

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	03.00 - 03.12 PM	001	Duwi Pudji Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep	RAWAT KANKER FOR QUALITY OF LIFE PATIENT CANCER	Nursing
2	03.13 - 03.24 PM	005	Erika Martining Wardani, S.Kep., Ns., M.Ked.Trop	EFFECTIVENESS OF TELENURSING ON THE CARE OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS	Nursing
3	03.25 - 03.36 PM	006	Samuel Saiselar.S.Kep	Influence Combination Music Christian Spiritual With Service Pastoralia To Lowering Worry Patient In Room Ugd	Nursing
4	03.37 - 03.48 PM	007	Ns. Fetty Yublika Pasole., S.Kep	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ROLE OF SPIRITUAL CARE NURSES TO THE PATIENT & FAMILY IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	Nursing
5	03.49 - 04.00 PM	008	Ns. Weni Sulastri, S. Kep	FAMILY'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING PATIENTS OF END STAGE KIDNEY DISEASE IN HEMODIALYSIS UNIT ROOM	Nursing
6	04.01 - 04.12PM	015	Ummu Muntamah, S.Kp.,Ns.,M.Kes	M-HEALTH APPS TO BE AWARE AND TO FACILITATE DIABETES DISTRESS MANAGEMENT: GOALS, LEARNING MODEL, AND APPLICATION DESIGN	Nursing
7	04.13 - 04.24 PM	035	andria praghlapati	Perceptions of first year nursing students on Caring Behavior	Nursing

Saturday, Oct29 2022

3rd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 2, Room 1 (Medicine)

Moderator and Judge : dr. Yetti

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	11.00 - 11.12 AM	040	dr. Yulin Arditawati	DIFFERENCES CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN WHO HAVE PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION AND WHO DO NOT HAVE PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION	Medicine
2	11.13 - 11.24 AM	041	dr. Veronica Yoseva	COMPARISON OF HOME-BASED EXERCISE AND HOSPITAL-BASED EXERCISE ON BALANCE IN KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS PATIENTS	Medicine
3	11.25 - 11.36 AM	042	dr. Nadia Kurnia	EFFECT OF KINESIOTAPING PLUS RESISTANCE BAND EXERCISES ON GAIT SPEED IN ELDERLY	Medicine
4	11.37 - 11.48 AM	044	Ramaza Rizka	Design of a Gel Spray Formulation With Extract Banana Peels (Musa paradisiaca L.): Antimicrobial Activity and Skin Irritation Testing in Rabbits	Medicine
5	11.49 - 12.00 AM	045	dr. Ira Adventia	COMPARISON OF MODIFIED OTAGO EXERCISE PROGRAM AND WALKING EXERCISE ON LOWER LIMB STRENGTH IN PRE-FRAIL ELDERLY	Medicine
6	00.01 - 00.12 PM	026	dr. Andriani Adilla Kusuma Wardhani	THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL PROGRESSIVE STRENGTHENING EXERCISES TO MODERATE INTENSITY AEROBIC EXERCISE ON BODY MASS INDEX, WAIST-TO-HIP RATIO AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADULT POPULATION WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS	Medicine
7	00.13 - 00.24 PM	065	Wahyu Hidayati	Correlation of Interdialytic Weight Gain and Predialysis Mean Arterial Pressure in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients undergoing Routine Hemodialysis	Nursing

3rd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 2, Room 2 (Medicine)

Moderator and Judge: drg.Yogi

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	11.00 - 11.12 AM	002	Razmaeda Sarastry	Thoracoomphalopagus Conjoined Twin: a Case Report and Literature Review.	Medicine
2	11.13 - 11.24 AM	019	dr Innawati Jusup, MKes, SpKJ	Benefits of Adjuvant Folic Acid an Antioxidant in Schizophrenia Chronic	Medicine
3	11.25 - 11.36 AM	023	Agik Priyo Nusanoro,S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep	Allicin Promotes Wound Healing In A Diabetic Rats Model By Reducing Inflammation	Medicine
4	11.37 - 11.48 AM	030	dr. Muhammad Anang Eko Fahrudin	COMPARISON OF MODIFIED OTAGO EXERCISE PROGRAM AND WALKING EXERCISE ON FUNCTIONAL MOBILITY IN PRE-FRAIL ELDERLY	Medicine
5	11.49 - 12.00 AM	062	Amanah S.Si.,M.SI.Med	Association Between IFN- γ and TNF- α in Rheumatic Heart Disease Patients in West Java Indonesia	Medicine
6	00.01 - 00.12 PM	047	Amanah S.Si.,M.SI.Med	Data prior to the COVID-19 pandemic; identification of a sensitive antibiotic-resistant bacterium in elderly patient with pneumonia	Medicine
7	00.13 - 00.24 PM	067	Ns. Harmilah, M.Kep., Sp.KMB	MEDIA BOOKLET INCREASES OF DIETARY ADHERENCE OF TY	Nursing

3rd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 2, Room 3 (Nursing)

Moderator and Judge : Bu Nana

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	11.00 - 11.12 AM	033	Icha Khaerunnisa, S.Kep.	HOPELESSNESS OF INDONESIAN INMATES	Nursing
2	11.13 - 11.24 AM	048	Dr. Meidiana Dwidiyanti, S.Kp., M.Sc.	SIDE: AN APPLICATION-BASED HAPPY SPIRITUAL INTERVENTION FOR EMOTION REGULATION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING	Nursing
3	11.25 - 11.36 AM	046	JASMIKO, S.Kep., Ns.	EMOTIONAL IMPACT ON THE FAMILY OF SCHIZOPRENIA PATIENTS AT HOME : A Systematic Review	Nursing
4	11.37 - 11.48 AM	064	Ns. Siti Irsalina, S.Kep	DESCRIPTION OF DEPRESSION LEVELS IN PANCORAN DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER, JAKARTA SELATAN	Nursing
5	11.49 - 12.00 AM	052	Raharni	Maternal Mortality based on Audit Maternal Perinatal: Case Control Study in Karawang West Java, Indonesia	Nursing
6	00.01 - 00.12 PM	054	Ns. Surtania, S.Kep	Barrier and facilitator on breastfeeding Education to Primipara Mother : A literature review	Nursing
7	00.13 - 00.24 PM	017	Suwaryanti	Phenomenological-Case Study: Resilience of acute ischemic stroke patients in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic, Diponegoro National Hospital	Nursing

3rd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 2, Room 4 (Nursing)

Moderator and Judge : Bu Meira

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	11.00 - 11.12 AM	018	NILA TITIS ASRINING TYAS	PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS BECAME THE BIGGEST SUPPORT DURING THE CARE PROCESS FOR HEALTH PERSONNEL THAT INFECTED WITH COVID-19 AT THE HEALTH SERVICE FACILITIES IN PURWODADI	Nursing
2	11.13 - 11.24 AM	034	Muhammad Royhan Zakki	THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE, MOTIVATION, AND SUPPORT WITH COMPLIANCE WITH THE USE OF MASKS, HAND WASHING, AND PHYSICAL DISTANCING AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE COVID 19 IN SAMARINDA	Nursing
3	11.25 - 11.36 AM	039	Asst. Prof. Ma. Carina D. Rebueno, MAN RN	FILIPINO COMMUNITY DWELLERS COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICES ON COVID-19 AND HEALTH LITERACY INFLUENCE ON THEIR PANDEMIC FATIGUE: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY	Nursing
4	11.37 - 11.48 AM	063	Ns. Aris Nur Ramdhani, S.Kep	MENTAL HEALTH STATUS ON PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN VACCINATED COVID-19	Nursing
5	11.49 - 12.00 AM	037	Ns. Ayu Pratiwi, S.Kep., M.Kep	Psychological Problems and Coping Strategies of Health Workers in Caring for Covid-19 Patients: a qualitative study	Nursing
6	00.01 - 00.12 PM	020	Elva Widya Pribadi, S.Kep, Ns	Effectiveness of Zam-Zam Water Wound Irrigation Against Amount of Exudate in Diabetic Ulcer Patients at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang	Nursing
7	00.13 - 00.24 PM	024	Dr Fahrur Nur Rosyid. S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes	THE EFFECT OF SLOW DEEP BREATHING (SDB) AND DHIKR ,ON PAIN LEVELS IN CANCER PATIENTS DURING CHEMOTHERAPY	Nursing

3rd Concurrent session (oral presentation)

Day 2, Room 5 (Nursing)

Moderator and Judge: Bu Megah

No	Time (Jakarta)	Abstract Code	Name	Title	Field
1	11.00 - 11.12 AM	050	SUGITO, S.Kep., Ns	IMPLEMENTATION OF NURSING CREDENTIALS AND RE-CREDENTIALS BY THE CREDENTIALS SUBCOMMITTEE AT THE KARANGANYAR DISTRICT HOSPITAL	Nursing
2	11.13 - 11.24 AM	053	Megawati Sholihatul Wahdah, S.Kep., Ners	TRIAL EXAMINATION PATIENT SAFETY BRIEFING TOOL IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	Nursing
3	11.25 - 11.36 AM	055	Muhammad Hasib Ardani, S.Kp., M.Kes.	Factors of Burnout in Nurses at the Hospital	Nursing
4	11.37 - 11.48 AM	031	Reni Asmara Ariga, S.Kp., MARS	MANAJEMEN KEPERAWATAN MANDIRI DENGAN TELENURSING ARIGA NURSING SELF CARE BERBASIS WEB DI SUMATERA UTARA	Nursing
5	11.49 - 12.00 AM	032	Ns. Muhamad Rofii, S.Kp., M.Kep.	EFFECTIVENESS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE SI STANDIKI ON NURSES IN NURSING DIAGNOSIS DOCUMENTATION IN HOSPITAL	Nursing
6	00.01 - 00.12 PM	029	Diah Indriastuti, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep	Footstep Therapy Management in Type II Diabetes Patients	Nursing
7	00.13 - 00.24 PM	061	Erika Martining Wardani, S.Kep., Ns., M.Ked.Trop	EFFECTIVENESS OF GLUCOSE BUDDY APP AND DIABETES SELF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION ON MEDICATION ADHERENCE AND DIET IN DM PATIENTS	Nursing

Abstract

“The 6th International Conference on Translational Medicine and Health Sciences (ICTMHS)
2022” Faculty of Medicine Universitas Diponegoro

001_USING ONLINE EDUCATION TO INCREASING QUALITY OF LIFE PATIENT CANCER

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Background: Cancer causes a decrease in the quality of life in patients, due to physical and psychological changes. Comprehensive care is not optimal due to lack of treatment time, so online education is expected to be able to improve the patient's quality of life.

Purpose: the study aimed to analyze the effect of online education on increasing quality of life of cancer patients.

Methods: This study used a quasi-experimental study with a control group, 80 patients diagnosed with cancer with and or chemotherapy or radiation therapy. Analysis of data to examine differences in quality of life using the Mann Whitney test. This study get ethical approval from Ethical commission Moewardi Hospital.

Results: Quality of life in the intervention group before getting the intervention with a mean result of 17.05 and after the intervention with a mean of 23.15 (p 0.00)

Conclusion: online education can increasing quality of life of cancer patients. Continues treatment can improve quality of life of cancer patients.

Keywords: cancer, online education, quality of life

002_THORACOOMPHALOPAGUS CONJOINED TWIN: A CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Razmaeda Sarastry, Julian Dewantiningrum, Agoes Oerip Poerwok o, Alini Hafiz, Herman Kristanto, M. Besari Adi Pramono, Rahmad Rizal Budi Wicaksono

Fetomaternal Division, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Kariadi Hospital-Diponegoro University.

Background: Conjoined twins are the rare type of a monochorionic monoamniotic twins. The incidence is ranging from 1 in 50000 to 1 in 200000 live births. The anomalies are often categorized based on the location of the fusion between fetuses that originated from the faulty division and separation of a single embryo at 12-15th day. Diagnosis of conjoined twin can be established by using prenatal ultrasound, especially during the first trimester. In most cases, conjoined twins are delivered prematurely with poor prognosis.

Case presentation: We describe a woman 30 year old, G3P2 a suspected case of conjoined twin, who referred to our center due to premature rupture of the membrane with imminent delivery. Because of her poor obstetric history (caesarean section 14 months ago), an emergency caesarean section was performed to deliver the babies. Preterm male babies joined at anterior part of the body starting from thorax to lower part of the abdomen (thoracoomphalopagus) weighing 2,5 kilograms with two heads, four arms, four legs, were delivered. The babies did not cry after birth and died six hours following birth.

Conclusion: Conjoined twin is a rare phenomenon, sporadic in fashion, without any proven associated risk factor to contribute for its occurrence. The overall survival of conjoined twin is still unfavorable despite the advancement of medical technology. The underlying pathophysiology process during early embryonal stage is still obscure, therefore further epidemiology and basic molecular work is warranted to gain more understanding on this fascinating anomaly.

003_VIRTUAL PLANNING USING STEREOGRAPHY 3-DIMENSIONAL PRINTING MODELING TECHNOLOGY IN MAXILLARY RECONSTRUCTION SURGERY: CASE SERIES

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Maxillary reconstruction can be challenging for the surgeon wishing to restore its proper anatomy. Immediate reconstruction is extremely important for the form and function of the maxillectomy patient. Preoperative virtual surgical planning for tumor resection and maxillary reconstruction using stereolithography 3-dimensional printing has led to improved outcomes, decreased surgical time, and increased precision. Stereolithography 3-dimensional printing also provides most of the necessary information for planned surgical movements for the correction of facial asymmetry. The purpose of this study was to report the three-dimensional efficacy of maxillary reconstruction using a stereolithography 3D printing. We present 2 clinical cases based on stereolithography 3D printing modeling technology. Models were fabricated before the maxillary reconstruction surgery. The 3D printing technology provided a precise, fast, and cheap mandibular reconstruction, which aids in shortened operation time (and therefore decreased exposure time to general anesthesia, decreased blood loss, and shorter wound exposure time) and easier surgical procedure. Virtual planning using stereolithography 3D printing model have the potential to increase maxillary reconstruction accuracy and reduce operation time.

Keywords: Stereolithography, 3 D Printing, maxillary reconstruction, orthognatic, virtual planning

004_ THE EFFECT OF TUBE TYPE ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR (VEGF) LEVELS IN THE MANUFACTURING OF RICH PLASMA (PRP) PLATELETS

Vitasari Indriani^{1*}, Wahyu Siswandari¹, Nor Sri Inayati², M Bintang Ibrahim³

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Background: Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is the portion of the plasma that contains a higher concentration of platelets. An important component in vasculogenesis and angiogenesis is the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in PRP. VEGF is described as a specific mitogen of endothelial cells. The method commonly used to obtain PRP involves taking a whole blood sample with an anticoagulant followed by centrifugation. The blood was collected in a tube with the anticoagulant acid citrate dextrose formula A (ACD-A), sodium citrate, EDTA, and anticoagulant tube. Tubes are distinguished by their contents. This study aims to examine the effect of tube type on VEGF levels in PRP. This study is done in an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional approach. The number of subjects in this study was 7 male, which had been divided into 4 types of tubes. A simple random sampling method was conducted on subjects with the range of 18-23 years. The blood sample used was from the median cubital vein. Measurement of VEGF levels using the ELISA method. The result analysis is done by using One-Way Anova. There is a significant difference in pre-treatment platelet count and PRP ACD ($p < 0.001$). PRP in ACD tubes platelet levels was found to be higher than others $781.23 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$ and VEGF concentrations 160.62 pg/mL . Based on statistical tests, there was a significant difference in VEGF levels, especially in the 4 PRP different tubes. It can be concluded that there is an effect between plasma VEGF levels and the type of tube used.

Keywords: ACD, Citrat , EDTA, Plain, PRP, VEGF

005_EFFECTIVENESS OF TELENURSING ON THE CARE OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

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Background: HIV/AIDS patients have difficulty getting services in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. Telehealth is one of the media that provides HIV health services by telephone or telephone with video because people with HIV-AIDS can sit at home, without risking their health if they are outside with exposure to COVID-19.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of telenursing on the care of HIV/AIDS patients.

Methods: This *research* was quasi experimental with pretest-posttest using control group design. The sample technique was a simple random sampling. Inclusion criteria were patients who were declared HIV positive. The number of sample were 100 people divided into of 50 people in treatment group and 50 people in control group. Intervention is given for 3 weeks. Telenursing in the form of call center services, consultation through secure email messaging system, counseling through hotline service, audio or video conferencing between clients with a health worker or with fellow officers health, discharge planning, home-visit. The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire. The data was analyzed using Mann-Whitney test.

Results: Research results show the Mann-Whitney test obtained with a $p < 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$) which means there is significant influence of telenursing to HIV/AIDS patients.

Conclusion: Telenursing is effective for care patients HIV/AIDS. Nurses can use this method as an effort to improve the quality of patient health services, especially HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Telenursing, care, HIV/AIDS, Covid-19 pandemic

006_ THE COMBINATION OF CHRISTIAN SPIRITUAL MUSIC WITH PASTORALIST MINISTRY TO THE REDUCTION OF PATIENT ANXIETY IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ROOM: SCOPING REVIEW

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Serious conditions can generate anxiety that patients experience while in the ER room. More than 40 million adults in the United States aged 18 and older, or 18.1% of the population, suffer from anxiety, and to the American Anxiety and Depression Association (2020) estimates that the United States spends about \$40 billion to treat anxiety disorders each year. According to health ministry data, 18,373 people will experience anxiety disorders, more than 23,000 people will experience depression, and about 1,193 people will make suicide attempts in 2020. The purpose of this study was to obtain a comprehensive picture of the combination of music therapy with pastoral service to decrease the anxiety of patients in the emergency department (ER) room. The method used in this study is scoping reviews search articles using databases from ScienDirect, PubMed, Google Scholar, and ProQuest. The keywords used are ("Christian spiritual music" AND "pastoral care" AND "anxiety" OR "pastoral psychology" OR "Worry"). and the research time from January 2018 to December 2022. The results of 12 articles conducted by the analysis consisted of 8 qualitative articles and 4 quantitative articles. The results of this study summarize findings on general music, Christian spiritual music, pastoralist ministry, and a combination of music therapy. The study concluded that Christian spiritual music, pastoralist ministry, and the combination of Christian spiritual music with pastoralist service to patient anxiety are significant in reducing patient anxiety, both mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, and severe anxiety while in the emergency department room.

Keywords: Christian spiritual music, pastoral care, anxiety

007_ THE IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUAL INTERVENTION TO THE FAMILY IN THE INTENSIVE CARE ROOM OF THE UNIT

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Background: Nursing services in the world today are trying to apply a holistic concept. Nursing always views the individual holistically as a unified whole and complex having biological, psychological, social, cultural and spiritual dimensions. Spiritual care is believed to be the most important part of care in the intensive care unit that can help patients and their families to regain meaning and purpose in life, faith, trust, life hope, love and forgiveness.

Purpose: to see the importance of nurses' spiritual intervention to the patient's family in the Intensive Care Unit room. The literature search used data based on *Scencedirect*, *Scopus*, *ProQuest*, *SpringerLink*, and *Pubmed*. The keywords used are "*Spiritual Intervention*", "*Nursing*", AND "*Families*" AND "*Intensive Care Unit*".

Method: the method used to compile the information in this article is by using a scoping review. Through 8 articles with a time span of 2016-2021, article screening is guided by the PRISMA flow.

Results: Results Show that various spiritual interventions carried out by nurses, 4 articles showed a significant influence such as praying for the patient's family, providing a place of worship, and providing education related to spirituality which is very important for nurses to do to the patient's family in the Intensive Care Unit room and also proven by 4 articles that spiritual intervention has a positive impact on families. they believe that spirituality has helped them to cope with the stress of being hospitalized in the intensive care unit.

Conclusion: the importance of the nurse's role in performing spiritual interventions on family members has been proven to have a positive impact on the patient's family and families believe that spirituality helps them in overcoming the stress experienced while waiting for patients in the intensive care unit.

Keywords: Spiritual Intervention, Nursing, Families, Intensive Care Unit.

008_FAMILY'S EXPERIENCE IN CARE PATIENTS OF END STAGE KIDNEY DISEASE: SCOPING REVIEW

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Background: Patient caregivers have an important role during and after hemodialysis. caregivers experience barriers and have an impact on biopsychosociospiritual when providing care. **Objective:** To summarize the results of several previous studies that provide an overview of the family's experience in care patients of end stage kidney disease. **Methods:** This scoping review is a search of electronic databases, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, Pubmed, dan Research Gate. **Results:** Research from several articles shows that the experience of caregivers caring for patients with end-stage renal disease over a long period of time has a biopsychosociospiritual and financial impact on caregivers. **Conclusions:** Caregivers need support from other families in terms of social, physical, psychological, spiritual and economic health that must be met in order to continue to optimally care for family members who suffer from end stage kidney disease.

Keywords: Caregivers, experience, ESKD patients, hemodialysis

009_ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT FOR AORTOPULMONARY WINDOW, A RARE HEART DEFECT

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Background: Aortopulmonary window (APW) is a rare heart defect in which there is a hole connecting the aorta and pulmonary artery. This anomaly accounts for about 0.1% to 0.2% of all structural congenital cardiac defects. Anesthesia management is challenging and care should be taken in maintaining the systemic vascular resistance without a rise or drop in pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) with the reversal of shunt.

Case: A one year old child was diagnosed with APW type I with bidirectional shunt based on echocardiography. She will undergo surgical repair. Induction of anesthesia was done with fentanyl, rocuronium and sevoflurane. A pericardial patch was used to close the defect during cardiopulmonary bypass period. Dexmedetomidine and Milrinone was used as sedation analgesia and managed the hemodynamic in the intensive care unit respectively. The child was extubated twenty hour after the surgery and discharge to the ward in the next day. Oxygen saturation increased from 93% preoperatively to 99% after the closure procedure. This case was successfully managed with the good outcome.

Discussion: APW initially results in systemic to pulmonary shunting and when not repaired in time, progresses into development of pulmonary artery hypertension and pulmonary vascular disease. The goals of anesthetic management for the surgical procedure are to minimize increase in PVR thereby minimizing risk of right ventricular ischemia, prevention of systemic hypotension, maintaining hemodynamic stability as close to baseline by providing adequate anesthesia and analgesia. Milrinone work as inotropic and pulmonary vasodilator, dexmedetomidine provide good sedation, analgesia, and reduced cardiac demand at once. Nitric oxide, a specific pulmonary vasodilator, was used in other report, but not in this case because of its high cost and have no inotropic properties.

Conclusion: The pathophysiology of the cardiac lesion in APW should be well recognized in order to provide the exact anesthetic management and overcome the complication of the repair procedure.

Keywords: Aortopulmonary Window, Systemic Vascular Resistance, Pulmonary Vascular Resistance, Shunting, Repair

**010_PRACTICE ADHERENCE TO THE 2018 NCCN-ASIA CONSENSUS
STATEMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NSCLC PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY
CARE HOSPITAL, SEMARANG**

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Lung Cancer remains the leading cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide, with more than half of global incidence occurring in Asia. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) makes up around 85% of lung cancer patients and is often diagnosed in the advanced stage. Adherence or discordance to the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommendations has been demonstrated to affect clinical outcomes. This study is a retrospective cohort study of patients diagnosed with lung cancer between December 2018-December 2019. We evaluated the practice concordance at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital to the 2018-NCCN Asia Consensus Statements for diagnostic evaluations and treatments. A chi-square test was used to analyze the relationship between treatment concordance and 1-year survival. The following variables: workups, diagnosis, and treatments received, were taken from the hospital's electronic medical records. A total of 249 patients were diagnosed with lung cancer, with 212 (85%) being NSCLC. Among 90 patients with complete diagnosis data, the stages were: 83 IV (92.47%), 4 IIIB (4.30%), 2 IIIA (2.15%), and 1 IIA (1.07%). The distribution of subtypes were adenocarcinomas (88.9%) and squamous cell carcinomas (11.1%). Treatments received by patients were divided into chemotherapy (61.1%), radiotherapy (37.7%), and palliative surgery (3.3%). Out of 89 patients with stage III-IV, only 6 (6.66%) had brain MRIs. Regarding treatment, 36 (40%) patients adhered to the guideline. Absent treatments included chemotherapy (31.1%), radiotherapy (14.4%), chemoradiation (7.8%), radiotherapy alone or chemoradiation (2.2%), and SBRT (4.4%). There was a significant relationship between adherence to consensus and 1-year survival ($X^2(1, N=50) = 4.428, p < 0.05$). This study underlined the importance of adhering to guidelines in practice and called for action to enhance the care system to improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: nsclc, guideline, adherence, survival

011_DESIGN OF ANDROID-BASED STUNTING APPLICATION AS EARLY DETECTION STEPS IN MOTHERS WHO HAVE TODDLERS

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Stunting included priority health development programs. Based on data from the 2017 Indonesian Health Profile, the percentage of children aged 0-59 months according to nutritional status with the TB/U index in Indonesia is 9.80% for very short toddlers and 19.80% for short toddlers. Based on data from the Surakarta City Health Office, in 2018 the prevalence of stunting was 2.8% out of 15191 children. The high prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia requires promotive and preventive efforts in overcoming stunting, one of which is by making android-based media. The need for the latest research related to stunting application design as a medium for health promotion for mothers who have toddlers is more practical and flexible to use anywhere and anytime. This study uses a level 1 research and development method. The instrument used is a questionnaire sheet for material experts and media experts. The analysis used is quantitative and qualitative data analysis. The results of the validation by material experts and media experts are very feasible (86.5%). The design of the "Gosting" application has a simple and attractive design that is easy to understand. The main menu contains a "stunting" info menu and a nutritional status calculator menu. The material in this application is in the form of information about stunting, its causes, prevention, and related to stunting.

Keywords: Design; application; stunting.

012_COMPARISON OF INDIVIDUALIZED EBRT WITH OR WITHOUT SYSTEMIC THERAPY AS A PREDICTOR FOR PATIENTS' OUTCOME IN RECCURENT CERVICAL CANCER AT DR. KARIADI GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Cervical cancer is a leading cause of cancer death in women with 85% of cases occurring in developing countries. Recurrence rates of International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) clinical stage IIIB cervical cancer is 28% to 64%. However, the treatment selection for recurrent cervical cancer remains challenging due to the disease's propensity for local spread within the pelvis, in adjacency to critical normal tissue. In this study, we aimed to analyze the treatment outcomes between individualized External Beam Radiation Therapy (EBRT) with or without systemic therapy in terms of clinical response to treatment, overall survival (OS), and radiation toxicity grading (RTOG). A retrospective longitudinal cohort study was performed on a population of 22 patients with FIGO clinical stage IIIB recurrent cervical cancer who were treated at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital between January 2019 – 2022. Eleven patients who had individualized EBRT with tumor dose of 40-45 Gy in 25 fractions and 11 patients who had EBRT with systemic therapy (cisplatin 40 mg m⁻²) were selected as two separate study groups. Data were analyzed with Kaplan-Meier methods and Cox proportional hazard models. All 22 patients improved clinically with various conditions. The 3-year OS in terms of distant metastasis was 63.6% (95% confidence interval (CI), 51.1%-76.1%). A total of 18 patients (81.8%) were found with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) type, the remaining 4 patients (18.2%) were non-SCC type. Creatinine clearance showed no significant difference. RTOG scores in individualized EBRT were mostly in grade 2, whereas the scores in EBRT with systemic therapy were in grade 3. Thus, EBRT with systemic therapy for recurrent cervical cancer stage IIIB showed unsatisfactory outcomes that are ineffective and may require further investigation.

Keywords: EBRT, Recurrent, Cervical, Cancer, Outcome

013_RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF DISABILITY IN CHILDREN AT HOLISTIC INKLUSI PELANGI SCHOOL, PEKALONGAN, CENTRAL JAVA, INDONESIA

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Background: The overall incidence of disability reached 14.2%. The three provinces with the highest prevalence rates are West Java with 13.02%, East Java with 10.54% and Central Java with 8.35%. Persons with disabilities as a whole (1.3%) are children aged 0-5 years. Central Java recorded the number of children with disabilities aged 0-5 years as much as 0.48%. Chromosomal abnormalities and single genes are genetic factors for disability, many non-genetic factors trigger disability in children, risk factors such as exposure to maternal toxins and metabolic disorders can significantly affect genetically programmed fetal brain development. Maternal tobacco exposure, alcohol exposure, maternal illness can result in abnormal brain development in the fetus. Knowing the cause of disability is very important, because by knowing the cause, the intervention that will be obtained is also appropriate according to the cause.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between genetics, maternal age, history of infection during pregnancy, smoking behavior and consumption of illegal drugs during pregnancy, birth trauma, prematurity and history of low birth weight with the incidence of disability in children.

Method: type of analytic survey research with cross sectional approach, the sample used is 50 mothers who have children with disabilities in Pekalongan Holistic Inclusion School. The statistical test used is chi-square.

Results: it is known that 32 (64%) respondents are > 35 years old, 31 respondents (62%) have secondary education, 34 respondents (68%) do not work and 33 children (66%) have intellectual disabilities, 39 respondents (78%) do not have children disability in the family, 36 (72%) respondents were pregnant at an age not at risk, 42 respondents (84%) had no history of infectious disease, 45 respondents (90%) had no history of drug poisoning, 49 (98%) respondents did not consume alcohol, 42 (84%) respondents did not have a history of childbirth with forceps, 43 respondents (86%) did not have a history of vacuum delivery, 34 respondents (68%) were not BBLR and 37 respondents (74%) were not born prematurely. The results of statistical tests using the chi-square test showed that the p-value for heredity was 0.048, maternal age during pregnancy was 0.012, history of forceps delivery was 0.027, history of vacuum delivery was 0.041, low birth weight was 0.028 and prematurity was 0.020.

Conclusion: there is a significant relationship between heredity, maternal age during pregnancy, history of forceps delivery, history of vacuum delivery, low birth weight and prematurity with the incidence of disability in children at Rainbow Inclusion Holistic School, Pelangi City, Pekalongan City.

Keywords: Risk Factors; Disability

014_MOLECULAR ACTIVITY OF LIPOSOME-PARIJOTO FORMULA THROUGH P53 EXPRESSION IN HEPG2 CELL LINE

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Background: Parijoto extract (*Medinilla speciosa*) is known to have low cytotoxic activity on HepG2 cell line. The bioavailability of the extract can be increased by purification and encapsulation of liposomes (LEA) in Parijoto extract. Mutations that occur in p53 in various types of cancer indicate that p53 plays an important role in the process of proliferation and apoptosis of cancer cells. Then it is necessary to conduct research on the cytotoxic activity of liposome-parijoto and its molecular mechanism through the the p53 gene expression

Aims : we intend to investigate the cytotoxic activity and molecular mechanism of LEA in HepG2 through p53 gene expression.

Methods: Extraction was carried out by maceration using 70% ethanol, then partitioned with n-hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol as solvents. Encapsulation of the ethyl acetate fraction was carried out using the thin layer hydration method. The cytotoxic activity of the LEA formula was carried out using the MTT assay method. The expression of the p53 gene was carried out by the PCR-electrophoresis method.

Results : The cytotoxic activity of LEA increased 8 times from the extract (IC50 LEA: 28.44 ppm; IC50 extract : 250 ppm). Liposome-parijoto was able to increase p53 gene expression in HepG2 line cells compared to extract.

Conclusion : Liposome-parijoto formula was able to increase the bioavailability of parijoto fruit extract by influencing p53 expression in HepG2 cell line.

Keyword: Parijoto, Liposome, P53, molecular activity

015_M-HEALTH APPS TO BE AWARE AND TO FACILITATE DIABETES DISTRESS MANAGEMENT: GOALS, LEARNING MODEL, AND APPLICATION DESIGN

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Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and Diabetes Distress are interconnected global causes. A person who is diagnosed with DM will place him/her in a condition of susceptibility to stress caused by patients who find it difficult to deal with the many demands of self-care with DM. These self-care demands require DM patients to adjust so that they cause unwillingness and adversely affect health and are susceptible to complications. Effective services and methods are needed to increase patient awareness in recognizing the signs and symptoms of Diabetes Stress and at the same time to facilitate patients in the management of Diabetes Stress to improve compliance in managing their disease. Personal Health Applications (PHA) developed using mobile platforms in the digital age have great opportunities to address these needs, where technology plays an important role in everyday life. Mobile technology enables faster transfer of health information and efficient health management assistance for patients. Mobile technology, especially mobile apps, presents opportunities to help patients improve their adherence to healthcare provider advice, improve patient-provider communication, and help facilitate and sustain behavioral change. Suggestion for aware and facilitate Diabetes Distress patients used m-health apps are discussed.

Keywords: M-health, Aware, Facilitate, Diabetes Distress

016_NURSING THEORY DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS: MELEIS'S TRANSITION THEORY

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The Covid-19 pandemic is a problem that causes humans to experience a transition in efforts to prevent the spread, namely by adopting new behaviors. Human transition due to health problems is influenced by individual experience, individual acceptance of change, and the impact or implications of change. Nurses play a role in caring for or supporting individuals, families, and communities to achieve health in the process of change (transition). The purpose of this study is to discuss the concept of Meleis's Transition Theory as theory development and application in nursing care as well as research and education. The method used in this research is the concept of analysis and synthesis by conducting a systematic review of 12 articles in English. The keywords used are a combination of the keywords "transitions theory", "Meleis theory", "transitional", and "Meleis transitional theory". The results show that there are 3 themes in the development of Meleis's Transition Theory, namely Meleis's Transition Theory as the development of nursing theory, Meleis's Transition Theory as the development of nursing theory applications, and Meleis's Transition Theory of nursing theory development in research and education. Meleis's Transition Theory can be developed based on a conceptual review of theory, practice, research, and education. Meleis's Transition Theory as the development of nursing theory applications, and Meleis's Transition Theory development of nursing theory in research and education. Meleis's Transition Theory can be developed based on a conceptual review of theory, practice, research, and education. Meleis's Transition Theory as the development of nursing theory applications, and Meleis's Transition Theory development of nursing theory in research and education. Meleis's Transition Theory can be developed based on a conceptual review of theory, practice, research, and education.

Keywords: Transition theory, nursing concept, Meleis

017_PHENOMENOLOGICAL-CASE STUDY: RESILIENCE OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS IN THE ERA OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, DIPONEGORO NATIONAL HOSPITAL

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Background: Pandemi COVID-19 is the cause of the spread of behavior, globally affecting patients ischemic stroke who was able to survive or rise from adversity which determines passion, many are resilient or not. Resilience is needed by patients acute ischemic stroke in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic in an effort to achieve recovery. **Objectives:** To describe the positive resilience of acute ischemic stroke patients in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. **Method:** This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive phenomenological analysis approach. The study sample was acute ischemic stroke patients (4 until 6 months both first and repeated stroke). The population of this study was all acute ischemic stroke patients at Diponegoro National Hospital. **Results:** Five main themes emerged from the discourse: (1) self acceptance of acute ischemic stroke patients in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic; (2) the motivation of acute ischemic stroke patients in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic; (3) a source of strength for acute ischemic stroke patients in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (4) hope or expectations of acute ischemic stroke patients in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic then (5) social support for acute ischemic stroke patients during in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. While these themes constitute an all-participant narrative, data analysis also varies based on participants' experiences. **Discussion:** For acute ischemic stroke patients, the COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge in itself. Some participants did not care about the situation during the pandemic because they could focus on physical recovery from their stroke. Other participants are very aware of the COVID-19 pandemic so they try to be grateful, and obey government regulations to always avoid the virus. Motivation, hope and social support were be important role for participants in the recovery process. **Conclusion:** This study shows that the resilience of acute ischemic stroke patients in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic is inseparable from motivation, a source of strength, hope and social support.

Keywords: resilience, stroke ischemic acute, pandemic Covid-19

**018_PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS
IS THE BIGGEST SUPPORT FOR HEALTH WORKERS THAT INFECTED BY
COVID-19 IN PURWODADI**

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Coronavirus Disease 2019 or COVID-19 is a disease that causes respiratory tract infections. This disease can cause mild, moderate or severe clinical symptoms. This disease can also infect anyone, including health workers. This study aims to determine the experience of health workers infected with COVID-19. The design of this research is qualitative with phenomenological approach with in-depth interview method. Participants were taken using a purposive sampling technique and data saturation was achieved after conducting interviews with 4 health workers who were infected with COVID-19. Data were analyzed by Milles and Huberman method. Data validation was carried out by member checking and time triangulation including interviews, observations and documentation. The results of the study obtained 6 themes, and one of them is the psychological support from family and friends is the biggest support during the treatment process. The participants said that the words of motivation, advices, and prayers from families and friends give the strength to cope and endure the sickness during the COVID-19 treatment process.

Keywords: COVID-19, Experience, Health Workers, Infected

019_BENEFITS OF ADJUVANT FOLIC ACID AN ANTIOXIDANT IN SCHIZOPHRENIA CHRONIC

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Introduction: Antioxidant markers are used in evaluating the therapeutic success of various degenerative diseases. Chronic schizophrenia is one of the degenerative neuropsychiatric disorders. Oxidative stress may decrease antioxidant enzymes. Glutathione (GSH) and catalase (Cat) are intracellular antioxidant enzymes, a decrease in these enzymes results in cell damage. The reaction for the formation of GSH requires the enzyme Glutathione Reductase (GR) (1)(2). Folic acid as adjuvant therapy will increase GSH and Cat which is useful in inhibiting the increase in homocysteinemia, neutralizing H₂O₂ into H₂O and O₂ so that it is not free radicals. (3)

Objective: the benefits of adjuvant therapy (folic acid) as an antioxidant (GR and Cat levels) in schizophrenia chronic.

Methods: double blind randomized controlled trial, pre-post test design. subjects were 72 people: 36 people group treatments (standard antipsychotic therapy and folic acid 2 mg), and 36 people group controls (standard antipsychotic therapy and placebo. GR and Cat blood collection days 1 and 21.

Results: GR levels pre and post-test group control (C) and adjuvant folic acid group treatment (P) (p<0.001). GR level pretest C group 1385.69 ± 948.43. and P group 1212.14 ± 907.76. and GR level post-test in group C 2287.36 ± 2455.50 and group P 6719.75 ± 4712.20

Cat levels pre and post-test C and treatment groups P (p>0.001). Pretest Cat in the C group was 172.25 ± 31.71, the P group was 173.71 ± 38.31. and post-test in the C group was 83.00 ± 22.54. Group P 77.42 ± 27.26.

Conclusion: adjuvant folic acid is increasing levels of GR (significance) and increasing level cat (not significant) in schizophrenia chronic.

Keywords: chronic schizophrenia, folic acid, glutathione reductase, catalase

020-EFFECTIVENESS OF ZAM-ZAM WATER WOUND IRRIGATION AGAINST AMOUNT OF EXUDATE IN DIABETIC ULCER PATIENTS AT SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL SEMARANG

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Background: Diabetic ulcers have vascular damage to the lower limbs causing diabetic leg ulcers with complications of deadly diseases, 70% of the number of deaths in the world and 1/2 of the disease load 90-95% is caused by cases of Diabetic Ulcers that have the potential to become complications³. An Israeli study reported an increased incidence of leg amputations in severe diabetic ulcers (Wagner grade 3). According to the point of view of researcher Abdelsalam (2013), in the title "amelioration of severe carbon tetrachloride toxicity by zamzamwater in rats, using liquid elements mentioned in the Qur'an, one of which is Zam-Zam Water which has dozens of mineral contents in its use³. Can be used for the treatment of diabetic ulcers. The pH of this zam-zam water does not exceed 8 as in artificial alkaline water that is often found in the market. Although the pH is only in the range of 7, Zam-Zam water has much better iodine absorption than other waters. **Objective :** Explaining the Effect of Zam-Zam Water Wound Irrigation on the Amount of Exudate in Diabetic Ulcer Patients at RSI Sultan Agung Semarang. **Method:** The research design is *quasi-experimental* using a *pre-post-test only* approach with a *control group design*, namely in a simple experimental design there are two groups selected by *random sampling*. One group acts as a control group and the other group acts as an experimental group. The population in this study is an accessible population, that is, a population that meets the criteria of the study and is usually limited by place and time. The population used in this study was 60 respondents in the last 3 months at the Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital in December 2020-August 2021. According to Roscoe (1975) cited by Sugiyono (2012), for simple research with rigorous experiments, a sample size of at least 10 to 20 subjects per group can be used. The sample size in this study was 15 respondents for each group so that the total sample was 30 respondents. Researchers added 10% of the total sample in anticipation of the occurrence of research samples that came out during the study, so that the total sample in this study amounted to 33 respondents. **Result :** The results of different tests using *Wilcoxon* in both groups obtained a *p-value* of 0.000 (<0.05), so it was stated that there were significant differences in diabetic ulcers before and after the procedure, both in the treatment group and the control group based on *wound assessment scores*. With a pre-assessment of exudate scores based on *LUMT* of 49.76, exudate scores decreased to 15.65 after zam-zam water irrigation interventions compared to the control group of 36.94. Comparison of diabetic ulcers before and after treatment based on the amount of exudate. The results of the difference in the average amount of exudate in the pre-test treatment group were 64.41 g and post-test was 35.06 g. Meanwhile, the results of the difference in the average amount of exudate in the pre-test of the control group were 65.19 gr and the post-test was 54.56 g. The results of different tests using *Wilcoxon* obtained a *p value* of 0.000 (<0.05). thus it is stated that there are significant differences in both groups in the number of exudate. **Conclusion:** The results of the study explained the comparison of the average amount of exudate in the treatment group of 29.35 g While the result of the difference in the average amount of exudate in the control group was 10.63 g¹⁹. The results of different tests using *Wilcoxon* obtained a *p value* of 0.000 (<0.05), so it was stated that there was a significant difference between the two groups in the amount of exudate.

Keywords: Amount of exudate, *LUMT*, *Irrigation of wounds*, Zam-zam water

021_GUIDED IMAGERY THERAPY IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Breast cancer affects the mental well-being of patients who may need psychological support. The combined practice of progressive muscle relaxation (PMR) and guided imagery (GI) is known to improve psychological health. Its effect has been studied in patients with breast cancer. We need to systematically review and analyse the available data to outline its role in various stages of disease management. We wanted to evaluate the effect of the combined practice of PMR and GI on stress, anxiety, depression and mood. We also wanted to study the impact on quality of life and chemotherapy-related adverse effects. A systematic search and evaluation of the literature was performed. Five randomised controlled trials were selected for data extraction and construction of forest plots. The intervention was effective for stress and anxiety. It positively improved the quality of life but saw no significant improvement in chemotherapy-related adverse effects.

Keywords: Guided Imagery, Breast cancer, Cancer, Systematic Review

022_CHILD RECORDS WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES KAMARIAN VILLAGE, WEST SERAM REGENCY

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Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem that arises as a result of a state of malnutrition that lasts long enough. Factors that can affect the incidence of stunting are directly influenced by infectious diseases and lack of nutritional intake in quality and quantity. The purpose of this study is to find out what is related to the child records with stunting in the coastal community of Kamarian Village. This research is an analytic survey study with a cross-sectional design. This research was carried out on June 1 -31th, 2022. The sample in this study was 113 children aged 2-5 years using total sampling. This study used the Chi-Square test. The results showed that there were relationship between birth weight ($\rho=0.000$), exclusive breast feeding ($\rho=0.013$), infectious diseases ($\rho=0.000$), complementary feeding ($\rho=0.002$) with stunting. It is hoped that every child is given exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding according to age, and attention to health and good nutritional intake

Keywords: Stunting, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Complementary feeding, Infectious Diseases, Birth Weight

023_ALLICIN PROMOTES WOUND HEALING IN A DIABETIC RATS MODEL BY REDUCING INFLAMMATION

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Introduction The condition of diabetes mellitus causes postponed wound healing where the inflammatory phase of the wound-healing process becomes prolonged due to excessive inflammatory reactions. Allicin is a natural active substance discovered in garlic with antimicrobial, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and various benefits. Allicin is often applied to experimental animals to treat certain diseases through intragastric or intraperitoneal administration, but whether Allicin is effectively administered topically as an excision wound medication in a diabetic rat model. The study aimed to see the effect of Allicin provided in a topical form to reduce inflammation and accelerate wound healing. **Method.** Twenty (20) male Wistar rats were modelled for diabetes with Streptozotocin induction. Rats with glucose levels >250mg/dl were considered diabetic rats which were excised in 1cm x 1cm size and divided into two groups. The control group obtained a placebo, and the treatment group received an allicin concentration of 10mg/ml. Both formulas were applied topically once a day for seven days on the excision wound gradually. Both groups were terminated on the third (3rd) and seventh (7th) days to observe inflammatory cells. **Result and discussion.** The observation of inflammatory cells used haematoxylin & eosin (H&E) staining on the third (3rd) day in the treatment group with allicin, and the control group with placebo obtained no significant difference. Meanwhile, on the 7th day of post-wound care, the treatment group with allicin and the control group with placebo encountered significant differences in the number of inflammatory cells. The treatment group with allicin revealed a reduction in the number of inflammatory cells. Meanwhile, the control group with placebo presented an improved number of inflammatory cells. **Conclusion.** Allicin applied topically to excision wounds of a diabetic rat model assisted the promotion of the wound-healing process in a diabetic rat model by reducing the excessive number of inflammatory cells. Therefore, the inflammatory phase in diabetic wounds does not take prolonged.

Keywords: Wound healing Allicin Inflammation Diabetic rats

024_ THE EFFECT OF SLOW DEEP BREATHING (SDB) AND DHIKR ON PAIN LEVELS IN CANCER PATIENTS DURING CHEMOTHERAPY

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Objectives: This study was performed to prove the effect of slow deep breathing (SDB) and dhikr on pain levels in cancer patients during chemotherapy.

Material and Methods: The authors conducted a randomized controlled trial on 44 cancer patients during chemotherapy at Dr. Moewardi Surakarta, Central Java, and they were divided into two groups, treatment and control. Furthermore, the treatment group did SDB and dhikr, and the control only breathed normally. Slow breathing and dhikr were performed during chemotherapy within 30 minutes. This procedure was repeated for 3 cycles of chemotherapy, and the pain level was measured with the visual analog scale. Data obtained were analyzed by Paired t-test and an Independent t-test with a significance limit of $p < 0.05$. **Results:** This study was conducted on 44 cancer patients during chemotherapy. Patients in the treatment group experienced a significant reduction in pain levels after SDB and dhikr compared to the control group who only breathed normally ($p = 0.007$; $p < 0.050$).

Conclusion: Slow breathing and dhikr are non-pharmacological interventions that are safe, effective, and easy to perform by cancer patients who suffer from pain during chemotherapy.

Keywords: Pray; Cancer; Chemotherapy; Painful; Slow Deep Breathing.

025_EFFECT OF MASSAGE THERAPY TOWARDS WEIGHT GAIN ON STUNTING TODDLERS AT TANJUNG RIAU AREA

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Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem occurring in toddlers, characterized by shorter height compared to children of their age. Massage therapy is known to provide various benefits such as increasing endurance, increasing body weight, stimulating the Vagus nerve, increasing breast milk production, overcoming stomach pain, and improving sleep quality. This research employed Quasi-Experiment method with Two Groups Pre-test and Post-test design, by observing and giving treatment for 14 days. The research involved 20 stunting toddlers in Tanjung Riau, Batam as the samples. The research results revealed that there was an effect of giving massage therapy on weight gain in stunting toddlers. The Independent Sample T-test obtained a significant p-value of 0.033 ($P < 0.05$). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is an effect of giving massage therapy on weight gain in stunting toddlers.

Keywords: Stunting, Effect of Massage Therapy, Weight Gain

026_ THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL PROGRESSIVE STRENGTHENING EXERCISES TO MODERATE INTENSITY AEROBIC EXERCISE ON BODY MASS INDEX, WAIST-TO-HIP RATIO AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADULT POPULATION WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Background : Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a chronic disease with high morbidity resulting in decreased functional and quality of life (QoL). Aerobic and strengthening exercises are recommended for people with T2DM to enhance functional, QoL and glycaemic management.

Purpose : Investigate the effect of additional progressive strengthening exercises to moderate intensity aerobic exercise on body mass index (BMI), waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) and QoL in adult population with T2DM.

Methods : Participants were divided into treatment group (n=8) and control group (n=8). Both groups received home-based moderate intensity aerobic exercise 5 times a week, while treatment group received additional progressive strengthening exercises 3 times a week. Measurement of BMI, WHR and SF-36 QoL scale were carried out at baseline and 8 week after the intervention.

Results : There were no significant improvement in measurement of BMI ($p>0,05$) and WHR ($p>0,05$) in both groups after treatment. Significant change ($p<0,05$) was found in the physical function score before and after treatment in both groups, with higher improvement in treatment group ($p=0,019$). Comparison between groups showed no statistically significant difference in total SF-36 score ($p>0,05$), but improvement was higher in the treatment group.

Conclusion : The additional progressive strengthening exercises in adult population with T2DM increase overall QoL score, mainly physical function score, although there were no significant improvement on BMI and WHR.

Keywords : strengthening exercise, aerobic exercise, body mass index, waist-to-hip ratio, quality of life, type 2 diabetes mellitus

027_IS ANEMIA RELATED TO THE RISK LEVEL OF DEPRESSION IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANCY?

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Background: anemia becomes a health problem around the world. Anemia in pregnancy could cause complications in mother and fetus, and in pregnant mother could cause depression which from research data in Indonesia reached 22.3-50%. Antenatal depression can interfere with fetal growth and development, the risk of bleeding in pregnancy, the risk of abortion, premature birth, and low birth weight babies. Besides it's also risky to postpartum depression. There is no obtained data regarding impact anemia to depression in the third trimester of pregnancy.

Method: this study is an observational analytic with cross sectional design. Amount a sample of 75 respondents who did inspection pregnancy, able to fill the questionnaire, and willing becomes respondents. Taking sample conducted with purposive sampling. Data collection using EPDS questionnaire that has been validated with CVI value is 1.00 and reliability is 0.706. Data analyzed with Mann Whitney and Kruskal Wallis.

Results: from 75 respondents obtained 38 respondents with anemia and 37 respondents without anemia. Respondent anemia that has risk depression as many as 12 people (31.6%) and respondents without anemia that has risk depression as many as 13 people (35.1%).

Discussion: from results data analysis obtained result $P > 0.05$ so that no obtained significant relationship among anemia with level risk depression in the third trimester of pregnancy. This can be caused by high levels of estrogen and progesterone at third trimester pregnancy and social factors that affecting respondents.

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between anemia and the risk level of depression in the third trimester of pregnancy.

Keywords: anemia, risk of depression, EPDS, third trimester of pregnancy

**028_STUDY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF STUDENT ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT INDEX WITH MENTAL CAPACITY INDEX AND
BASIC PERSONALITY INDEX**

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Background: Competency-Based Curriculum is applied to the university program medical doctor. The year 2018 underwent a change by implementing the Problem Based Learning method. The beginning of curriculum changes will affect lecturers and medical students for adapting. Evaluation and monitoring of student learning outcomes is academic value by the Achievement Index (AI) every semester, while the academic achievement is influenced by psychological problems, such as the Mental Capacity Index (MCI), the Basic Personality Index (BPI) which can be assessed with the Indonesian Mental Health Test (TKMI).

Objective: to determine the relationship between MCI and BPI on the AI of students of the Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University.

Results: Study Analytical observational, respondents is 200 medical students in semester 1 & 2. AI values from secondary data and MCI and BPI scores using a questionnaire and then data entry in the TKMI application. Semester 1: average AI₁ 3.5; MCI₁ score 7.67; BPI₁ score of 16.95. The relationship between AI₁ and MCI₁ is significant (p 0.04) correlation r 0.15. The relationship between AI₁ and BPI₁ is significant (p 0.00), correlation 0.25. Semester 2: average AI₂ 3.4; MCI₂ score 7.5 and BPI₂ score 7. The relationship between AI₂ and MCI₂ score is significant (p 0.03), correlation r 0.19, while the relationship between AI₂ and BPI₂ is not significant (p 0.22).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between IKM and IKD to IP with a weak correlation.

Keywords: Achievement Index, IP, Mental Health Test, TKMI, Mental Capacity Index, Basic Personality Index

029_FOOTSTEP THERAPY MANAGEMENT IN TYPE II DIABETES PATIENTS

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Diabetes mellitus is the leading cause of death worldwide. This chronic health disorder causes stress on the sufferer and their family. Human anatomical positions that often change or deviate cause health problems such as stiffness and bends that can cause the body and organs to become tense so that stress increases. The therapeutic foot stomping method aims to restore the anatomical position of the foot. This study uses one group pre-test-posttest design. The sample in this study was patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, as many as 30 people in Kendari City were selected using a simple random sampling technique. The tool used for the implementation of this therapy is the Therapeutic Footprint Carpet created by the researcher. The results of the study were reported before the therapy was given, the position of the feet of diabetics facing out of the body axis after the implementation of therapy foot position according to the anatomical position.

Keywords: DM Type II; Footsteps; Therapeutic

030_COMPARISON OF MODIFIED OTAGO EXERCISE PROGRAM AND WALKING EXERCISE ON FUNCTIONAL MOBILITY IN PRE-FRAIL ELDERLY

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Background: Physical mobility loss is particularly burdensome in elderly people due to its association with negative health outcomes, loss of independence, disability, and a heavy impact on quality of life. Exercise interventions focused on strength and balance are effective for fall prevention and increase functional ability in the pre-frail elderly. Otago exercise is the most widely disseminated fall prevention program and is individually prescribed at home.

Purpose: Investigate the different effects of a modified Otago exercise program and walking exercise on functional mobility in the pre-frail elderly.

Methods: A total of 26 pre-frail elderly people were randomly assigned to one of two exercise groups: a modified Otago exercise group (n = 13) and a walking exercise group (n = 13). Each group did a home-based exercise program five times a week for six weeks. Measurement of functional mobility using a timed up and go test (TUG) was carried out at baseline and 6 weeks after the intervention.

Results: TUG score was a statistically significant improvement in the modified Otago exercise group ($p=0.005$) and the walking exercise group ($p=0.028$). Comparisons between groups showed no statistically significant difference in TUG score ($p=0.228$), but improvement in the modified Otago exercise group was superior to the walking exercise group.

Conclusion: Modified Otago exercise and walking exercise were useful for improving functional mobility. Modified Otago exercise had a better effect on functional mobility than walking exercise in the pre-frail elderly.

Keywords: functional mobility, modified Otago exercise, walking exercise

031_NURSING SELF-CARE MANAGEMENT WITH TELENURSING WEB-BASED IN MEDAN

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The need for information technology increases along with the need for fast and precise nursing services. The wide area of Medan city and the unequal distribution of health services as well as the inadequate number of nurses can be overcome by implementing telenursing to streamline costs, distances, and time so that the community can independently identify information needs and health complaints. This website provides comprehensive nursing care from the assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation stages. The application of telehealth is widely carried out but not with telenursing which is still rare. The purpose of this study is to improve the ability of self-care and health promotion in the community. A descriptive research design with a cross-sectional approach was carried out from May to August 2022. The population was patients suffering from five types of diseases with the highest prevalence in Medan, acute respiratory infections, hypertension, rheumatism, indigestion, and toothache. The total population is 1,142 people with a total sampling technique. The study was conducted by providing socialization of the use of the Ariga Nursing Selfcare web, and a final evaluation was carried out regarding the level of knowledge and independence as well as patient readmission, and descriptive statistical test. The results showed an increase in knowledge by 53% and an increase in independence by 37% and the rate of readmission was reduced by 26%, but it was found that some respondents still had difficulties in using technology. In conclusion, the application of telenursing proved effective in increasing knowledge and independence. It is hoped that in the next research add an artificial intelligence system so that the website can provide services at any time.

Keywords: Management, Self-Care, Telenursing, Web

032_EFFECTIVENESS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE SI STANDIKI ON NURSING DIAGNOSIS DOCUMENTATION IN HOSPITAL

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Nursing diagnoses are written by nurses every day. Indonesian nurses formulate nursing diagnoses according to Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards. Many nurses do not memorize the name of the diagnosis and the major or minor symptoms of the formulation of nursing diagnoses. Nurses need an information system to help formulate nursing diagnoses so that the diagnosis is accurate. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the application of Information System of the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standard on nursing diagnosis documentation. The Study method was quantitative research with pre-post-test design approach with control group. The number of respondents was 30 nurses. The result of this study was that there is an effect of applying information system of Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards to nurses in the implementation of nursing documentation (P value < 0.05). The conclusion of this study is that the use of information systems of Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards can help nurses work in documenting nursing diagnoses. The recommendation of this study is to facilitate the work of nurses and formulate patient diagnoses appropriately, so that they can take advantage of information technology in hospitals.

Keywords: Nurse, Documentation, Nursing Diagnosis

033_HOPELESSNESS OF INDONESIAN INMATES

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The increase in the number of inmates is followed by an increase in the incidence of their mental health problems that finally experiencing hopelessness. Studies regarding hopelessness in inmates, particularly in Indonesia, is limited. It is necessary for nurses to provide mental health care in correctional settings. The study purpose was to describe inmates' desperation. The study was descriptive quantitative with primary data analysis of desperation as the single variable. The sampling was total sample of 192 male and female prisoners with inclusion criteria including be at least more than equal 18 years old; literate; and were not being treated. Data analysis in this study was univariate data analysis. The instrument was the Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS) questionnaire for measuring hopelessness that was analyzed using distribution of frequency in each variable and subvariable. The results show that mostly inmates experienced moderate hopelessness (64.06%) as a whole and in each dimension, including feelings about the future (71.83%), loss of motivation (70.83%), and expectations about the future (88.54%). The inmates experience hopelessness which is seen based on the dimension of hopelessness. The inmates experienced despair in the moderate category. X Correctional nurses should improve those aspects to prevent mental health problems among prisoners.

Keywords: Hopelessness, Mental Health Problem, Prisoners

034 THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE, MOTIVATION, AND SUPPORT WITH COMPLIANCE WITH THE USE OF MASKS, HAND WASHING, AND PHYSICAL DISTANCING AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE COVID 19

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The city of Samarinda is included in the risk of COVID-19 transmission in the moderate category with the 2nd highest number in East Kalimantan. COVID-19 transmission occurs through contact and the spread of droplets, so the main prevention of the spread of this virus is to break the chain of virus spread by washing hands, wearing masks, and maintaining a minimum distance of 1 meter from other people. Along with the increase in the number of COVID-19 cases, this is evidence that there are still violations of health protocols by the people of the city of Samarinda. This health protocol violation indicates that the community's knowledge, motivation, support, and compliance are still low.

This study aims to determine the relationship between, motivation, and support with adherence to the use of masks, washing hands, and maintaining physical distance to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus in the city of Samarinda, based on the Neuman system model which views a person is seen as an open system that interacts with the internal and external environment to maintain balance.

This study uses a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. Sampling using purposive sampling method with a total sample of 1,470 respondents. This study's respondents are those with social media accounts and internet access. Data collection uses a semi-structured online questionnaire developed using Google Forms. Data analysis used the Chi-Square test for bivariate analysis with a significance value of 5% (0.05) and multiple logistic regression for multivariate analysis.

The results of the study showed knowledge of adherence to the use of masks, washing hands, and physical distancing (0.000), the relationship between motivation and compliance with the use of masks, washing hands, and physical distancing (0.000), and the relationship between support and compliance with the use of masks washing hands and physical distancing (0.005). While the results of multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression tests showed that knowledge was the variable that most influenced people's compliance in using masks and maintaining distance.

In conclusion, there is a relationship between knowledge, motivation, and support with adherence to the use of masks, washing hands, and physical distancing.

Keywords: prevention, COVID-19 virus, knowledge, motivation, support, compliance

035_PERCEPTIONS OF FIRST YEAR NURSING STUDENTS ON CARING BEHAVIOR

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Caring is the essence of nursing. This research uses quantitative descriptive with survey approach. The population in this study were undergraduate nursing students at State University X, Bandung City. The sample of this research was taken by the total sample technique with a total of 127 respondents. The method of collection is done by distributing questionnaires via google form. The research instrument uses the Caring Dimensions Inventory (CDI-25) perception questionnaire which has been tested for validity and reliability by Nasution (2013). The average score of student caring behavior was 111 out of 125 (SD 8.53), this indicates that the caring behavior of first year nursing students is high. Caring perception among nursing students is a dynamic phenomenon that is modified during the nursing education process. The academic year affects students' perceptions of Caring. Educational institutions must of course continue to develop the implementation of caring behavior in students.

Keywords: Behavior, Caring, Students

036_ THE SCOPE OF CARDIOPROTECTION AND ITS APPLICATION IN PHARMACOLOGICAL TESTING

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Myocardial infarction (MI) is known in public as a heart attack is a disease that causes irreversible death or necrosis of heart muscle due to prolonged ischemia. WHO data show that of the total deaths from cardiovascular disease, as many as 85% are caused by heart attacks and strokes. In 2016, an estimated 17.9 million people died from cardiovascular disease or represented 31% of all deaths globally. More severe damage to the heart occurs during a heart attack which can lead to a decrease in heart function that results in death. Currently, there is no drug that can prevent damage to the heart organ, thus this research is expected to find alternative drugs to prevent more severe heart damage (cardioprotective) so that heart function still exists and death due to heart attack can be prevented. Cardioprotective drugs can be defined as agents protecting against harmful consequences of acute myocardial ischaemia. Accordingly, they should firstly prevent sudden cardiac death due to local myocardial ischaemia; secondly, if possible, limit the size of the developing infarct and thirdly, reduce the probability of recurrent infarction or infarct extension.

Pharmacological testing to evaluate the cardioprotective effect of a medicinal plant *in vivo* generally uses 2 methods, with ligation and chemical compounds. The use of chemical compounds is more often used because it is easier and has a low mortality rate in animals. Isoproterenol (ISO) is a synthetic catecholamine and beta-adrenergic agonist, causing severe oxidative stress to the myocardium, resulting in infarction-like necrosis of the heart muscle. We established *in vivo* models of isoproterenol-induced MI to determine cardioprotective effect of *Spirulina* (Spi), *Momordica charantia* fruit (MC) and their combination. Male Wistar albino rats were divided into six groups. MI induced with isoproterenol and evaluation cardioprotection by measuring SGOT, SGPT, LDH, CK, CK-MB using standard commercial kits. Wistar male rats were grouped into 6 groups consisting of (1) a negative control group given Na-CMC carrier, (2) a positive control group given Na-CMC carrier and induced isoproterenol, (3) a group given MC fruit ethanol extract with dose of 100 mg/kg bw and induced isoproterenol, (4) group given ethanol extract of MC fruit at a dose of 300 mg/kg b.wt. and induced isoproterenol, (5) group given spirulina extract at a dose of 100 mg/kg bw and induced isoproterenol, (6) the group was given a combination extract of MC fruit and spirulina with a total dose of 100 mg/kg b.wt. The best cardioprotective effect in combination extract of Spi and MC group ($P < 0.05$) attenuated levels of SGOT, CK-MB, CK and LDH in myocardial infarcted rats when compared to all groups. These findings concluded that combination of Spi and MC have better cardioprotective effect than administration extract as a single with attenuated levels of cardiac injury biomarker during isoproterenol-induced myocardial infarction in rats.

Keyword: myocardial infarction, cardioprotective, pharmacological testing, *Spirulina*, *Momordica charantia*

038_IMPROVED PERFORMANCE OF SNEDDS MORINGA OLEIFERA LEAF EXTRACT USING ULTRASONIC EMULSIFICATION METHOD

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Background: Moringa oleifera has long been used as food and traditional medicine. Moringa oleifera contains high levels of polyphenols in the form of phenolic acid, flavonoids, and glucosinolates which have been shown to have hypoglycemic activity. Studies show that 40% of natural compounds have low solubility in water, which affects the bioavailability of natural compounds in the body. Self Nanoemulsifying Drug Delivery System (SNEDDS) is a drug delivery system that can increase the solubility and bioavailability of drugs.

Purpose: This research aims to improved performance SNEDDS formulation of Moringa oleifera leaf extract.

Methods: This research consisted of 3 stages, namely the extract preparation, the SNEDDS preparation, and the nanoemulsion characterization. SNEDDS was made using ultrasonic emulsification method. The SNEDDS formulation ingredients were oleic acid: Tween 20: polyethylene glycol (PEG) 400 with a ratio of 1:8:1. There were three different extract concentrations that used in this research: 75 mg, 100 mg, and 125 mg per 3 ml in the SNEDDS base formula. The formula was homogenized using a hotplate magnetic stirrer at 40°C for 30 minutes, then sonicated for 15 minutes at 40°C.

Results: The average particle sizes at concentrations of 75 mg, 100 mg and 125 mg were 14.40 nm, 22.99 nm and 86.48 nm with Pdi respectively 0.41; 0.67; 0.20. Although the concentration of 125 mg has the largest average particle size of 86.48 nm, it has the highest concentration of Moringa oleifera leaf extract with the best Pdi. The best formula was tested for zeta potential, and the result was -32.6 mV. The results showed that the optimal formula SNEDDS Moringa oleifera leaf extract was at a 125 mg/3ml with an emulsification time of 5.9 seconds, % transmittance 98.073, particle size 86.48 nm, zeta potential -32.6 mV, and Pdi 0.20.

Conclusion: The SNEDDS formulation of Moringa oleifera leaf extract meets the parameters of a nanoemulsion that can be developed as a complementary therapy from natural ingredients.

Keywords: moringa oleifera leaf extract, characteristics, SNEDDS

039_FILIPINO COMMUNITY DWELLERS COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICES AND HEALTH LITERACY INFLUENCE ON THEIR PANDEMIC FATIGUE: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY

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Background: Filipinos were staggered with the COVID-19 pandemic last March 2020. The government issued one of the longest lockdowns leading to economic and health access decline. However, despite these, the number of COVID-19 cases is still increasing. This may be attributed to pandemic fatigue (PF), which is the public's demotivation to follow health protocol relate to information and behavioral fatigue. Factors affecting PF in the community still needs to be explored to develop programs and address their needs to battle COVID-19.

Purpose: This study aims to describe how COVID-19 knowledge, attitude, practices (KAP), and health literacy among community dwellers influenced the level of PF.

Method: This study utilized a quantitative, cross-sectional correlational research design. Through consecutive sampling, Filipino community dwellers (n=150) residing in a suburban community were invited to participate. They answered a validated 4-part instrument namely: Demographic profile, Knowledge, Attitude, KAP toward COVID-19, Newest Vital Signs, and Pandemic Fatigue Scale - Filipino version. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression.

Results: The study determined that the participants have a moderate level (40%) of PF, and information fatigue (52%) contributes significantly to this. It is also interesting to note that COVID-19 attitude negatively influences PF ($p=-0.240$). COVID-19 knowledge directly influences health literacy ($p=0.215$), COVID-19 attitude ($p=0.400$) and practices ($p=0.373$). Whereas, health literacy affects COVID-19 attitude ($p=0.161$) and practices ($p=0.06$).

Conclusion: Positive attitudes and health practices can create measures to prevent PF among community-dwellers. Developing evidence-based programs focusing on enhancing COVID-19 knowledge and health literacy to change their attitude towards the pandemic will benefit the community in preventing or alleviating PF.

Keywords: pandemic fatigue, COVID-19, knowledge, attitude, practices, health literacy

040_DIFFERENCES CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN WHO HAVE PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION AND WHO DO NOT HAVE PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION

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Background: Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH) is the cause of 14% of all maternal deaths globally. Several maternal characteristics and anthropometric characteristics may be associated with PIH.

Objective: To analyze the differences characteristics of first trimester pregnant women who have PIH and those who do not have PIH.

Research method: This cross-sectional study involved 113 subjects of first trimester pregnant women aged 20-40 years. A total of 103 people met the inclusion criteria. The characteristics of first trimester pregnant women analyzed include neck circumference and upper arm circumference measured using a tapemeter, BMI before pregnancy and increase in gestational weight measured using a questionnaire and then calculated using a formula. Age of pregnant women, primigravida, nullipara, history of hypertension or gestational diabetes in previous pregnancies, history of chronic disease, parity distance, occupation, and daily calorie intake were measured using a questionnaire. PIH was measured using the research subject's monitoring book or medical records of the Lebdosari Health Center, Poncol Health Center, and Pandanaran Health Center Semarang. Hypothesis testing using independent t-test and Chi Square test.

Results : Neck circumference of first trimester pregnant women and BMI before pregnancy had a significant difference between study subjects who had PIH and those who did not have PIH with p-value and confidence interval relatively, $p = 0.007$ (95% CI - 2.94 to -0.48) and $p = 0.003$ (95% CI -5.00 to -0.79). History of hypertension in a previous pregnancy was associated with PIH ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI 3.23 to 11.48).

Conclusion: First trimester neck circumference, BMI before pregnancy, and history of hypertension in previous pregnancies were significantly different between pregnant women who had PIH and those who did not experience PIH.

Keywords: neck circumference, BMI, pregnancy induced hypertension

041_ COMPARISON OF HOME-BASED EXERCISE AND HOSPITAL-BASED EXERCISE ON BALANCE IN KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS PATIENTS

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Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common form of arthritis in the world and one of the causes of disability in elderly. Rehabilitation program are focused on reducing disability that caused by pain, decrease joint range of motion, balance and functional status. Based on ACR guideline 2019, the most recommended therapy is exercise. Several studies on home-based exercise programs in knee OA patients have shown their feasibility and effectiveness. However only few studies had compared the effectiveness of home-based exercise with hospital-based exercise on balance in knee OA patients.

Purpose: This study was to examine the effectiveness of home-based exercise and hospital-based exercise on balance in knee OA patients.

Methods: This study was a quasi-experimental pre and post test design in patients with knee OA. The subjects were enrolled by consecutive sampling technique and divided into 2 groups consisting of 16 people each. The first group received a home-based exercise with stretching and strengthening exercises using *Theraband*® in subject's house, while the second group received a hospital-based exercise with stretching and strengthening exercises using a weight-pulley system in hospital. The exercise was done 3 times per weeks for 6 weeks.

Results: TUG score was statistically significant improve in the home-based exercise group (mean=0.558 CI 0.433-0.683, $p=0.000$) and the hospital-based exercise group (mean=1.239 CI 1.182-1.296, $p=0.000$). Comparisons between groups showed statistically significant difference in TUG score (mean=0.898 CI 0.758-1.039, $p=0.000$).

Conclusion: Hospital-based exercise improves balance more than home-based exercise in knee OA patients

Keywords: Knee osteoarthritis, balance, home-based exercise, hospital-based exercise

042_EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL KINESIOTAPING OVER RESISTANCE BAND EXERCISES ON GAIT SPEED IN ELDERLY

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Background: Frailty is the most problematic expression in the elderly. Frailty develops as a poor resolution of homeostasis following the accelerated age-related decline in multiple physiological systems, resulting in a vulnerability to sudden health status changes and increasing the risk of adverse outcomes such as falls, delirium, and disability. Gait speed is a simple, objective, and valid measurement used as a frailty screening tool. It also can reflect health and functional mobility status among the elderly. Strengthening exercises focusing on the lower extremity muscle, such as resistance band exercises, can improve gait speed in the elderly. Adding kinesiotaping can improve muscle performance, proprioception, coordination, and balance, and also can improve gait speed in the elderly.

Purpose: To determine the effect of adding kinesiotaping over resistance band exercises on gait speed in the elderly.

Methods: Twenty-four elderly who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were randomly assigned to resistance band exercises (n=12) and resistance band exercises plus kinesiotaping (n=12) groups. Gait speed was assessed using a 4-meter gait speed (4-MGS) at baseline and 6 weeks after interventions.

Results: The 4-MGS score was statistically significant different in resistance band exercises (pre=0.56±0.12 vs post=0.57±0.94ms⁻¹, p=0.0001) and resistance band exercises plus kinesiotaping (pre=0.61±0.11, post=0.71±0.14ms⁻¹, p=0.0001). Comparisons between groups showed resistance band exercises plus kinesiotaping more superior than the resistance band group (intervention=0.14±0.08 vs control=0.05±0.03 ms⁻¹, p=0.0014).

Conclusion: Resistance band exercises and kinesiotaping were useful for improving gait speed in the elderly. Adding kinesiotaping over resistance band exercises had a better effect on gait speed in the elderly.

Keywords: gait speed, kinesiotaping, resistance band exercises

043_A REVIEW OF ROLES OF DIETARY NITRATE FOR HUMAN HEALTH

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Background: There has been a perspective shift regarding the role of inorganic nitrate in human health. **Purpose:** This narrative review aims to summarize important and updated findings about the role of dietary nitrate in human health. **Methods:** Literature search was performed through PubMed and Google Scholar on the topics of dietary inorganic nitrate. This review was then synthesized summarizing the current evidence concerning its dietary source, toxicological concern, metabolism, and some potential health benefits. **Results:** There is no convincing evidence that confirm the concerns of the toxic effect from nitrate used as food preservative. Instead, it has been found that vegetables are the main source of inorganic nitrate that may offer various health benefits typically mediated via the nitrate-nitrite-nitric oxide pathway. Nitrate and its derivatives can act as anti-biofilm agents although the researches are still at early stage. Cardiovascular health can be improved by dietary nitrate which might be the result of a variety of mechanisms, one of which is its conversion to nitric oxide. Dietary nitrate has also been endorsed as a sports supplement since it has been reported to expand athletic performance. Moreover, provision of dietary nitrate may help to prevent the development of Covid-19. **Conclusion:** Dietary nitrate can boost production of nitric oxide which is beneficial for health. All current findings regarding the benefits of naturally occurring nitrate substantiate the importance of daily vegetable consumption.

Keywords: nitrate, nitrite, nitric oxide, vascular health, vegetables

045_COMPARISON OF MODIFIED OTAGO EXERCISE PROGRAM AND WALKING EXERCISE ON LOWER LIMB STRENGTH IN PRE-FRAIL ELDERLY

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Background: Muscle health deteriorates with age, resulting in sarcopenia, reduced muscle mass and strength. It can increase the risk of serious injury from sudden falls and subsequent fractures, especially if the thigh muscles are compromised. While early studies demonstrated benefits of modified Otago and walking exercise in well-targeted populations like older adults, there has been no studies comparing these two exercises on the strength of the lower extremities of the pre-frail elderly.

Purpose: Investigate the different effects of a modified Otago exercise program and walking exercise on lower limb strength in pre-frail elderly.

Methods: 26 pre-frail elderly were randomly assigned to the modified Otago exercise group (n=13) and walking exercise group (n=13). Each group did a home-based exercise program 5 times a week for 6 weeks. Measurement of 5 times sit to stand (5STS) test time was carried out at baseline and 6 weeks after the intervention.

Results: Compared to the walking exercise group ($p=0,0392$), pre-frail elderly who received modified Otago exercise had a statistically significant greater change from baseline in the 5STS time after 6 weeks of intervention ($p=0.000$). Comparisons between groups showed a statistically significant difference in the modified Otago exercise group compared to the walking exercise group ($p=0,007$).

Conclusion: Modified Otago exercise program and walking exercise were useful for improving lower limb strength. Modified Otago exercise program had a significantly better effect on lower limb strength compared to walking exercise in pre-frail elderly.

Keywords: lower limb strength, modified Otago exercise, walking exercise

046 EMOTIONAL IMPACT ON THE FAMILY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS AT HOME : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Introduction : The emotional impact experienced by families of schizophrenic patients who are treated at home is considered a community mental health problem that does not receive serious attention from health professionals. Families or caregivers who care for schizophrenic patients at home have the potential to experience mental disorders due to the emotional impact they experience. Previous research exploring the family's experience of caring for a schizophrenic patient has focused on the perceived burden in general, not specifically exploring the emotional impact experienced by the patient's family. **Objective :** to comprehensively explain the emotional impact on the family life of schizophrenic patients. **Methods :** A systematic review following the PRISMA guidelines has been carried out using the Scopus, Science Direct, Proquest, and EBSCOhost database search engines from 2017 to 2022. Keywords in the search were emotional impact, family, and schizophrenia. The criteria for articles are qualitative or quantitative, patient being cared for at home, focusing on nursing and psychiatry articles, full text articles, and open access. **Results & Discussions :** Six articles met the inclusion criteria for review. Five from six articles show that families or caregivers of schizophrenic patients are affected emotionally, significantly on their lives, especially their mental health, to the point that mental/emotional tension is the most significant impact on them in providing care. They feel overwhelmed, stressed, frustrated, angry, depressed, and/or anxious, irritable, painful emotions, getting pressured, wanting to end life, showing poor quality of life in terms of physical, emotional, and mental health. Future studies should cover intervention of emotional impacts experienced by families who care for schizophrenia patients, so as to prevent mental disorders and improve the mental health of the community.

Keywords : emotional impact, family, schizophrenia

047_DATA PRIOR TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC; IDENTIFICATION OF A SENSITIVE ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIUM IN ELDERLY PATIENT WITH PNEUMONIA

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Background: Gram-negative bacteria, particularly in older people, are the primary cause of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). Antibiotic resistance and death can result from inappropriate antibiotic use. Antimicrobial resistance is a concern that needs to be addressed, particularly in the COVID-19 Pandemic, since opportunistic infections, coinfections, and multidrug resistance issues have become more prevalent in severe COVID-19 patients. Before the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, the data used in this study were those related to bacterial resistance.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional methodology. before the COVID-19 lockout, participants in this trial in January–February 2021. Bacterial identification by Total plate count (TPC) and VITEX test for 17 antibiotic resistance.

Result: Description of pathogenic bacteria from sputum of geriatric pneumonia patients from 8 samples with comorbidities, age >65 years *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 50%, *Enterobacter aerogenes* 33.3% and *Acinobacter baumannii* 16.7%. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 33,3%. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was found to be resistant to Ampicillin antibiotics, *Enterobacter aerogenes* bacteria were resistant to Ampicillin, Ampicillin/Sulbactam, Cefazolin, *Acinetobacter baumannii* bacteria were resistant to Cefazolin antibiotics, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Enterobacter* bacteria were found to be Intermediate to Nitrofurantoin antibiotics while different patients were sensitive to nitrofurantoin antibiotics. The results show that there are still many who are sensitive to the bacteria tested.

Conclusion: Many antibiotics in elderly pneumonia patients are still sensitive and resistant to beta-lactam antibiotics.

Keywords: Prior COVID-19 , Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), AMR, Pneumonia Bacteria

048_SIDE: AN APPLICATION-BASED HAPPY SPIRITUAL INTERVENTION FOR EMOTION REGULATION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING

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Background: Problems and uncertainty during online learning often cause negative emotions among nursing students, such as anxiety, anger, stress, and confusion. A comprehensive treatment is needed to help students cope with uncertain situations. One strategy that can be implemented is to regulate emotions using the Emotion Detection Information System (SIDE) application. SIDE contains some features of emotion detection and happy spiritual intervention for regulating emotions. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine the effect of the SIDE application on emotion regulation among nursing students. **Methods:** This research was a quantitative study with a one-group pretest-posttest design without a control group. This study described its data in one group before and after the intervention using a modified Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). This study was conducted among 46 nursing students. **Results:** The paired sample t-test showed a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.005$), indicating a significant effect of the SIDE application on the emotional regulation ability of nursing students. **Conclusion:** The SIDE application had a positive effect on emotional regulation among nursing students. The students had better emotional regulation abilities so that they could minimize the symptoms of mental disorders while facing uncertainty during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Uncertainty, mental disorders, Emotion Detection Information System (SIDE)

049_CORRELATION BETWEEN HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN PARISH WARSE JETSY DIOCESE AGATS, PAPUA

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Background: Diocese of Agats as a *suffragan* of archdiocese of Merauke was built on May 1966. It is located in Agats with total of area 37.00 km², and 12 Parish. At the early of September to February 2018 around 651 children suffered from measles and 223 children diagnosed under-nutrition, 11 case of measles with under-nutrition. There were 72 dead in which 66 of them caused by measles and under-nutrition.

Purpose: To identify the correlation between health problems of children under five with nutritional status in Parish Warsse Jetsy Diocese of Agats Asmat.

Methods: A descriptive quantitative with cross-sectional approach was conducted in May 2018 to September 2019. Sample consisted of 39 mothers and 53 children. Data were collected by using attendance list that contain characteristics of mother and children, while the nutritional status were measured by using steelyard scale to measure children weight and microtoise to measure height. The data were converted into anthropometry standardized: Weight for Age Z-score (WAZ) and Weight for Height Z-score (WHZ). All of the data were collected during the community service to train mothers to make artificial feeding of pin fish. Data were analyzed by using *Chi-square test*.

Results: There were correlation between children's health problem with children's nutritional status P-value 0,035 ($\alpha < 005$); CI 95% = 0,68 – 0,79.

Conclusion: There were a correlation between children's health problems with children's nutritional status. It is recommended to increase mothers' knowledge by conducting health promotion regularly by health workers, health educational institution, and stake holder of District Jetsy Parish Warsse, Health Volunteer, and The Government of Asmat Regency.

Keywords: Children under five, diocese, nutritional status, Papua

050 IMPLEMENTATION OF NURSING CREDENTIALS AND RE-CREDENTIALS BY THE CREDENTIALS SUBCOMMITTEE AT THE KARANGANYAR DISTRICT HOSPITAL

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Background. The results of the preliminary study indicated that the implementation of the nursing credentials and re-credentials process by the credentials subcommittee at the Karanganyar District Hospital was not optimal. The results of the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials was not in accordance with the Minister of Health Regulation Number 49 of 2013. Not many studies had investigated the problems that caused the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials was not optimal. This research was very important to do to explore more deeply about the problems that caused the credentials subcommittee was not optimally in the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials at Karanganyar District Hospital.

Purpose. To explore the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials by the credentialing subcommittee at Karanganyar District Hospital.

Methods. This research used a case study method. Participants in this study were stakeholders who had an interest in the implementation of the nursing credentials and re-credentials process at the Karanganyar District Hospital. This research used a nonprobability sampling method with a purposive sampling approach based on research criteria. The inclusion criteria set by the researcher in this study were stakeholders who were involved in the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials, and were willing to become informants as evidenced by signing an informed consent. The participants in this study were three stakeholders at the Karanganyar District Hospital. **Data collection method.** The researcher used data collection method with documentation and interview method. **Data analysis.** The researcher used data analysis method according to Miles and Huberman. Data analysis included data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

Results. The results of data analysis obtained five themes namely : The process of implementing nursing credentials and re-credentials is not optimal, Documents in the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials are not optimal, Implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials results is not optimal. Barriers to the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials, Efforts to overcome obstacles in the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials.

Conclusion. This study explores the experience of stakeholders in the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials. The implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials has not been optimal. Efforts are needed to overcome obstacles in the implementation of nursing credentials and re-credentials

Keywords : Credentials, Re-credentials, Credentials Subcommittee, Nursing

051-ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY (ECG) CRITERIA FOR DETECTING HEART DISORDERS : SCOPING REVIEW

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An ECG examination is the initial examination used in patients with heart problems. The 12-lead ECG is a very useful first-line diagnostic tool for detecting a variety of cardiovascular diseases, including heart rhythm disturbances, conduction abnormalities, and myocardial ischemia or infarction. This scope review aims to discuss the ECG criteria for detecting heart problems. This study was conducted following a scoping review framework. Search for literature using data based on Scenedirect, Scopus, ProQuest, ClinicalKey, and SpingerLink. The keywords used are

"Criteria" OR "guidelines" AND "ECG" OR "ecg" OR "Electrocardiography" OR "Electrocardiogram" AND "Detection" AND "Heart Disorders" OR "Cardiac Diseases" OR "Cardiac Disorders" OR "Heart Disorders". The method used uses a scoping review through five articles spanning the years 2017–2022. The review method is article screening guided by the PRISMA flowchart. Extraction is carried out on Google Sheets, and synthesis is carried out from the extraction results. The results found 4 components, namely: 1) automatic diagnosis; 2) 3-D ECG with artificial intelligence (AI) classification; 3) use of deep-learning LSTM models; and 4) lead detection using Tpeak-End (Tp-e). An ECG examination is the initial examination used in patients with heart problems. Thus, the ECG, with the addition of an automatic diagnosis feature, ECG-3D, and the use of a 12-lead ECG with a deep-learning LSTM model, also characterized by high sensitivity and specificity, can be used as a tool to perform examinations on patients who require serial ECG examinations.

Keywords: ECG, ECG Examination, Heart Disorders

052 REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY BASED ON AUDIT MATERNAL PERINATAL PROGRAM: CASE CONTROL STUDY IN KARAWANG WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

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Maternal mortality is still a problem in Indonesia. Maternal health by reducing the target of the maternal mortality. The objective of the study was to identify the risk factors of maternal mortality. The study design was a case control study. Data of 108 cases of maternal deaths and 216 controls in Karawang district were analyzed by multiple logistic regression. The result showed that mothers aged < 20 years and ≥ 35 years had a higher risk of maternal mortality compared to mothers resulted aged 20-34 years, who are at risk of respectively 2.55 times result in maternal mortality. Subjects were too late in seeking help than those who are not late in seeking help at risk of maternal mortality resulted 6.21 times [adjusted odds ratio (ORa) = 6.21, 95% (CI) = 2.17 – 17.77, $p = 0.001$]. If the terms of the delay in reaching health facilities, maternal late and not too late in reaching facilities resulted in an 5.35 times resulting in maternal mortality [adjusted odds ratio (ORa) = 5.35; 95% (CI) = 2.45 - 11.62, $p = 0.000$]. Determinant factors related to maternal mortality were mother who late seeking help, too late for health facility, and age of mother. Suggestion, the government needs to improve the quality of birth attendant resources, namely midwives or doctors and the readiness to handle emergency cases in childbirth at every level of health care

Keywords : multiple logistic regression, case control, maternal mortality.

053_TRIAL EXAMINATION PATIENT SAFETY BRIEFING TOOL IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Background Patient safety briefing improve situation awareness and patient safety risk management in ICU. The absence of an instrument to identify safety risk management during patient safety briefings resulted lack of briefing effectively.

Purpose Develop a patient safety briefing instrument as a tool to identify safety risks in the ICU daily.

Methods Brainstorming and structured discussion on the dimensions of patient safety briefing by quality and patient safety coordinator, Infection Prevention and Control Link Nurse (IPCLN), the nurse in charge of the shift, the head of ICU, and frontline staff of nursing.

Results The first trial of the patient safety briefing tool contains safety issues; risk identification; and recommendations. Safety issues largely consist of falling patients; equipment failure; nosocomial infections; medication safety. After the trial was carried out, the service coordinator conducted brainstorming and discussions. The result of brainstorming and discussion is to develop a second instrument containing: safety issues and risks within 24 hours; priority issues; completion steps; follow-up coordination between units. Safety issues and risks within 24 hours are divided into: incidents; patient falls; equipment failure (laryngoscope, suction pump, ventilator, bed side monitor, DC shock, syringe/infusion pump); nosocomial infections (VAP, , UTI, phlebitis, decubitus, HAP); medication safety (high alert medication, transfusion, titration therapy). In addition, safety risks are also developed for the next 24 hours, including new procedures; new equipment; drug availability; equipment availability and maintenance; number of staff.

Conclusion Instrument patient safety briefing developed by referring to the development of safety risks in each unit. The risk register unit is used as a reference for developing patient safety briefing instruments

Keywords: patient safety briefing tool, risk management

054_BARRIER AND FACILITATOR ON BREASTFEEDING EDUCATION TO PRIMIPARA MOTHER : A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Breast milk is considered the most complete source of nutrition for the growth and development of infants, and can fight infection in the first year of life. Breast milk is very important for the health and well-being of babies. The world health organization recommends exclusive breastfeeding for six months starting from the baby's first life and continuing until the age of two. Despite the awareness created by various governments and non-governmental organizations about the benefits of breastfeeding, the practice remains below the globally recommended standards especially in developing countries. This study aims to determine the barriers to breastfeeding practices and facilitators in breastfeeding education for primiparous mothers.

This research is a literature study by searching for several articles and journals through a search process from Pubmed, Proquest, Scopus Ebsco, and Google scholar. The search strategy included the following keywords: breastfeeding, breastfeeding barriers and breastfeeding education. Search limitations include: English and Indonesian, but there is no limit to the year of publication or study.

This study found that the barriers experienced by primiparous mothers in breastfeeding were knowledge, skills and experience of care, childbirth experience, maternal health and risk status of mother and baby, and the nature of the initial interaction between mother and baby and the influence of the work environment that may hinder mothers in breastfeeding. Lack of knowledge results in low attitudes towards breastfeeding. In every primiparous mother during childbirth is very different, one of which is because of the mother's knowledge and age. Primiparous mothers are more likely to try and learn to understand breastfeeding than multiparous mothers who have had previous experience.

Mothers who work full time are 1.54 times less likely to exclusively breastfeed their babies than mothers who are unemployed or unemployed. The workplace can be an obstacle for mothers who decide to care for and provide exclusive breastfeeding for their babies.

In its completion, the support of the closest people such as husbands and the support of health workers has an important role to support in providing exclusive breastfeeding from mothers and babies. Breastfeeding education can increase the duration and exclusivity of breastfeeding. Knowledge about breastfeeding can increase the chances of successful breastfeeding and improve baby's health. An important role in the success of breastfeeding education is the quality of knowledge and support for exclusive breastfeeding

Keywords: Barrier, facillitator breastfeeding, health education, primipara mother

055_FACTORS OF BURNOUT AMONG HOSPITAL NURSES

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Nurses in cardiac installations experience burnout symptoms such as fatigue. Good service will happen when nurses are happy and don't burn out. Burnout has an essential role in the quality of nursing services, which refers to the quality of hospital services. Internal factors, such as individual factors, and external factors, such as organisation and work environment, influence burnout. This study's objective was to determine the aspects associated with burnout in nurses at Hospital. This research is a quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional design, applied total sampling with the number of respondents was 82, instrument with questionnaire *Maslach Burnout Inventory and Factor burn out*, data collect at April to May 2022 analyzes with the Spearman correlation coefficient to analyse the data X. This study discovered a relation between organisational effort and burnout, not between individual effort factors or work environment and burnout. Nurses could perhaps reduce burnout developing stress management programs to control or reduce tension and fatigue that arise by providing personal counseling, psychological assistance from HRD and ESQ (Emotional Spiritual Quotient) training.

Keywords: Burnout Nurse, Individual, Organizational, Environment

056_OVERVIEW OF NURSES PERCEPTION ABOUT TECHNOLOGY-BASED CARING IN THE ICU AND ED OF JEMBER REGIONAL HOSPITALS

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Caring in acute and critical care rooms has a more complex and dynamic nature due to unstable patient conditions and requires more attention from nurses. Technology is necessary for nurses to give intensive care and close patient monitoring to patients with unstable situations. The perception of technical competence as a type of nursing care is crucial to investigate because it can be used to assess humanistic care and initiatives to promote patient welfare in high-tech settings like acute and critical care settings. This study aimed to find out how nurses perception of caring based on technology in the Intensive Care Unit and Emergency Departement in Jember Region. This study used a quantitative method based on a descriptive survey. A total of 47 nurses who work in the ED and ICU of two hospital in Jember Regional were included with total sampling technique. This study showed that participants had a good perception of technological-based caring in nursing. In this study, univariate analysis was applied to analyze the data. The median score was 68 (P₂₅-P₇₅ was 58-72), as the scores approach the maximum score of 76. This study demonstrates that nurses have a good perception toward caring based on technology. This shows that nurse perceive that the advantages of technology help them practice to improved nursing and provide better quality care. The conclusion on this study suggest that nurses attitudes about caring and the use of technology in the ED dan ICU settings are good. To further improve nurses perceptions of caring expressed through technological competence, the researcher advises the managerial department to facilitate education and training on caring an technological in order to provide better care and caring to patients.

Keywords: Caring Based on Technology; Nurses; Perception

057_ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANOLEPTIC, HOMOGENEITY, pH, AND VISCOSITY OF TOOTHPASTE FROM FRUIT PEEL AND HUSK OF COFFEE BEANS

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Introduction: Toothpaste products on the market can cause side effects such as canker sores, allergies, fluorosis, thyroid disorders, and cancer. The use of natural ingredients such as fruit peel and husk of coffee beans might minimize these side effects. **Aim:** This study aimed to analyze the organoleptic, homogeneity, pH, spreadability, and viscosity of toothpaste from the fruit peel and husk of coffee beans. **Methods:** Distilled water was heated and dissolved within methylparaben and saccharin. CMC (Carboxy Methyl Cellulose) was dispersed to form a gel. The fruit peel and husk of coffee bean extract were ground together with sodium lauryl sulfate, calcium carbonate, sodium benzoate, saccharin, magnesium carbonate, and sodium bicarbonate, then stirred until homogeneous. Toothpaste is made with a concentration of 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% coffee fruit peel and husk. Organoleptic tests, homogeneity, pH, spreadability, and viscosity were carried out and compared to commercial toothpaste. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive analysis, ANOVA, and LSD. **Results:** Organoleptic analysis showed the toothpaste had brown color and smelled of mint coffee. pH, homogeneity and viscosity were in accordance with SNI standards. While the dispersion shows good results, which was for fruit peel: the higher the concentration, the higher the dispersion. While for husks, the higher the concentration, the lower the dispersion. This is thought to be related to the amount of water in the pasta. **Conclusion:** Organoleptic test, homogeneity, pH, spreadability, and viscosity of toothpaste from coffee bean fruit peel and husk met the required standard for toothpaste.

Keywords: coffee beans; homogeneity; organoleptic; pH; spreadability; viscosity

058_DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE OVERVIEW OF STUNTING TODDLERS AGED 36-60 MONTHS THROUGH BULLET JOURNALS

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Introduction: Knowledge of dental and oral health is an important thing that must be considered. Especially in toddlers who need more attention because they have a low level of awareness, are susceptible to disease, and have a low intellectual level compared to children with balanced nutrition. The objective of this study was to describe the knowledge of the dental and oral health of stunting children aged 36-60 months through a bullet journal. **Methods:** The research method used descriptive research with a simple random sampling technique. The number of samples in this study was 100 respondents taken from Jelbuk District, Jember Regency. Measuring the level of knowledge using a bullet journal which contains 9 basic knowledge of dental and oral health. The level of knowledge in this study was categorized into three, namely low, medium, and high. Data were analyzed by descriptive and presented in a frequency distribution table. **Results:** The results obtained from this study about knowledge of dental and oral health were 51 respondents (51%) in the low category, 32 respondents (32%) in the medium category, and 17 respondents (17%) in the high category. **Conclusion:** The conclusion from this study showed that most of the respondents have a low level of knowledge of dental and oral health

Keywords: Bullet Journal, knowledge dental and Oral Health, Stunting

059 BARRIERS TO BREASTFEEDING AMONG MOTHERS WHO UNDERWENT C-SECTION: A META-SYNTHESIS

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Background: Evidence suggests that breastfeeding has many benefits for mother and baby health. It also considered as low cost and less preparation. World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund recommend the early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour postpartum, followed by exclusive breastfeeding until six months of the infant's life. However, cesarean section has been reported to have negative effects on early initiation of breastfeeding. Herein, this study **purpose** to identify mother barriers to breastfeeding after cesarean section. **Methods:** This meta-synthesis used Joanna Briggs Institute framework. We searched published article from 1990 to 2022 at PubMed, CINAHL, Cochrane library, PsycInfo, and EMBASE to identify qualitative studies on women experiences of breastfeeding after C-section. Critical Appraisal Skills Program checklists for qualitative study were used to assess the quality of included studies. We used NVivo software for data synthesis at the first stage. **Results:** A total of seven qualitative studies from five countries met the inclusion criteria, representing the views of 194 women underwent C-section. Two categories were identified as barriers to breastfeeding among mothers who gave birth by caesarean section: (i) Emotional vulnerable and (ii) Physical difficulty. **Conclusions:** Appropriate care from healthcare providers will reduce the barrier of breastfeeding after C-section. Thorough preparation of pregnant women to overcome breastfeeding difficulty after C-section and raise self-efficacy is the healthcare providers approach to improve early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding rates. In addition, support from childbirth facilities and family lead to positive breastfeeding outcome.

Keywords: breast feeding, cesarean section, C-section, lactation, meta-synthesis, perception

060_ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY (ECG) CRITERIA FOR DETECTING HEART DISORDERS : SCOPING REVIEW

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An ECG examination is the initial examination used in patients with heart problems. The 12-lead ECG is a very useful first-line diagnostic tool for detecting a variety of cardiovascular diseases, including heart rhythm disturbances, conduction abnormalities, and myocardial ischemia or infarction. This scope review aims to discuss the ECG criteria for detecting heart problems. This study was conducted following a scoping review framework. Search for literature using data based on Scenedirect, Scopus, ProQuest, ClinicalKey, and SpingerLink. The keywords used are "Criteria" OR "guidelines" AND "ECG" OR "ecg" OR "Electrocardiography" OR "Electrocardiogram"AND "Detection" AND " Heart Disorders" OR "Cardiac Diseases" OR "Cardiac Disorders" OR "Heart Disorders". The method used uses a scoping review through five articles spanning the years 2017–2022. The review method is article screening guided by the PRISMA flowchart. Extraction is carried out on Google Sheets, and synthesis is carried out from the extraction results. The results found 4 components, namely: 1) automatic diagnosis; 2) 3-D ECG with artificial intelligence (AI) classification; 3) use of deep-learning LSTM models; and 4) lead detection using Tpeak-End (Tp-e). An ECG examination is the initial examination used in patients with heart problems. Thus, the ECG, with the addition of an automatic diagnosis feature, ECG-3D, and the use of a 12-lead ECG with a deep-learning LSTM model, also characterized by high sensitivity and specificity, can be used as a tool to perform examinations on patients who require serial ECG examinations.

Keywords: ECG, ECG Examination, Heart Disorders

**061_EFFECTIVENESS OF GLUCOSE BUDDY APP AND DIABETES SELF
MANAGEMENT EDUCATION ON BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL, MEDICATION
ADHERENCE AND DIET IN DM PATIENTS**

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Background: The intervention carried out was to develop strategies with patients to improve drug regimen compliance, nutritional monitoring of the patient's weight, diet, calorie monitoring, and blood sugar checks. The intervention can be done using one of the applications such as Glucose buddy. Diabetes Self Management Education (DSME) is a series of special interventions to help people with diabetes change their lifestyle so that they become compliant with medication and nutritional intake. **Purpose:** this research was to determine the effect of glucosa buddy apk and diabetes self management education on blood glucose level, medication adherence and diet in diabetic patients.

Methods: This *research* was quasi experimental with pretest-posttest using control group design. The sample technique was simple random sampling. The sample were 120 people divided into of 60 people in treatment group and 60 people in control group. The data was analyzed using a t-test and Wilcoxon rank test.

Results: Glucosa buddy apk and diabetes self management education in early neuropathy detection testing has a blood glucose level $p < a$ ($0.000 < 0.05$). This combain methods also significantly effects medication adherence $p < a$ ($0.001 < 0.05$) and diet with a $p < 0.05$ ($0.001 < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The combination of glucosa buddy apk and DSME are effective for medication adherence and diet in diabetic patients. Hospitals can use this method to treat patients, especially those with DM.

Keywords: Glucosa buddy, DSME, medication adherence, diet, DM

062_ASSOCIATION BETWEEN IFN- δ AND TNF- α IN RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE PATIENTS IN WEST JAVA INDONESIA

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Rheumatic Heart Disease (RHD) is known to be the cause of almost 2% of all deaths from cardiovascular disease and the number one cause of death globally. The disease occurs as a result of an abnormal autoimmune response in genetically susceptible patients. To prevent the higher risk, one needs a parameter that could play a role as a marker that could track RHD severity. As many study investigate TNF- α and IFN- δ shows a great potential as a marker for the inflammations severity in RHD. **Method:** Methods: participants were divided into RHD group and Non-RHD group. examination of TNF- α and IFN- δ through plasma in the laboratory with ELISA. **Result:** Analysis of data using the unpaired T test. The results showed that the TNF- α level P value was 0.6178 and the IFN- δ level P value was 0.0028 in the group of 25 patients with RHD and 35 participants without RHD. **Discussion:** Patients with rheumatic heart disease have unstable TNF- α and IFN- δ expression. TNF- α had a median mean that was higher than IFN- δ , measuring 37.19 74.14. This work offers the first supporting data in Indonesia for the use of circulating cytokine levels as a non-invasive method to identify rheumatic heart disease biomarkers.

Keywords: Rheumatic Heart Disease, TNF- α , IFN- δ

063_MENTAL HEALTH STATUS ON PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN VACCINATED COVID-19

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Mental health problems that have emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic in several countries including Indonesia, are anxiety, depression and PTSD. The government in an effort to accelerate the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic has launched a COVID-19 vaccination program. Benefits of COVID-19 vaccination are stimulate the immune system, reduce severity and mortality, reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19, achieve herd immunity, reduce the burden on the health care system, improve quality of life, view economic status and actively socialize or return to work. People who have not received the vaccine tend to have mental health problems. The purpose of this study was to see the description of the mental health status of the people who had been vaccinated with the first dose. This study is a non-experimental quantitative research with descriptive method using random sampling on 302 respondents who are at least 18 years old and have been vaccinated with the first dose. The study was conducted in the Pulogadung area, East Jakarta on 16-19 November 2021. Respondents answered questions about COVID-19 vaccine status and self-reported mental distress as measured with PHQ-4 questionnaire (The Four-Item Patient Health Questionnaire for Anxiety and Depression). The PHQ-4 is a reliable and valid screening scale for depression and anxiety in the general population. The results showed 99.01% had normal mental health, 0.33% had mild anxiety and 0.3% had severe anxiety. The results of this study show that the COVID-19 vaccination has a positive impact, especially on people's mental health. This is very important because normal health can foster optimism that supports recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keyword: Vaccination, Mental health, COVID-19

064_DESCRIPTION OF DEPRESSION LEVELS IN PANCORAN DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER, JAKARTA SELATAN

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Puskesmas as primary health facilities should be the first line for the community to get comprehensive health services. There are several problems faced by the Puskesmas. The fact that there are many things that must be done by Puskesmas, the internal problems that employees have, and the increased workload during the pandemic can depress the Puskesmas employees. This study aims to describe the level of depression among the employees of the Pancoran District Health Center. Data collection using the Indonesian version of the PHQ-9 questionnaire In Indonesia, A validity and reliability test for the PHQ-9 questionnaire has been carried out, one of which is by Nurul Fatimah (2014) with Cronbach Alfa using the help of a computer statistics program. Then the reliability test was carried out and the results were obtained: Cronbach's alpha = 0.714. An instrument is said to have a high level of reliability if the Cronbach Alpha coefficient is greater than 0.60. Thus, the questionnaire can be used as a data collection tool because it has met the eligibility requirements of an instrument. This research is non-experimental quantitative research. The sampling technique was purposive sampling, with a sample of 58 employees and a total population of 157 people. The criteria for respondents are employees at the Pancoran District Health Center, consisting of medical and non-medical personnel, willing to become respondents and fill out a complete survey. Data collection, observation, and survey are techniques used. The data analysis technique used is quantitative. The results of this study were that 63.8% of respondents experienced minimal depression and 20.7% of respondents experienced mild depression. 13.8% of respondents had moderate depression and 1.7% of respondents had moderate-severe depression. It is hoped that the management of the Pancoran District Health Center has a relaxation technique program to reduce employee depression, which is carried out routinely by conducting integrated therapy with psychologist consultation, pharmacology therapy by doctors, and acupressure therapy by nurses.

Keywords: Puskesmas, Depression, Service

**065_CORRELATION OF INTERDIALYTIC WEIGHT GAIN AND PREDIALYSIS
MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS
UNDERGOING ROUTINE HEMODIALYSIS**

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Patients with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis (CKD-HD) frequently experience an increase in fluid volume, which is largely shown by interdialytic weight gain (IDWG). An increase in IDWG may cause the mean arterial pressure (MAP) during dialysis to increase. Chronic renal diseases patients, it might worsen their condition and implies a change in intravascular. Patients must control their fluid intake, nevertheless there are still a lot of patients who struggle with this. The aim of this study was to investigate the Relationship between IDWG and predialysis MAP in patients with chronic kidney disease. A descriptive correlation method with a cross-sectional approach was used in this study. The instruments were observation sheets to note the weight dan blood pressure, weight scales, and a sphygmomanometer. Purposive sampling method used to select the respondents in this study. The respondents were 52 CKD-HD patients over the age of 18 who exercise at least twice a week and are not in intensive care. The data was collected at a hemodialysis unit. Statistical analysis used Pearson's product-moment correlation. The results showed that most of the respondents had IDWG in the adequate category (78.8%) and predialysis MAP in the optimal category (23.1%), $p=0.003$ (<0.05) and $r=0,41$. This study concluded that there was a relationship with moderate strength between IDWG and predialysis MAP in patients with chronic kidney disease. Nurses are urged to strengthen monitoring of IDWG and predialysis MAP, as well as monitoring of dietary compliance and patient fluid intake limitations, to identify potential issues in patients with chronic renal disease.

Keywords: hemodialysis, interdialytic weight gain, predialysis MAP

066_AFFECTIVE LEARNING, AFFECTIVE DOMAIN AND MEASURING TOOLS USED IN NURSING STUDENTS LEARNING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Attitude is one of the domains in the competence of nurses. Attitudes are formed through the internalization of learning experiences related to how students feel when they learn. Affective learning refers to learning related to the interests, attitudes and motivation of students. In nursing education, the attitude aspect is often the goal of learning but is not followed by learning strategies and evaluations aimed at achieving these learning goals. The research aims to (1) identify learning strategies aimed at influencing the affective domain, (2) identify affected affective domains, and (3) measuring tools used to identify changes from the affective domain. A systematic review was conducted on five scientific publication databases: Scopus Search, Clinical Key Nursing, ProQuest, Ebscohost, SAGE Journals, and Science Direct. Search using keywords Nursing Students AND Affective Learning AND Affective Domain. The research design criteria are: randomized control trial, clinical trial, and cross-sectional study. Eligibility assessment by conducting a critical appraisal using tools from the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical appraisal tools . There were 23 articles that met the criteria. The results of a systematic review show that empathy, communication, and self-efficacy are the most frequently studied affective aspects. Learning uses several approaches, including theory or class activity, simulations in the laboratory and clinical practice. As the most frequently used affective aspect in research, empathy is often measured using The Jefferson Empathy Scale

Keyword: attitude; affective learning; nursing student

067_MEDIA BOOKLET INCREASES OF DIETARY ADHERENCE OF TYPE-2 DIABETIC MELLITUS PATIENTS

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Introduction. Dietary observance is one of the determinants in the control of people with type 2 DM. The objectif of the study was known media booklet on the observance of the diet of people with type 2 dm. **Method.** The design of this study is quasi-experimental with pre-post test with control design, the sampling technique used is purposive sampling 62 respondents. The intervention group was given education 1 time with media booklets, while in the control group was given education with leaflet media. The data analysis used was Willcoxon Mann-Whitney. **Result.** The results showed that the intervention group obtained before being given education through the booklet obtained 77.4% of respondents did not comply with the DM diet, and as many as 22.6 % who as much as did not comply the DM diet. After being given education with the media booklet, 77.4% were found who did not comply the type 2 DM diet. The results of the willcoxon different test with a p value of 0.000 mean that there is a difference in the observance of the DM diet between before and after being given bokklets education. Meanwhile, in the control group, respondents who adherence the DM type 2 diet before being given education with leaflet media were 22.6%, of which as many as 77.4% did not comply the type 2 DM diet. After being educated with leafalets media, 25.8% were found who adherence the type 2 DM diet, while those who did not comply the type 2 DM diet were 74.2%. **Discussion/Conclusion.** Education with booklet media increases adherence to the type 2 DM diet in people with Type 2 DM.

Keyword: booklet media, diet adherence, type 2 DM