



Faculty of Nursing
University Of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

"Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
Good Health and Wellbeing After Covid-19
Outbreak"

OPENING REMARK FROM HEAD OF NURSING UNDERGRADUATE STUDY PROGRAM

Assalamu`alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

The Honorable Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, The Honorable Dean of Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Distinguished Speakers, and All Participants.

First of all, I would like to praise and thank Allah SWT for the blessing and for giving us the grace to be here in a good health and can hold this conference together. Second, it is a great privilege and honor for us to welcome you all. Thank you for your participation and support for the 1st International Nursing Conference 2022, "Continuing Nursing Education 9th . Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Good health and Wellbeing optimization after the Covid-19 Outbreak". This year is our first year holding a conference involving leading nursing education institutions from Indonesia and around the world.

The INC topics presented in this conference cover innovations in nursing education; innovation in research practice; maternal, child, and adolescent health; and non communicable disease. In providing health services, especially in the current handling of Covid-19, nurses have several very important roles. Some of these roles include being a caregiver which is the main role where nurses are actively involved for 24 hours in providing nursing care in clinical service settings such as in hospitals.

In supporting the vision of the University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, the Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences is determined to improve its performance in various aspects, including academic reputation, employer reputation, publications, and the ratio of faculty standards, as well as student exchange students. The International Nursing Conference is one of the few strategies that have been implemented by the Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences to improve our performance in scientific publications and strengthen national and international cooperation.

Finally, on behalf of the Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, we would like to thank all the speakers, participants, and sponsors who have helped make this event a success. We hope that this conference will have a good contribution in improving the quality of nursing and health research. Thanks to the organizing and scientific committee of INC 2022, who have worked so hard to organize the conference. We thank the participants for presenting their research, for sharing widely and exchanging ideas and discussions so that this conference facilitates the formation of networks among the participants. We hope we all have a great time at this virtual conference. And hopefully next year we can meet in person in Banjarmasin, and enjoy the city of a thousand rivers. Thank you

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

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INNOVATION IN NURSING EDUCATION

The Correlation Between Supervision And Motivation Of Nurse In Preventing The Risk Of Fall In Inpatient Room

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ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of patient falls is a serious problem in hospitals, especially inpatients because the incidence of patient falls is an indicator of patient safety and an indicator of hospital quality. The patient's fall risk is an increased susceptibility to falls that can pose a physical hazard. Patient safety is the main priority applied in terms of service quality and hospital image.

Purpose : to determine the relationship between supervision and nurses' motivation in preventing falls.

Methods: This research is a quantitative research with a correlational design and using Rank Spearman statistical test. The sample was determined using the Proportional Random Sampling technique as many as 36 people.

Results: Most of the supervision was in good category as many as 13 respondents (36.1%). The motivation of nurses in preventing fall risk is mostly in the high category as many as 17 respondents (47.2%). Conclusion: there is a relationship between supervision and the motivation of nurses in preventing the risk of falling with a P value <0.05, which is 0.000. It is expected that the hospital can improve the implementation of the supervision and motivation of nurses by making trainings to support in improving the implementation of fall risk prevention.

Keywords: Supervision, Motivation, Fall Risk Prention

The Correlation between Cataract Perioperative Knowledge Level and The Anxiety Level of Preoperative Cataract Clients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: A cataract is the turbidity of the lens or loss of transparency of the lens resulting in decreased visual acuity. Cataracts can be managed with surgery. Preoperative anxiety is a feeling before performing surgery that arises from the perceived intrusion disorder. Preoperative anxiety can affect most patients, so the health education is needed to reduce anxiety or fear in preoperative cataract clients. This study aimed to find out the correlation between cataract perioperative knowledge level and the anxiety level of preoperative cataract clients.

Methods: The design of this study used an analytical correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all preoperative cataract clients from May 17th to June 17th, 2022, with 40 samples acquired with the accidental sampling technique. **Result:** The results of the bivariate analysis showed that out of 40 respondents, 16 respondents (40%) had a less level of perioperative knowledge, and 17 respondents (42.5%) had a severe level of anxiety. Analytical results used Spearman Rank showed that there is a correlation between the two variables ($p\text{-value} = 0,010 < \alpha 0,05$), and the correlation between these two variables is medium with $r \text{ value} = 0,405$.

Conclusions: This study concluded that the client's knowledge about perioperative greatly affects anxiety. Providing information from medical staff is also very useful to increase preoperative client's knowledge. This is because clients who already understand about preparation, stages, procedures, and benefits of surgery make the clients sure to undergo surgery.

Keywords : Anxiety level, Cataract, Knowledge level, Perioperative, Preoperative

The Correlation Between The Role Of Boarding School Health Service Post And The Student's Knowledge In The Effort To Prevent Scabies Disease In Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School For Male

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Boarding School Health Service Post plays a major role in controlling and preventing also for increasing student's knowledge of scabies disease in Islamic boarding schools. This study aimed for knowing the correlation between the role of Boarding School Health Service Post and knowledge of student in the effort to prevent Scabies at Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for Male.

Methods: The design of this research is correlational with a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study was all 1st grader students of Islamic/Junior High School Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for Male with total sample 169 students. This study used *Quota Sampling Technique* and bivariate analysis was conducted using the Spearman Rank Correlation test.

Result: The results obtained p value = 0.060 which means there is no relationship between the role of Boarding School Health Service Post and student's knowledge about scabies prevention efforts.

Conclusion: An optimization for health education and health consultation is needed so that the role of boarding school health service post can be optimal. And also necessary to stick posters and wall magazines in strategic places.

Keywords: Boarding School Health Service Post, Knowledge, Scabies

Comparison of The Effectiveness of Health Education Media Using Snake & Ladders Game and Audiovisual Toward Stunting Knowledge on Primigravida Expectant Mother

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is a failure to grow and develop in children due to chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, especially in the first 1,000 days of life or the fetus until two years old. The study aimed to determine whether there was a difference in the effectiveness of health education using snakes and ladders game media and audiovisual media on the knowledge of primigravida expectant mothers about stunting in the work area of the Pekauman Public Health Center of Banjarmasin.

Methods: This type of research is quasi-experimental with a two-group pretest and posttest design. The population of the study was 36, with a sample of 30 primigravida expectant mothers using the purposive sampling technique.

Results: The results showed that the average score of mother's knowledge before health education was carried out using the snake and ladders game was 72.47, and the audiovisual media was 67.00. after health education, using the game of snakes and ladders showed the average score of mother's knowledge was 92.40, and using audiovisual media showed the score of mother's knowledge was 90.20. Based on the Paired t-test, the snakes and ladders game and audiovisual media obtained the same statistical test results with a P-value = 0.000 (p-value < 0.05).

Conclusions: Health education using snakes and ladders games and audiovisual media effectively increase primigravida expectant mothers' knowledge about stunting. It is hoped that health workers can provide health education or counseling to the community, especially primigravida expectant mothers, about the incidence of stunting.

Keywords: Audiovisual Media, Knowledge, Snake & Ladders Game, Stunting

Analysis Of Nursing Care On Diabetes Melitus Patient Toward Applications Of Health Education In Men's Internal Disease Room At Ulin General Hospital Of Banjarmasin

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus is a serious chronic disease that occurs when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin (a hormone that regulates blood sugar or glucose), or when the body cannot effectively use the insulin (Perkeni, 2015). Leading nursing intervention in the form of readiness to improve nutrition for weight loss in patients with diabetes mellitus. This study aims to increase knowledge and insight on how to improve nutritional readiness for patients with diabetes mellitus who experience weight loss.

Methods : This final scientific work is made using a case study design with a single case. The case study method is collecting data, analyzing data and drawing data conclusions. Case studies are detailed research on an individual or a social unit over a certain period of time, or research on phenomena in real life contexts (Nursalam, 2019). A case study is a research that analyzes from various points of view (multi-perspective analysis).

Result : After the intervention of readiness to improve nutrition was carried out, on the first day the problem of nutritional imbalance less than the body's needs had not been resolved after being given the second day the client liked the food he liked and was advised to eat little but often. On the third day, the problem of nutritional imbalance: less than the body's needs is resolved with the client having a regular nutritional pattern and blood sugar levels when the client is normal

Conclusions : The results of the implementation of health education carried out for 3 days with a duration of 1 time a day for approximately 10-15 minutes, nutritional imbalances: less than the body's needs have been resolved with the nutritional pattern has been resolved. The results of the analysis showed that health education can improve nutritional readiness in Diabetes Mellitus.

Keywords: *Diabetes mellitus, Nutrition, Weight loss*



INNOVATION IN RESEARCH PRACTICE

Cealmis Movement As A Preventive Strategy To Increase The Immune System Outgoing The Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Intruduction: COVID-19 has spread throughout the world and has caused changes in the order of life, one of which is Indonesia. In mid-2022, the Indonesian Ministry of Health issued a policy to free the public from using masks outdoors and unbind policy on COVID-19 testing. But that does not mean Indonesia is free from COVID-19. We still need to be vigilant by implementing health protocols to minimize the risk of contracting COVID-19. One of them is by maintaining and increasing the body's immune system through the CEALMIS movement. This study aimed and offered the strategies to increase immunity in the midst of a pandemic with a combination of consumption the healthy drinks, exercise, and support to help boost the immune system and prevent repeated infections of the COVID-19 virus.

Methods: The design in this study used a literature review using the keywords "almond", "immunity", "*sungkai*", "mindfulness" and "family support" in 15 national and international reputable journals. After getting some literature, then an in-depth analysis is carried out to get a complete conclusion so that it can be implemented properly.

Results: The results of this study are expected to be a source of special literature studies on *Sungkai Cendol*, Almond Milk, Mindfulness Meditation and Family Support.

Conclusions: This study can be used as a reference to develop alternatives in an effort to increase immunity by using natural and easily available ingredients with the meditation for calm the mind, control anxiety, and family support can increase the body's immune system.

Keywords: Almond; Immune; *Sungkai*; Mindfulness; Family Support

Benson's Relaxation Technique for Anxiety on Client with Chronic Kidney Disease: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a progressive and irreversible decline in kidney function over months or years. CKD can be affected the physiological aspect and psychological aspect. For the psychological aspect such as anxiety which if left unchecked will have an impact on decreasing the client's health condition such as difficulty in normalizing blood pressure, increased heart rate and prolonged feelings of restlessness.

Methods: This research was a case study on a client with CKD who was diagnosed CKD stage V early diagnosed and must undergo hemodialysis for the first time. The leading nursing intervention given is Benson's relaxation to reduce the anxiety level of the client.

Results: The results of this intervention showed that there was a decrease in the client's anxiety level after the Benson's relaxation technique was applied before and after the intervention, namely an anxiety score of 36 to an anxiety score of 23, even though the client's anxiety condition in this case study was still in one category of mild anxiety (ZSAS Score) between before and after the intervention, but this intervention was assessed as still being able to be applied and had a positive impact on increasing client relaxation and reducing client anxiety levels.

Conclusions: The implementation of the Benson's relaxation technique is easy to practice and has no side effects so it is safe to apply. The use of this intervention is expected to increase knowledge and can be applied to control and reduce anxiety levels in client, especially client with CKD.

Keywords: Anxiety; Relaxation Therapy; Renal Insufficiency

THE EFFECTIVITY OF HOLY QUR'AN MURROTAL TO STIMULATE THE CONSCIUSNESS ON POST-CRANIOTOMY PATIENTS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Abstract

Introduction: Patients with post-craniotomy who experience decreased consciousness require special treatment in intensive care. There is no severity at the level of consciousness that will result in disability and even death. Stimulation of the Holy Qur'an murrotal can stimulate brain waves that result in an increased patient's consciousness status. This study aimed to determine the effect of murrotal holy Qur'an stimulation to stimulate the level of consciousness on post-craniotomy patients in the intensive care unit.

Methods: This research is a pre-experimental study with one group pre-test and post-test, on 15 respondents who were given a holy Qur'an murrotal stimulation intervention using Surah Ar-Ra'd 3 times a day for 3 days and measured using a qualitative level of consciousness. This research was conducted in the ICU of Dr. H.Moch Ansari Saleh Hospital.

Results: The analysis using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test showed $p = 0.002$ and $\alpha = 0.05$. The p-value statistically indicates that there is an the effectivity of holi qur'an murrotal to stimulate the consciousness on post-craniotomy pastiens in intensive care unit.

Conclusions: Future researchers should be able to provide a control group in further research to maximize the study's results to determine the effect of the holy Qur'an Murrotal to stimulate the consciousness of post-craniotomy patients in intensive care unit.

Keywords: Holy Qur'an Murrotal, Post-Craniotomy, Intensive Care Unit

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC THERAPY (AUDIOVISUAL) ON A CHILD'S ANXIETY LEVEL DUE TO HOSPITALIZATION IN REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL DR.H. MOCH. ANSARI SALEH BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hospitalization is a condition that requires a children to remain in the medical clinic, go through treatment and therapy for an arranged explanation or crisis. Anxiety is useful when encouraging a person to take as much action as possible, but if the level does'nt match the threat level, anxiety can affect a person's quality of life and can be abnormal, so music therapy is a method of complementary and alternative medicine that can be applied to all age groups, especially in children who are being treated in inpatient or outpatient clinics with various clinical conditions.

Methods: This study used Quasy Experimental Design with the Pretest-Posttest Control Group design plan. The sample is 15 children for case group and 15 children for control group.

Results: The result with before given interventions is respondents experienced mild anxiety 7 people (47%), moderate anxiety 6 people, (40%) for severe anxiety 1 people (7%) and for panic have 1 people (7%), and it shows after given interventions respondent have experienced with no anxiety 4 people (27%) mild anxiety with 7 people (47%), moderate anxiety 4 people (27%) for severe anxiety and panic already has non-existent. The test with wilcoxon signed rank test using SPSS in obtained asymp Sig results. (2-tailed) is $0.010 < 0.005$, so there is an effect of music therapy (audiovisual) on the level of anxiety of children due to hospitalization in regional public hospital Dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin.

Conclusions: So this music therapy can be reduce anxiety and used in children aged 3-12 years who have their first experience in the hospital.

Keywords : Anxiety, Children, Music Therapy



MATERNAL, CHILD, AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTING AND GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER ON TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY IN BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Parenting are very influential on the behavior of children in the future. Parental teaching that is very important for children is introducing gender identity. Providing inappropriate parenting can make a person experience gender identity disorder. There are 2 factors that cause gender identity disorder, including psychological factors and social factors. psychological factors are things that are embedded in them regarding feelings that are not in accordance with their current gender. Social factors are support or trauma events from the surrounding environment that make the respondent become a transgender. This study aims to identify the relationship between parenting styles and gender identity disorders among transgender in the IWB (Ikatan Transgender Banua) Banjaraty community.

Methods: The design used in this study is a correlational study with a cross sectional design. The sampling technique in this study is a purposive sampling technique. The population in this study was approximately 700 people in Banjarmasin. The sample used in this study was 50 people who were in the Banjarmasin area.

Results: The results of statistical with chi square test showed the correlation between parenting style and gender identity disorder in IWB (Ikatan Transgender Banua) Banjaraty community is ($p = 0.030 < \alpha 0.05$),

Conclusions: so that there is a correlation between parenting styles and gender identity disorders in the IWB Banjaraty Community. Other factors that cause gender identity disorder that can be used for further research are biological factors and environmental factors.

Keywords: gender identity, gender identity disorder, LGBT, parenting, transgender

MANAGEMENT OF UMBILICAL CORD BLEEDING IN NEONATES

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ABSTRACT

Introductions: Umbilical cord bleeding is the presence of fluid (blood) that comes out around the baby's umbilical cord and if not treated immediately can be fatal to cause death. Neonatal mortality is a measure of the success of health services for children. The aim of the study was to analyze midwifery care for the management of umbilical cord bleeding in neonates.

Methods: In this study, researchers used a qualitative method with a case study approach. The subjects studied were 2 infants aged 4 and 5 days who had umbilical cord bleeding. Collecting data using interviews, physical examination, observation and documentation.

Results: The results of the examination showed that participants 1 and 2 had umbilical cord bleeding with a wound width of no more than a coin. To prevent potential problems for both participants, midwifery care was carried out according to the problem in the form of keeping the body and equipment clean, washing hands, and not giving anything around the base of the umbilical cord. The results showed that the cause of umbilical cord bleeding was due to incorrect umbilical cord care, namely the use of inappropriate diapers, causing the umbilical cord to be pulled and causing bleeding. After the implementation was given to both participants, the problem was resolved on the second day. One of the needs of newborns is proper umbilical cord care education.

Keywords: Umbilical cord, bleeding, neonates

Analysis of Nursing Care of Neonatal Jaundice Towards the Application of Phototherapy in Ulin General Hospital of Banjarmasin

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Neonatal jaundice is a clinical condition in newborns characterized by a yellow color that appears on the skin, sclera, mucous membranes, or other organs caused by a buildup of bilirubin. Increased levels of bilirubin can be caused by excessive formation or there is a disturbance in the excretion of bilirubin, jaundice in infants can be physiological and some can be pathological, known as hyperbilirubinemia. The main nursing action to treat hyperbilirubinemia is phototherapy. Phototherapy is an effective measure to prevent total serum bilirubin (TSB) levels from increasing.

Methods: This research uses a case study method with a single case. Data collection techniques in the form of interviews and observations.

Results: The results of nursing care with the application of the phototherapy method in icteric newborns obtained results based on the Kremer's interpretation, namely from grade 4 to grade 2 and characterized by yellow skin, pale lips, and yellow sclera.

Conclusions: The purpose of this study was to analyze nursing care for icteric neonates with the application of phototherapy intervention methods in the Infant Room at Ulin General Hospital of Banjarmasin.

Keywords: Baby, Phototherapy, Neonatal jaundice.



NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The Correlation Between Family Support and Compliance To Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Patients in Undergo Hemodialysis Therapy at Ulin General Hospital of Banjarmasin

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) has become a health problem worldwide that impacts huge medical, economic, and social issues for patients and their families. Estimates globally 2019, more than 500 million people with CKD. CKD patients can survive with hemodialysis. A problem that often occurs in CKD patients is compliance with undergoing hemodialysis. Family support can help individuals by providing emotional, informational, instrumental, and award support. This study aims to determine the correlation between family support for compliance with CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy at Ulin General Hospital of Banjarmasin.

Methods: The design of this study uses a correlation design with a cross-sectional. The total population of CKD patients is 329 people. With the purposive sampling technique, the full sample is 180 respondents. Data collection used a family support questionnaire and an observation questionnaire of compliance with the Spearman rho statistical test.

Results: The results of the Spearman rho test showed a significance value of 0.042 on the questionnaire ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$).

Conclusions: So it can be stated that there is a correlation between family support and compliance among CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy at Ulin General Hospital of Banjarmasin. Family support is very important for CKD patients undergoing routine hemodialysis therapy.

Keywords: CKD, Family Support, Hemodialysis