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HIV/AIDS health education toward enhancing knowledge and HIV prevention efforts in household wife [Recurso electrónico] / Yulia Irvani Dewi, Yufitriana Amir, Fathra Annis Nauli

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 4 : 14 refs.

Abstract: Objectives: this study aimed to identify the influence of health education about HIV/AIDS towards enhancing knowledge and HIV prevention efforts in household wives. Method: A quasy experimental design with pretest and posttest nonequivalent control group study was conducted among housewives in Rumbai Pekanbaru, Riau Province from March to August 2018. A systematic random sampling technique was used to select 144 housewives. A total of 72 intervention groups and 72 control groups. The intervention group was given health education with videos and leaflets. A questionnaire that it tested for validity and reliability has been applied. The Paired-Samples T-Test and Independent Samples T-Test were applied to analyze data. Results: There were differences in pretest and posttest preventive knowledge and prevention behavior scores on HIV in the intervention group (p-value = 0.000). However, there was no significant difference in prevention behavior in the control group (p-value = 0.0120). Based on this results, it can be concluded that health education can increase the knowledge and behavior of prevention of HIV/AIDS in household wives (p-value = 0.000). Recommendation: The health education on HIV/AIDS counseling and testing are key interventions for reducing number of HIV/AIDS cases. It is recommended that housewives to conduct HIV status on health services, and for HIV program holders are expected to increase the frequency of health education by using attractive media and VCT mobile services in order to reach more housewives.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 1-4

1. AIDS 2. Education 3. HIV 4. Knowledge 5. Leaflets 6. Prevention 7. Videos 8. Women

2

Organ failure of patients using ventilator based on the sequence organ failure assessment score (SOFA) admitted in Intensive Care Unit [Recurso electrónico] / Siti Rahmalia Hairani Damanik, Gamy Tri Utami, Sofiana Nurcahyati, Safri

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 8 : 6 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to describe the relationship between the score of sequence organ failure assessment (SOFA) and the length of time of vventilatoruse by patients hospitalized in Intensive Care Unit. Method: This research is analytic observational with a cross-sectional design. Data collected include age, sex, diagnosis medic, length of stay in ICU, length of ventilator use and SOFA score. The SOFA components include respiratory, platelet, liver, neurology, cardiovascular, renal and urine output in 24 h. The data platelet and liver were collected based on the new data. The respiratory data used FiO2/SaO2; Neurological data used Glow Coma Scale value; and cardiovascular data used mean atrial pressure value (MAP). Each organ system is assigned a point from 0 to 4. The SOFA scores range from 0 to 24. The highest score is defined as the worst condition. This instrument was created by the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine. The number of samples was 40 patients who admitted in ICU for two days minimum. The data were collected in two months by a team. Data collected were analyzed by percentage, mean, and fisher exact to see the relationship of SOFA score and duration to use the ventilator. The data were analyzed by Fisher exact statistic because there are three cells have expected account less than 5. Results: Majority of the respondents admitted in the ICU caused of neurological function with mean of SOFA score of 7.78 (score minimum is 4 and score maximum 12). The duration used ventilator majority less than 3 days (55%). The result shows that there was the relationship between the score of SOFA with duration to use ventilator (p value <0.01). The highest score of SOFA is indicating more severity of the function of organ respiratory. Conclusions: SOFA score is one instrument for evaluating the severity and prognosis of the patients.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 5-8

1. ICU 2. Organ failure 3. SOFA 4. Ventilator

3

The effectiveness of simulation health education to mother breastfeeding skill between two groups in rural area of Riau, Indonesia [Recurso electrónico] / Agrina, Febriana Sabrian, Reni Zulfitri, Arneliwati, Herlina, Ari Pristiana Dewi

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 11-12 : 14 refs.

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the effect of health education by simulation for improving breastfeeding mother's skill in rural area in Riau. Methods: This study was quasi experimental posttest-only control design. Purposive sampling was used to recruit 26 mothers who have breastfeeding experience in Posyandu (child and mothers health post) in Perambahan village as rural area in Riau, Indonesia. Thirteen respondents as intervention group and 13 respondents as control group in this study. Two weeks after implementing the breastfeeding educational through simulation technique in the intervention group, observed checklist to assess mother skill was completed by researcher. Results: Fifty-three point eight percent of respondents were 20-35 years old, 80.8% mothers education level were low education in junior and senior high school level and 96.2% of them did not have any formal job outside at the home. There was a significant of mean difference in the breastfeeding mother's skill between intervention and control groups, 7.0 and 4.5 respectively ($p < 0.01$). Conclusions: Health education technique was important thing to increase the breastfeeding mother's skill. The simulation is appropriate as one of the methods in health education for mothers.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 9-12

1. Breastfeeding skill 2. Rural mothers 3. Simulation health education

4

Spirituality and health status among elderly people in nursing home in Riau, Indonesia [Recurso electrónico] / Herlina, Agrina

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 15 : 15 refs.

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between spirituality and health status outcome in nursing home (PSTW Khusnul Khotimah) in Pekanbaru, Riau-Indonesia. Method: This study methods was a cross-sectional study with 36 elderly people as samples and it was taken by total sampling technique. JAREL Spiritual Well-Being Scale was used to assess elderly people spirituality level. Univariate and bivariate use non-parametric analysis were performed to determine the relationship between elderly people spirituality and self-reported health status. Results: Majority marital status of respondent (85.8%) were divorce with their couple. Seventy two point two percent elderly health status was not good and 52.8% (the results spiritual statement of indicates: When I was sick, I reduced spiritual welfare 33.3%, I cannot accept changes in my life 27.8%) of them have less spirituality. This study also found that the elderly people who has low spirituality level more likely have health problems. There was significant correlation between spirituality and elderly health status in nursing home ($p = 0.035$). Conclusion: It was important to increase the elderly people spirituality to prevent health status degradation in elderly people in nursing home.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 13-15

1. Elderly in nursing home 2. Health status 3. Spirituality

5

A concept analysis of maternal role in pregnant adolescent [Recurso electrónico] / Erika

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 18 : 14 refs.

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study is to clarify the concept of maternal role in pregnant adolescent. Method: The Walker and Avant's concept analysis (2005) was used in this study. Results: The attributes are accepting pregnancy at young age, bonding and getting attached with their unborn baby, taking care of unborn baby, recognizing risk related to their pregnancy, dealing with emotions, and preparing for labor. The antecedents included: personal factor, environmental factors, and psychological factors. The consequences are improving adolescent health during pregnancy, increasing confidence, reducing the high risk of pregnancy at a young age, and giving birth safely. Empirical references to maternal roles of pregnant adolescent include their responsibility of the pregnancy, protecting unborn baby from harm, knowledge about pregnancy, changing behavior, and emotional well-being. Conclusions: This concept analysis will help the author for developing instrument about the ability of pregnant adolescent to perform the maternal role during pregnancy.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 16-18

1. Concept analysis 2. Maternal role 3. Pregnant adolescent

6

Identification and analysis of foot sensitivity and blood glucose levels post Apiyu massage [Recurso electrónico] / Yesi Hasneli, Yufitriana Amir

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 22 : 5 refs.

Abstract: Objective: To measure foot sensitivity and blood glucose levels among diabetic patients as measures of improvement pre and post Apiyu massage. Method: Quasi experimental research was employed to measure foot sensitivity and blood glucose levels before and after APIYU massage for fifty-five (55) purposive sampled consented adult patients with diabetes from Rejosari and Langsat Health Centers in Pekanbaru Riau, Indonesia. The intervention was given about three times in a week for thirty (30) minutes. Result: Revealed that there were significant differences between measures before and after massage using the Apiyu tool on: (a) mean sensitivity levels for pre-tests and post-tests on the right foot (pre-test 9.49, post-test 9.64; p-value = 0.011) and the left foot (pre-test 9.55, post-test 9.80; p-value = 0.004), and (b) blood glucose levels (pre-test 271.6, post-test 220.7; p-value = 0.001). Conclusión: The APIYU massage was proven effective for improving foot sensitivity and reducing blood glucose among diabetic patients.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 19-22

1. Alat Pijat Kayu (APIYU) 2. Blood glucose 3. Foot sensitivity 4. Diabetes mellitus (DM)

7

Analysis of electrocardiogram recording lead II in patients with cardiovascular disease [Recurso electrónico] / Safri, Wan Nishfa Dewi, Erwin

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Abstract: Objective: Electrocardiogram (ECG) is currently considered as an important diagnostic tool to monitor and evaluate patients with cardiovascular disease. This study aims to determine and analyze ECG recording patients with cardiovascular disease and analyze the specific characteristics of ECG for each cardiovascular diseases with and without complication. Method: This study applied descriptive study with 23 samples of outpatients with cardiovascular disease with and without complication selected using purposive sampling technique. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive analysis. Results: This study results show that P wave is normal with a width of 0.12 s (100%) and a height of <0.3 mV (100%), the width of the QRS complex is between 0.04 and 0.12 s (91.4%), PR interval width is 0.12-0.20 s (100%), Q wave width is majority <0.04 s and Q wave depth 1/3 R (95.7%). The ST segment on the lead II recorded that 52.17% of patients have ST Elevation and very little patient was identified with wide QRS complex and abnormal Q wave. Conclusion: Majority of patients experienced ischemia as shown by the average patients having myocardial ischemia. This could slow down the repolarization process. Some experienced ischemia as shown by the ST Elevation segment which could slow down the repolarization process. However, there were respondents who did not experience ischemia and were abnormal in ECG recording. This is likely to be influenced by several factors including proper handling at the first ischemia attack, age and patient adherence to treatment given that respondents are patients who always control to poly-outpatients.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 23-25

1. CAD 2. Cardiovascular disease 3. Electrocardiogram (ECG) 4. Ischemia 5. Lead II

8

An overview of physical activities among family members with risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus in Pekanbaru [Recurso electrónico] / Gamy Tri Utami, Rismadefi Woferst, Siti Langga Lubis

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 29 : 24 refs.

Abstract: Objective: Genetic has interrelated with the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). Individuals at high risk of type 2 DM have a strong family history and physical inactivity in their lifestyle. This study was aimed to determine physical activity among family members with risk of type 2 DM in Pekanbaru. Method: Design of the study was descriptive study. Number of sample were 128 respondents, which has taken by purposive sampling technique based on the inclusion criteria. This study was considered for respondent's comfort, privacy and confidentiality. The measuring tool for physical activity was modified Baecke Questionnaire, which has been tested for validity and reliability. It consists of work index, sport index, and leisure index. The analysis of this study was univariate analysis with frequency distribution in percentage form. Results: The result showed that in adolescent age, 51.9% have middle activity, 27.8% have high activity, and 20.3% have low activity. In adult age, 61.2% have middle activity, 24.5% have low activity, and 14.3% have high activity. Conclusion: This study recommends for family members who have risk of type 2 DM to start a healthier life by maintaining their physical activity especially in sport activities.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 26-29

1. Family member 2. Physical activity 3. Risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus

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The effectiveness of health education using audiovisual media on increasing family behavior in preventing dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) [Recurso electrónico] / Arneliwati, Agrina, Ari Pristiana Dewi

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 33 : 9 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This study aims to determine the effectiveness of health education through audiovisual media on improving family knowledge in the prevention of dengue fever (DHF). Method: This study used a Quasi Experiment research design with a research design of Non-Equivalent Control Group. The study was conducted in the community with a sample of 40 people, consisting of 20 for experimental group and 20 for control group. The samples were selected using purposive sample collection method. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. The analysis was done through univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using t-independent test. Result: This study found that the showed a significant increase in changes in the level of attitudes and actions of families in the prevention of dengue fever by using audiovisual media, ($p = 0.000$), ($p = 0.000$). **Conclusión:** It is recommended that the health workers should provide health education by using audiovisual media in the prevention of dengue fever.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 30-33

1. Actions 2. Attitude 3. Dengue Haemorrhagic Faver (DHF)

10

Sociodemographic characteristics and psychosocial wellbeing of elderly with chronic illnesses who live with family at home [Recurso electrónico] / Reni Zulfitri, Febriana Sabrian, Herlina

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 37 : 17 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to explore sociodemographic characteristics and psychosocial wellbeing of elderly with chronic illnesses who live with family at home. Methods: This is a descriptive correlational study that was conducted in Pekanbaru. This study involved 85 elders that were recruited using purposive sampling technique. Data were obtained by using questionnaires. Results: Descriptive analysis using a computer software showed that 96.5% of elderly were Muslim, 48.2% were from Minang tribe, 55.3% were female, 56.5% were married, 78.8% were low-educated, 83.5% were unemployed, and 84.7% had experience of losing a spouse, and showed that 56.5% of elderly have high psychosocial wellbeing state, which reflected psychological health and the ability to interact socially. Of all sociodemographic characteristics of the elders, all indicated higher psychosocial wellbeing state except for single elders or don't have a life partner and unemployed elders. Chi-square test showed no significant relationship between educational level, marital status, employment status, and bereavement experience with psychosocial wellbeing of the elders ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The majority of the elderly with chronic illnesses who live with family at home were at good psychosocial wellbeing. Measures are needed to improve psychosocial wellbeing of single elders or don't have a life partner and unemployed elders.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 34-37

1. Chronic illness 2. Elderly 3. Psychosocial wellbeing 4. Sociodemographic characteristics

11

Self-caring in Islamic culture of Muslim persons with ESRD and hemodialysis: An ethnographic study [Recurso electrónico] / Bayhakki, Urai Hatthakit, Pleonpit Thaniwatthananon

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 41 : 12 refs.

Abstract: Objective: Culture and religion may influence self-caring of persons with End Stage Renal Disease on hemodialysis therefore the study aimed to explore self-caring in an Islamic culture of Muslim persons living with End Stage Renal Disease undergoing hemodialysis. Method: This study is a qualitative ethnographic study. Purposive sample of 4 females and 8 males of Muslims on hemodialysis aged between 31 and 62 years old and length of undergoing hemodialysis between 11 months and 9 years 3 months were recruited by using several inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria were being diagnosed End Stage Renal Disease and having known the diagnosis, having been undergoing hemodialysis at least 6 months, and never change treatment to peritoneal analysis or renal transplantation. Exclusion criteria applied in this study were hemodialysis persons with severe hyperventilation and edema, and loss of consciousness. Data were collected by using in-depth interviews, participant observation, and field note takings. Data analysis used the ethnonursing data analysis method. Results: Findings of the study revealed four categories that reflect meanings of and how informants care for themselves and how Islamic teachings and cultural values influences them. The categories emerged from the study are meaning of self-caring, actions in self-caring, Islamic influences to self-caring living and cultural influences to self-caring living. Conclusions: Muslims on hemodialysis performed any activities or actions that reflected their efforts to perform their self-caring in order to survive or be healthy based on their own perspective. Islamic teachings were used as guidance in selecting treatments and performing their self-caring. Family members, nurses and other healthcare professionals should consider Islamic teachings in assisting and delivering care for Muslims on hemodialysis.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 38-41

1. Ethnography 2. Hemodialysis 3. Muslims 4. Qualitative 5. Self-caring

12

Perceptions of students, lecturers and staffs on establishing a smoke-free campus [Recurso electrónico] / Febriana Sabrian, Wasisto Utomo

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 45 : 16 refs.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to identify the perception of students, lecturers and staffs on smoke-free campus policy. Method: Samples, including 880 students, 102 lecturers and 209 staff, were taken from all faculties in Universitas Riau using convenience sampling technique. A survey was conducted for these respondents through the distribution of questionnaires. Information pertaining to demographics, smoking and non-smoking behaviors and experiences, and perceptions regarding smoke-free campus policy was obtained. Results: It was discovered that 58% of survey groups and respondents were females, 84.3% were non-smokers, and 66.1% reported exposure to cigarette smoke in university campus every day or several days in a week. All groups reported that they were affected by cigarette smoking with no significant difference in the proportion ($p = .540$). The rate of students and lecturers were similar in terms of their agreements on smoking prohibition in campus environment (81.7% and 84.3% respectively), while it was different with staff ($p = .004$). Further ANOVA analysis revealed that there was a significant difference between groups regarding agreements on smoking prohibition ($p = .007$) such that staff differed from lecturers and students ($p = .014$ and $p = .028$), while lecturers and students showed no significant difference ($p = .502$). All groups strongly agreed on establishing a smoke-free campus (81.9% of students, 85.3% of lecturers, 77.7% of staffs) with no significant difference in their proportion ($p = .079$). Conclusions: Interventions can be introduced to enhance support gotten from the staff

group, however, majority of the students, lecturers and staffs were very supportive of creating a smoke-free campus. Therefore, there is a call to action for university leaders and decision makers to implement the policy.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 42-45

1. Perception 2. Policy 3. Smoke-free campus

13

The effect of oromuscular stimulation on neonate latch score [Recurso electrónico] / Oswati Hasanah, Riri Novayelinda, Hellena Deli

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 48 : 8 refs.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the effect of oral stimulation on breastfeeding on infants. Method: This study uses the design of one group pre-test-post-test. The population was mature neonates aged < 14 days who were born without complications at a midwife clinic in Pekanbaru city. The sample consisted of 16 respondents. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling with criteria, mothers did not have breast problems and were willing to become respondents. The implementation of intervention was carried out by pre-test, 5 min oromuscular stimulation, then a 5-minute pause, then waiting for the next breastfeeding time and post-test. Breastfeeding ability is assessed with Latch score. Results: The results of the univariate analysis showed that the majority of respondents aged 25-35 years (56.3%), the majority were housewife (87.5%), more than half were multiparous (62.5%) and most of the neonates were male (68.8%). The mean of Latch score before the intervention was 7.3 points and after intervention was 9.3 points. The results with the Wilcoxon test showed an increase in the ability of breastfeeding after an intervention of 2 point (p-value = 0.001). **Conclusión:** Oromuscular stimulation can be suggested as an alternative therapy to improve breastfeeding ability in neonates.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 46-48

1. Neonate 2. Nurse 3. Oromuscular therapy

14

Does exclusive breastfeeding correlate with infant's early language milestone? [Recurso electrónico] / Riri Novayelinda, Nafia Rahmadhani, Oswati Hasanah

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 51 : 9 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This study aims to assess the correlation between the exclusive breastfeeding status with infant's early language milestone. Method: The design of this study is the correlational study with cross sectional method. This study examined 57 infants who lived around Harapan Raya Community Health Center Pekanbaru. The age of the infants was 6 months old during the data collection. The breastfeeding status was examined by using the questionnaire. The infants early language development was assessed by using the questionnaire which was modified from ELM Scale 2 (Early Language Milestone Scale 2). The data was analyzed by using the chi square or Fisher exact test to assess the correlation of exclusive breastfeeding status with each milestone on the 6 months infants language development. Results: The study found that exclusive breastfeeding status has correlated significantly with two language milestones which are Auditory Expressive 6 (AE 6) the infant ability to produce mono babbling (0.044) and Auditory Receptive 6 (AR 6) the infant inhibit to "no" (0.011). **Conclusions:** This study found that exclusive breastfeeding has a correlation in infant language milestone.

However due to small sampling size, further study needed to be done to assess the effect of breastfeeding for infants with the bigger scale of population.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 49-51

1. Breastfeeding 2. Early language development 3. ELM Scale 2 4. Infant

15

Increasing mothers knowledge of cervical cancer risk through peer group health education with PinKa method [Recurso electrónico] / Sri Utami, Wice Purwani

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 55 : 6 refs.

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to find out the effect of peer group health education in attempt to increase mothers knowledge of cervical cancer Risk. Quasi experimental design with non-equivalent control group was used as the design of this study. A total of 128 mothers at risk of developing cervical cancer from Surya Indah and Beringin Indah Pangkalan Kuras, Pelalawan were chosen as samples using stratified random sampling technique. The results of this study showed a score increase up to 40.70% with p value 0.0000 ($p < 0.05$) in the experimental group after the group received health education with PinKa method. The conclusion is that a health education increases mothers knowledge about cervical cancer. Therefore, health education about cervical cancer is recommended to improve the awareness of cervical cancer so that cervical cancer can be detected earlier and its risks can be minimized.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 52-55

1. Cervical cancer 2. Health education 3. Mother 4. Peer group

16

A qualitative study [Recurso electrónico] : the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) by integrated service post (ISP) cadres in suburban city / Widia Lestari, Hari Kusnanto, Ira Paramastri, Widyawati

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 58-59 : 26 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This study aims to explore EBF promotion activities that have been carried out by ISP cadres during this time in the work area of the CHC in Rumbai Pesisir Pekanbaru Riau. Method: The design of this study is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Respondents in this study were ISP cadres with the determination of respondents using a purposive sampling approach, in order to obtain 11 respondents who appropriate the inclusion criteria as follows: cadres who are active in promoting exclusive EBF, cooperatives, aged <-55 years, become a cadre for at least 2 years. Data collection methods in this study are through focus group discussion (FGD). Data processing from the FGD were analyzed according to the Colaizzi method. Results: The results of the data analysis found five themes, namely: (1) Types of EBF promotion activities carried out by cadres, (2) cadre behavior in EBF promotions, (3) cadres' ability to promote EBF, (4) constraints in carrying out EBF promotions, (5) the need for cadres to improve the ability of EBF promotions. Conclusion: Needs for EBF promotion training and cadre guidebooks, guidance and supervision by community health centers (CHC) in the implementation of this EBF promotion.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 56-59

1. Community health center 2. Exclusive breastfeeding promotion 3. Integrated service post (ISP) cadre

17

Correlation between family support and quality of life among hypertensive patients [Recurso electrónico] / Sofiana Nurchayati, Wasisto Utomo, Darwin Karim

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 62 : 6 refs.

Abstract: Objectives: The study objective were to determine family support, assess HRQol and examine whether family support correlates to Qol amelioration among patients with hypertension. Method: Quantitative study with retrospective designs was used to carry out this research. Data collection for Qol and family support were to measure condition of the hypertensive patients for the last month. Meanwhile, blood pressure values as a criterion to select research participants based on the current measurement during the study. Data was collected from 30 participants who selected by using convenience sampling technique from hypertensive patients in Teluk Kenidai Village, Kampar. Ethical consideration was obtained by approval of the research committee in University of Riau. Result: Univariate analysis shown that majority of participants are female (24 or 80%), the most of them have suffered from mild hypertension (15 or 50%) and dominated by length of the disease 1-5 years (14 or 46.7%). Descriptively, majority of the participants have good level of Qol (17 or 56.7%) and good of family support (19 or 63.3%). Furthermore, inferential statistic (chi-square) has shown that p value is $0.454 > \alpha(0.05)$ indicates that there is no correlation between family support and Qol. Conclusion: Can be concluded that Qol and family support among hypertensive patients in Teluk Kenidai Village were in good level but statistically, the level of Qol among them significantly was not correlated with their family support.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, n. 1, p. 60-62

1. Family support 2. Hypertension 3. Hypertensive patient 4. Quality of life

18

Views about getting older as predictors to self-esteem of professionals nearing retirement [Recurso electrónico] / Carlo Bryan C. Borrigo

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 66 : 14 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to measure the participants' views on aging, as well as their self-esteem. More so, it sought to determine if views of getting older significantly predicts the self-esteem of professionals nearing retirement. Method: A descriptive correlation design was used. Through convenience sampling, 100 professionals nearing retirement were recruited and asked to answer the Aging Perceptions Questionnaire (APQ) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and multiple regressions were used. Results: The results revealed that both emotional representations and consequences positive statistically and significantly predicted self-esteem. This means that when individuals think less of the mentioned emotions, the higher their self-esteem will be. Conclusions: The findings of this study emphasized the importance of maintaining aged person's self-worth, identity, sense of purpose and self-esteem which are usually lost prior to retirement. It highlights the most common age-related changes usually experienced by aged person.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 63-66

1. Aging perception 2. Professionals 3. Self-esteem

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Clay handbuilding among children with spinal cord injuries [Recurso electrónico] : towards educational protocol development / Jerry V. Manlapaz

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografías: p. 69 : 7 refs.

Abstract: Objectives: This study identifies and describes children with spinal cord injury with paraplegia and examines an intervention that can contribute to nursing education and practice. Methods: This qualitative Hermeneutic phenomenological research with multiple triangulations which include data, method, and investigator triangulation, with iterative approach in data analysis were utilized in data collection and analysis. A total of 8 children with their parents or guardians were purposively selected. A semi structured interview, storytelling and clay hand building was used to collect data. Analysis of molded clay figures was done by the child's personal interpretations and further interpreted by an expert in the field of psychology and art therapy. Results: The experiences of children have revealed five themes and seven categories. The children's experiences are as follows; happy memories, representation of illness and hospital confinement, love for family, faith, and hope. Conclusions: Based on the results, an educational protocol for clay hand building was found effective.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 67-69

1. Children 2. Clay hand building 3. Educational protocol 4. Spinal cord injuries

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The Ratu's Model [Recurso electrónico] : a prevention model of postpartum depression / Ratu Kusuma, Budi Anna Keliat, Yati Afiyanti, Evi Martha

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 72-73 : 16 refs.

Abstract: Introduction: The Ratu's Model is a nursing model to prevent postpartum depression, is a product of Ratu's dissertation. Depression is one of the common psychological problem experienced by postpartum women. The number is estimated to reach 20% in Indonesia, 15-20% in the Riau Province, and must to be pressed to 1%. Objectives: This study aims to identify the effectiveness of Ratu's Model to prevent postpartum depression. Method: Quasi-experiment research alongside with pre-post test analysis of the control group, number of the respondents was undergone among 54 women pregnant and the spouses in each intervention and control group. Educational intervention was given toward intervention group for 3 times, with 3 times monitoring, and 3 times measurement. Result: A significant correlation between Ratu's Model with lowered postpartum depression incidence. Conclusión: The Ratu's Model is effective lowering the incidence of postpartum depression.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 70-73

1. Depression prevention 2. Postpartum depression 3. Ratu's model

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Factors affecting the performance of public health nurses in family nursing care [Recurso electrónico] / Sovia, Suharti, Yellyanda, Abbasiah, Debbie Nomiko

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 77 : 10 refs.

Abstract: Objective: To determine factors that influence the nurses performance in family nursing care in public health centers in Jambi City. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted from April to October 2016 using questionnaire with public health nurses as participants. The survey included questions on knowledge, attitude, self-confidence, motivation, personality, and nurses' performance in family nursing care, and was completed by 114 nurses. Data analyses used for this study were chi-square test and logistic regression. Results: The factors affecting the nurses performance in family nursing care were attitudes (p 0.003; 95% CI 1.583-9.823), motivation (p 0.002; 95% CI 1.672-9.972), and personality (p 0.005; 95% CI 1.466-8.830). Conclusions: Need efforts to improve the attitude, motivation, and personality of nurses in providing family nursing care, such as training, supervision, and rewards.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 74-77

1. Family nursing care 2. Performance 3. Public health nurses

22

Eliciting e-leadership style and trait preference among nurses via conjoint analysis [Recurso electrónico] / Christian Jay S. Orte, Michael Joseph Diño

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 80 : 9 refs.

Abstract: Objective: The present study aimed to identify e-leader preferences among nurses based on several attributes namely: style, trait, and characteristics. Method: Conjoint analysis via card sort was employed to capture the responses of 174 purposively selected nurses in the Philippines with prior interaction with a virtual nursing leader. Ten (10) orthogonal combination cards grounded from literature reviews were used as study tools. Data was collected online for about two months and was analyzed using SPSS version 21. Results: The study surfaces that transformational leadership (0.237), authentic and artistic leadership (0.167) and physique (0.201) attributes were the most preferred style, trait and characteristics, respectively. Conclusión: The study promotes prior notions that leaders, even at virtual spaces, are being acknowledged as an essential figure in leader-subordinate interaction.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 78-80

1. AIT 2. Conjoint analysis 3. E-leader 4. E-leadership 5. Virtual leaders 6. Virtual space

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The relationship between level of knowledge and attitude towards behavior in choosing healthy snacks of 4th and 5th grade students [Recurso electrónico] / Estri Mailinda, Raja Fitriana Lestari

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 84 : 7 refs.

Abstract: Objective: Snacks of elementary school students have an important role in fulfill the adequacy of energy and nutrients for the growth and development of children. The objective of this research was to investigate the relationship between level of knowledge and attitude about healthy snacks towards behavior in choosing healthy snacks at the 4th grade and 5th grade students in a public elementary school in Pekanbaru. Method: This research used descriptive correlational method with cross sectional approach. The data were collected from 74 samples by distributing questionnaires using simple random sampling technique with the variables were knowledge about healthy snacks and attitude about healthy snacks and choosing healthy snacks behavior. Result: Most of students have good knowledge (68.9%) and have a negative attitude (55.4%) about healthy snacks and have good behavior (67.6%) in choosing snacks. There was no correlation between knowledge about healthy snacks and the behavior of choosing snacks (p value = 1000) and there was no relationship between attitude about healthy snacks and choosing snack behavior (p value = 0.369). Conclusions: Elementary school teachers always need to control of all types of snacks that are sold in the school.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 81-84

1. Attitude 2. Behavior 3. Elementary school students 4. Healthy Snacks 5. Knowledge

24

Maternal and child health services in Kuranji Padang City towards SDG's [Recurso electrónico] / Mitayani, Zulmardi

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 87 : 9 refs.

Abstract: Health is the first pillar in achieving SDG's goals in Indonesia, including health services for mothers, children, and adolescents, and the elderly. For this reasons research was carried out using survey, interview, and questionnaire methods, the data were analyzed qualitative descriptive of 843 women of productive age, consisting of fertile couples (PUS) 552 people, married 355 people, 29 pregnant women, 95 breastfeeding mothers, babies (age 0-1 years) 65 babies, toddlers (ages 1-5 years) 302 people, 479 teenagers, 405 elderly people, and health services. This research conducted in Kelurahan Korong Gadang Kecamatan Kuranji, Kota Padang held on January to March 2016. The results showed that the pregnancy distance of <2 years was 38%, pregnant women and disease sufferers were 6.9%, pregnant women had 93.1% prenatal care, pregnant women had TT immunization 51.7%, the menu of pregnant women was less protein 44, 8%, and PUS does not have family planning (KB) 40.6%. Meanwhile babies suffered from 48.8% fever and exclusive breastfeeding mothers only 29.2%. Other services are PUS not participating in family planning by 40.6%, children not to Posyandu 49.7%, and the habit of buying unofficial medicine 36.7%. The conclusion of the study shows that several indicators of maternal and infant health do not meet national averages, such as PUS not participating in the National KB number of 17.63%.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 85-87

1. Health 2. Kuranji 3. Mother and childs 4. Padang 5. Services

25

Effectiveness of using sialang honey on wound bed preparation in diabetic foot ulcer [Recurso electrónico] / Sukhri Herianto Ritonga, Nanda Masraini Daulay

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 90 : 12 refs.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of sialang honey on wound bed preparation in diabetic foot ulcer. Method: The study design was quasy experiment with one group pre test post test design approach. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling, where respondents were selected based on the criteria that had been planned. Instrument used in this study was wound bed score, where the measurement results will be analyzed using Wilcoxon test with 95% confidence level. Result: Result of this study was average wound bed score before intervention was 2.75 and became 9.25 after the intervention on a scale of 0-16. Wilcoxon test in this study obtained p value 0.011 with the conclusion that sialang honey had a significant effect on wound bed preparation in diabetic foot ulcer. Conclusión: Statistically, honey can help the occurrence of wound bed preparation in diabetic foot ulcer.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p.

1. Diabetic foot ulcer 2. Sialang honey 3. Wound bed preparation 4. Wound bed score

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Effect of Tepid Sponge on changes in body temperature in children under five who have fever in Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi Hospital [Recurso electrónico] / Hendrawati, Mariza Elvira

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 93 : 11 refs.

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of Tepid Sponge on changes in body temperature in children aged under five who had a fever in Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi Hospital. Method: This research is Quasi Experiment with one group pretest-posttest research design. Done at Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi Hospital in April 2018. Respondents of children under five who suffered from fever were 12 people. Samples in Non-probability Sampling with Systematic Sampling. The kind of systematic sampling is type of sample based on the order of members of the population who have been given an even number starting from number 2. The statistical test used is paired sample T-test. Results: Before being given Tepid Sponge all children under five experience high temperatures (100%) of 12 respondents, after being given Tepid Sponge one time gift, the temperature of all respondents becomes normal (100%). Statistical test results showed a significant effect of giving Tepid Sponge to changes in body temperature with $p = 0.000$ ($-<0.05$). Conclusión: It can be concluded that there was effect of Tepid Sponge on changes in body temperature. Health workers are expected to provide Tepid Sponge for children under five who have increased body temperature.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 91-93

1. Body temperature 2. Children under five 3. Tepid Sponge

27

Maternal age and anemia are risk factors of low birthweight of newbornh [Recurso electrónico]/ Juli Widiyanto, Geni Lismawati

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 97 : 15 refs.

Abstract: Low birthweight is one of the risk factors that contribute to infant mortality especially during perinatal period. Low birthweight is still a worldwide problem because it is a newborn's death. in essence many factors that affect the incidence of low birthweight they are maternal age and anemia. The purpose of this study is to analyze the maternal age and anemia are risk factors of low birthweight newborn. This research is an

analytic observational study with case control study. The sample of this study amounted to 32 cases and 32 controls. The instrument used observation sheet by looking at the data in Medical Record. The analysis used is bivariate with person chi-square test to see the maternal age and anemia are risk factors of low birthweight newborn. The result of this study proved maternal age affect as low birthweight newborn, evidenced by statistic analysis p-value <0.05 is 0.001 and Odd Ratio: 16.2 (Confident Interval 95%: 1.94-135.38), and anemia affect as low birthweight newborn, evidenced by statistic analysis p-value <0.05 is 0.001 and Odd Ratio: 6.3 (Confident Interval 95%: 3-13.198). The results of this study can be concluded that maternal age and anemia have affect of low birthweight newborn.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 94-97

1. Anemia 2. Low birthweight 3. Maternal age 4. Newborn

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Estimation of fetal weight (EFW) with hemoglobin levels during pregnancy at Pagar Dewa-West Lampung Province of Lampung [Recurso electrónico]/ Aryanti Wardiyah, Rilyani, Suryani

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 100 : 6 refs.

Abstract: Objective: To know the relation between estimation of fetal weight with hemoglobin levels during pregnancy at Public Health Service (Puskesmas) Pagar Dewa-West Lampung, Province of Lampung. Method: Quantitative research type with cross sectional approach. The population in this study was all pregnant women at West Lampung area with a number of 70 respondents as total sampling technique. All respondents were measured the levels of hemoglobin and Estimation of fetal weight. The statistical test used Chi Square test. Result: The hemoglobin level of 70 respondents identified with category of anemia of 38 (54.3%) respondents and unanemia 32 (45.7%) respondents. Estimation of fetal weight found 40 (57.1%) respondents have a fetal weight in incompatible category with gestational age and 30 (42.9%) respondents had fetal weight in compatible category with gestational age, with p-value 0.000 (<0.05). Conclusion: There was a correlation between estimation of fetal weight with hemoglobin levels during pregnancy at Public Health Service (Puskesmas) Pagar Dewa-West Lampung, Province of Lampung, with OR 8.250 which means that respondents who have low of hemoglobin (anemia) would be predicted eight times the risk of having estimation fetal weight incompatible with gestational age. Suggestions are expecting to increase awareness of pregnant women about the importance of routine pregnancy examination, as well as routinely consume Fe tablets and pay attention to nutritional intake during pregnancy.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 98-100

1. Estimation of fetal weight (EFW) 2. Hemoglobin levels 3. Pregnancy

29

Different triage categorization using Emergency Severity Index (ESI) method in emergency department [Recurso electrónico] / Mariza Elsi, Iswenti Novera

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 103-104 : 9 refs.

Abstract: Objective: Triage is basically a categorization process to prioritize various treatments for patients based on the types of disease, severity, prognosis and resource availability. However, the term triage is more appropriate to be used in the context of natural disaster or mass casualties. Within the context of emergency

situation in emergency department, the term triage refers to a method used to assess the severity of patients condition, determine the level of priority, and mobilize the patients to the suitable care unit. ESI is a new concept of triage using five scales in classifying the patients in emergency department. The real implementation of this concept demands nurses have to immediately make assessment about patients condition right away, besides they must give their final decision, whether to move the patients to the ward or to let them leave the hospital. Method: This research was done using Pretest-Posttest one Group Design, involving 21 nurses in the Emergency Department of RSUD Pariaman as research respondents. Before respondents were introduced to ESI method, their basic skills had been previously evaluated, which evaluation results were compared to the after-treatment results. A set of questionnaires consisting of 10 cases were used as research instrument. Results: The result of this research showed that the value or rank difference between common triage and ESI triage categorization was positive (N). The mean rank was found at 11.00, while the sum of positive rank was 231.0 as shown in Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) score of 0.00 lower than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected. Conclusions: There were differences in triage categorization before and after respondents were introduced to ESI method.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 101-104

1. Emergency Severity Index method in hospital 2. Triage categorization

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The experiences of test re-takers in taking the Indonesian Nursing Competency Examination (INCE) [Recurso electrónico] : a phenomenology study / Siska Mayang Sari, Dewi Kurnia Putri

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Bibliografía: p. 108 : 10 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This study aims to explore the experience of test re-takers in taking the Indonesian Nursing Competency Examination (INCE) located in Nursing Program of Hang Tuah Institute of Health Science, Pekanbaru. Method: This qualitative study used a phenomenology approach. There were 5 re-takers who failed to pass the INCE as the participants in this study taken by purposive sampling. Data were collected by in-depth-interview and were analyzed with Colaizzi method. Result: This study found that the re-takers experienced some psychological responses every time they took the INCE; they prepared for the next INCE, had obstacles in the INCE process, tried to answer all questions, and had hopes related to the INCE organizers. Conclusión: It is recommended that the nursing program of Hang Tuah Pekanbaru Institute of Health Science provides several preparations for nursing students to face the INCE, such as joining the government schedule of INCE try-outs and making additional try-out programs for the students.

Enfermería clínica. -- 2019 (Marzo), v. 29, supl. 1, p. 105-108

1. Experience 2. Indonesian Nursing Competency Examination (INCE) 3. Re-takers