



STIKep PPNI Jawa Barat, Bandung - INDONESIA
National Cheng Kung University Hospital - TAIWAN
Bandung, 16th – 17th July, 2018

Conference Book
International Conference on Health Care
and Management

“Evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of
SDGs”

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This book published by:

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Welcome Message



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dear honorable guests,
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an agreement of sustainable development objectives agreed by all countries at the 2015 UN sessions. Each country including Indonesia has an obligation to implement this joint development plan by applying universal, integration and inclusive principles by ensuring that no one missed or “No-one Left Behind” Indonesia has Nawa Cita or 9 priority agenda which should synergize with SDGs and can be used as health program application in Indonesia to also achieve SDGs.

On behalf of the organizing committee and the Nursing Society of Indonesia, I am glad to invite you to join ICHM 2018 (International Conference on Health Care and Management) in Bandung, Indonesia on July 16-17, 2018.

The conference is expected to reveal some solutions for evidence-based health care and scientific facts to be discussed by various viewpoints from diverse speakers from around the world with the title “Evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of SDGs. Through the International Conference is expected to improve health services, especially in the field of nursing in Indonesia to improve the human development index.

We hope all participant could benefit from the exciting program and will surpass your expectation and that will be an inspiring event.

Warm regards,



Dhika Dharmansyah
Conference chair



Assalamu'alaykum Wr.Wrb
Good morning and best wishes for all of us.

Ladies and gentlemen, in such a great and happy day, let's praise and thank to Allah Swt who has given us grace and mercy to all of us to gather in this International Conference on Health Care Management event today.

First of all, we would like to gratitude and appreciate highly to national Cheng Kung University Hospital has given the opportunity and confidence to our institution STIKep PPNI Jabar for the second time in collaboration to organize International Conference on Health Care Management with theme: "Evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of SDGs". This event is one of follow up The memorandum of Understanding between NCKUH with STIKep PPNI Jabar.

STIKep PPNI Jabar is as a nursing education institution carry out the mandate to create professional nurse, we must implement all TRIDHARMA University activities in academic atmosphere that aims to broaden and improve nursing and existence of nurse profession capacity in nation developing continually.

As we know the university academic quality is determined by its researches and graduates result quality. The research work results may be either a right against managing intellectual wealth equity as well as scientific work which is able to be publicized through scientific journals and scientific gathering forums of the same scientist background both in national and international level.

Nevertheless, the publishing of journal researches is published by its university. Nowadays, it is irregular because there are both financial and scientific manuscript availability drawbacks. Scientific regular manuscripts are very limited because manuscript contributor is only from its university as well.

The high education Research and technology ministry data in 2017, it stated that there were an increase of research work publishing done by practitioners, academicians and researchers of Indonesian. The amount of Indonesian research publishing on international journal certifiable indexed Scopus tended to increase. The high education Research and technology ministry data on December 1st 2017 noted that Indonesia scientific research publishing reached 14.100 journals. Meanwhile, on October 1st 2017 there were as many as 12.098 journals.

However, internally nurse profession scientific research journals are still less of publishing. It is alleged to the low of quantity and quality publishing about nursing. One of the drawbacks is rarely the interaction between nursing scientists and experts in scientific conferences. Some efforts are carried out by STIKep PPNI to encourage and to accelerate sharing knowledge amongst the nursing experts. Accordance to the goals, National Cheng Kung University Hospital Taiwan and STIKep PPNI have made MoU and held as this International conferences organizer. Hopefully, it is able to bridge all stakeholders, practitioners, and academicians in supporting the quality of the human resources especially, nurses and health workers as well.

The honourable ladies and gentlemen,
Nowadays, in the global era, the transformation runs rapidly and consequently it makes the knowledge based society. Information and communication technology development are very important in on its role in manifesting society development based on the knowledge. The higher education of society will be higher of health service quality demands specially nurse.

Accordance to the effort, this International conference aims to,

1. Facilitate the knowledge sharing between health experts and nurses to encourage the goal of health human resource quality.
2. Produce health scientific and nursing articles deserve to be published on international scopus indexed journal.
3. Make communication networking amongst Universities, research institution, nurse practitioners, and other stakeholders.

I truly believe that all participants through the 2 days in international conference, our goals above are able to be manifested well.

Finally, I would like to thank to all of participants diligently and with spirit of attending this international conference on health care management.

Wish the conference is able to be knowledge sharing event and delightful and successful as well, the conference will be enlightened and interchange will do great help for us after attending this conference, especially STIKep PPNI Jabar and generally for all profession nurses to provide health services to communities, aamiin ya robbal alamin.

Wassalamu'alaykum Wr.wb.

Kindest regards,



The Dean of STIKep PPNI Jabar



Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Selamat Siang,

I'm ChyunYu Yang, the superintendent of National Cheng Kung University Hospital in Tainan, Taiwan.

On behalf of our hospital, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome all of you to participate in the international conference on health care and management 2018.

To our eminent speakers and delegates who have come from UK, Netherland, Korea, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Taiwan, and Indonesia, I bid you a very warm welcome to Bandung. We are indeed honoured to have you here with us. We have about 1.000 participants from different place in Indonesia and countries gathered here today, making our conference a truly meaningful one.

This is our second time collaborate with STIKEP PPNI Jawa Barat to hold an international conference. Last year, we have very successful conference with the theme focus on infection control and disaster management. And this year, our conference theme is "evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of SDGs".

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) known as the global goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Goal 3 addresses all major health priorities and calls for improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable diseases and other health hazards; and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines as well as health coverage.

However, the world seems still far from ending maternal mortality, with more than 303,000 deaths in pregnancy or childbirth occurring annually. NCDs are also a growing problem, causing 40 million deaths in 2015.

But, All in all, we can take comfort in the fact that SGD indicators are moving in the right direction. Yet we still have plenty of work to do.

I wish in the next two day and a half, we have the opportunity - and indeed the responsibility - to prepare and add knowledge related the current situation and progress reflection of SDGs.

In closing, I encourage delegates to participate actively in the interesting discussions over the next two days. I wish everyone a successful and fruitful conference.

Thank you.

Conference Committee

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THE INFLUENCE OF NURSERY MODEL IMPLEMENTATION BASED CULTURE IN THE FAMILY TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF HYPERTENSION NURSING IN SUKABUMI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: In Indonesia, The enhancement of hypertension based on the age measurement ≥ 18 years showed hypertension prevalence 25.8% and in West Java 29.4% (Kemenkes RI, 2014). Most of Sukabumi people are Sundanese, they have salty taste dietary habit with unknown amount of salt concentrate contained. In the rural area, the dishes are more often served with salted fish and chili shrimps paste. In Sukabumi, Smoking habit is also high for teenager, adult and elder. To control hypertension in a family can implement culture based nursing model. Based on this model, the approach used is cultural based approach related to health practice in the community. The patient's knowledge of hypertension care can improve patient's attitude and practice to prevent further complications such as by doing exercise, controlling diet, and preventing high stress. **Objectives:** Verifying Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture towards the improvement of knowledge, attitude and practice of patient with hypertension in Sukabumi Regency **Methods:** The type of this research is quasi experiment design with 60 respondents. The treatment given was by applying Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture in the family of patient with hypertension. The sampling technique applied was Non Random Accidental Sampling. The research population was patients with hypertension in Sukabumi Regency. **Results:** There is a different knowledge measurement for hypertension care before and after for treatment group with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture with P value < 0.05 . There is a different attitude measurement for hypertension care before and after for treatment group with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture with P value $< 0,05$. There is a different practice measurement for hypertension care before and after for treatment group with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture with P value $< 0,05$. **Conclusion:** Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture is very effective to improve knowledge, attitude and practice for hypertension care in the family.

Keywords: Culture Based Nursing Model, Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice

INTRODUCTION

The growth of noncontagious diseases in the world such as hypertension disease is quite worrying. As based on the data, the diseases are included into the biggest death cause from cardiovascular diseases group about 13% (WHO, 2011). In Indonesia, the growth of hypertension disease based on the age measurement ≥ 18 showed hypertension prevalence 25,8% and in West Java 29,4% (Kemenkes RI, 2014).

The control management of hypertension disease is performed by doing health promotion, preventive, curative and rehabilitation. Health promotion approach is expected to maintain, to improve and to protect the health and social environment, supported with public policy and the improvement of knowledge and people's awareness of healthy life practice in controlling hypertension. The preventitive approach can be done by advising not to smoke, the improvement of balance nutrition and physical activities to prevent worst risk and to avoid recurrence of risk factors. The curative approach is made through pharmacological treatment and necessary actions such as emergency measures avoiding sudden death. The rehabilitative approach is carried out so that the patients do not fall on to the worse by doing regular control and physiotherapy to avoid complications of fatal hypertensive attacks (Kemenkes,2010). Besides, the control management of hypertension disease in the family can implement Culture Based Nursing Model. Base on this model, the approach used is cultural approach related to the health practice in the community. This model is believed to be implementable in the community because it is related to habit and health practice to control hypertension disease. Based on Aziz's research (2014), Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture has ever been implemented for malnutrition in Madura. The Implementation of Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture for Madurese could improve child diet pattern in the family so that the case of malnutrition decreased. Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture consists of Assessment, planning, intervention, implementation and evaluation (Giger. J.J & Davidhizar. R.E, .1995). It is based on the habit because the assessment conducted is based on the patient's practice or habit related to the health practice. This kind of nursing model is basically an effort to improve family health by promotive and preventive approach without neglecting curative and rehabilitative.

One of the promotive efforts to improve people's awareness of the danger of hypertension is to enhance family knowledge of the danger of hypertension. The patient's knowledge of hypertension disease care can improve attitude and practice to prevent further complication by maintaining body health by doing exercise, maintaining a healthy diet, preventing high stress, and regular health control.

Most of Sukabumi people are Sundanese; they have salty taste dietary pattern with an unknown amount of salt concentrate contained. In the rural area, the dishes are more often served with salted fish, and chili shrimps paste. In Sukabumi, Smoking habit is also high for a teenager, adult, and elder. Base on the previous research, the researcher found that the habit of patients with hypertension who smoke reached 45,1% on the other hand patients with hypertension who do not smoke 54,9%. The patients with hypertension in sukabumi have a habit to consume salted fish twice a week as many as 80,4% and those who have no habit to consume salted fish as many as 19,6%. Sukabumi Regency Health Office reported that hypertension disease had increased every year. In 2014 there were 13.036, and in 2015 it jumped up drastically to 31.036 people. Moreover, the disease had attacked the people in productive age 15-24 years. In 2014 there were 180 people and 488 in 2015. The cause of the hypertension growth might be from the unhealthy lifestyle such as lack of exercise, irregular eating pattern, high consumption of salt and calory, cigarette and fast food (Taufik Asep, 2016).

Based on the previous research, the researcher found information that the patients with hypertension in Sukabumi Regency who knew the effects of hypertension disease as many as 56,9% and the patients with hypertension who did not know the effects of hypertension disease as many as 61,8%. Based on the background explained previously, the purpose of this research is to test Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture towards the improvement of knowledge, attitude and practice of patients with hypertension in Sukabumi Regency.

METHOD

This Research was conducted by using quasi-experiment design research with 60 respondents divided into two groups; 30 respondents as-as treatment group and 30 respondents as a control group. The treatment given was by implementing Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture to the patient's family. The sampling technique used was Non-Random Accidental Sampling. The population of this research was the patient with hypertension in Sukabumi Regency.

RESULTS

Table 1
The Difference Knowledge Measurement of Hypertension Care
Between Treatment and Control Group

Knowledge	Treatment Group				Control Group			
	Pre Test		Post Test		Pre Test		Post Test	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less	13	43,3	-	-	6	20	8	26,7
Adequate	10	33,3	14	46,7	14	46,7	16	53,3
Good	7	23,3	16	53,3	10	33,3	6	20

Table 2
The Difference Attitude Measurement of Hypertension Care
Between Treatment and Control Group

Attitude	Treatment Group				Control Group			
	Pre Test		Post Test		Pre Test		Post Test	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Strongly Disagree	5	16,7	-	3,3	5	16,7	6	20
Disagree	12	40	1	10	12	40	14	46,7
Hesitate	11	36,7	3	50	11	36,7	10	33,3
Agree	2	6,7	15	36,7	2	6,7	-	-
Strongly Agree	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3
The Difference Practice Measurement of Hypertension Care
Between Treatment and Control Group

Practice	Treatment Group				Control Group			
	Pre Test		Post Test		Pre Test		Post Test	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Not Good	19	63,3	4	12,9	11	36,7	16	53,3
Good	11	36,7	26	83,9	19	63,3	14	46,7

Table 4
The Difference Measurement of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Hypertension Care
Between Treatment and Control Group

Variable	Group	P Value
Knowledge	Intervension	0,00
	Control	
Attitude	Intervension	0,00
	Control	
Practice	Intervension	0,00
	Control	

DISCUSSION

a. The Difference Knowledge Measurement of Hypertension Care Between Treatment and Control Group

The result of statistical test analysis with Paired-Samples T Tes on Table 1 shows that There is a different knowledge measurement for hypertension care before and after for treatment group with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture with p-value < 0,05. So, There are meaningful differences before and after for the treatment group treated by culture-based nursing model.

Control group without treatment with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture has P value $> 0,05$. It means that there are no meaningful differences for control group before and after. Patient's Knowledge and awareness about blood pressure have an important role to reach success in controlling blood pressure in hypertension (Ragot *et al.*,2005. The results of this research are also supported by Alexander *et al.* ((2003) that revealed that patient's knowledge and awareness about hypertension were an important role to reach blood pressure control and also played an important role in controlling hypertension.

b. The Difference Attitude Measurement of Hypertension Care Between Treatment and Control Group

The result of statistical test analysis with Paired-Samples T Tes on Table 2 shows that There is different attitude measurement for hypertension care before and after for treatment group with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture with P value $< 0,05$. So, There are meaningful differences before and after for the treatment group treated by Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture. Control group without treatment with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture has P value $> 0,05$. It means that there are no meaningful differences for control group before and after. According to Notoatmodjo (2010) attitude is somebody's close respond to the stimulus or certain object involving opinion and emotion factors related to (like-dislike, agree-disagree, good-not good, etc.). In determining complete attitude, knowledge, thought, belief, and emotion play an important role. The position has three basic elements; they are belief, idea, and concept towards an object, and the tendency to act. Therefore in this research, Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture influences patient's attitude change about hypertension care.

c. The Difference Practice Measurement of Hypertension Care Between Treatment and Control Group

The result of statistical test analysis with Paired-Samples T Tes on Table 3 shows that There is a different practice measurement for hypertension care before and after treatment group with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture with P value $< 0,05$. So, There are meaningful differences before and after for the treatment group treated by culture-based nursing mode. Control group without treatment with Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture has P value $> 0,05$. It means that there are no meaningful differences for control group before and after. Notoatmodjo (2010) explains that the development of individual behavior is from the knowledge that forms value believed and attitude towards certain thing or object. The knowledge and attitude then crystalize and consciously or unconsciously form a behavior or practice. Practice taken repeatedly will become a habit. Therefore in this research, Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture influences patients' practice change for hypertension care.

d. The Difference Measurement of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Hypertension Care Between Treatment and Control Group

The result of statistical test analysis with Wilcoxon on table 4 shows that there are meaningful differences on the level of knowledge, attitude and practice between treatment and control group with P value $< 0,05$. Nursing care applied to the family with hypertension patient using Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture has good purpose cognitively, effectively and psychomotricity to support the enhancement of knowledge, attitude and practice for hypertension care. Nursing intervention based on this model is that habits or practices of a family with hypertension patient contradict to the healthy way and it should be fixed by changing habits and practices that support health. On the other hand, habits and practices that support health should be maintained in the family with hypertension patient. The habits that usually happen to the patient with hypertension due to the dietary habit and lack of exercise so that the blood is not under control. There is a meaningful relation between diet habit and controlled blood pressure for hypertension patients, and there is also significant relation between the habit of doing exercise and controlled blood pressure for hypertension patients (Herwati and Wiwi Sartika, 2013).

CONCLUSION

Nursery Model Implementation Based Culture is very useful to enhance knowledge, attitude practice for hypertension care in the family. There are differences in knowledge, attitude and practice for hypertension care in the family between treatment group and control group.

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