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Factors of need for antenatal care and its relation to mother's participation in antenatal education; study in Semarang city, Indonesia

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Abstract

The low utilization of antenatal care routinely has an impact on the increasing difficulty of detecting potential risk of pregnancy complications resulting in maternal deaths. Knowledge constraints are the cause of the low utilization of antenatal services. Through the Antenatal Education (AE) class, it is hoped that mother's knowledge and attitudes can be improved. AE class is not effective because of low participation of mothers. The purpose of study was to analyze the relationship need factors for ANC and their participation in AE class. It was a quantitative survey with cross-sectional design. Sample was 140 pregnant women that selected using purposive sampling based on characteristics of PHC. The study showed no relationship between history of illness and pregnancy, perception of pregnancy, level of pregnancy complaints and perceived level of danger pregnancy for maternal participation in AE

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Efficacy of Ice Ball Oral Care on Subjective-Objective Oral Health Status in Cancer Patients: A Pilot Study

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Abstract

Background/Objectives: Oral mucositis and oral discomfort are common side effects in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The purpose of this study is to examine the efficacy of ice ball oral care on subjective-objective oral health status induced by chemotherapy in adult cancer patients among Korean Women .

Method/Statistical analysis: Participants were randomly assigned either to the experimental group(n=15) that received ice ball oral care during chemotherapy or the control group(n=15) that received normal saline oral care during chemotherapy.

Findings: There was a significant difference in oral mucositis, and oral discomfort between the two groups, and there were significant changes over time and the group by time interactions.

Improvements/Applications: The findings of the study demonstrated that ice ball oral care was more effective than the normal saline oral care in improving subjective-objective oral health status in adult cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Keywords: Cryotherapy, Drug Therapy, Oral Mucositis, Nursing, Health.

Introduction

Chemotherapy is reportedly applied to 60-70% of cancer patients¹. It may improve the patients' survival rate, but, at the same time, might expose its toxicity to normal cells as well as cancer cells, and result in a vast level of destruction of cells and other side effects including oral mucositis². Oral mucositis usually results from destruction of mucous membrane, which is attributable to decline of immunity and damage to oral epithelial cells from toxic treatments such as chemotherapy and radiation therapy³.

Chemotherapy is likely to result in stomatitis of Level 3 or higher (frequency of 47%)⁴. Oral discomfort including saliva change, burning sensation⁵, might often lead to decline of nutrition intake⁶ and whole body septicemia⁷, which would require decreased drug dosage or lengthened time of treatment⁸.

Thus, it is essential to provide nursing that would reduce risk factors of impeding oral comfort of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy before therapy begins. Many factors affecting the strength and frequency of oral mucositis have been reported: types of chemotherapeutic agents and their dosage², cancer types and patients' haematologic status, oral health before therapy and oral nursing during chemotherapy⁹. The most important element for prevention of oral complications would be oral nursing¹⁰. The change in one's oral health would be an index that might indicate the result of treatment or oral health⁹, and would help suppress the occurrence of oral mucositis due to side effects of chemotherapy.

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Facilitating and Inhibiting Factor in Clinical Nursing Education: Concept Paper

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Abstract

Clinical nursing education is one of a component in nursing education that conducts in a clinical setting involving real situation, teaching and learning process in the clinical setting.

Objective: The purpose of this article is to discuss about facilitating and inhibiting factor in clinical nursing education. Nursing student expects that through clinical nursing education, their skill and knowledge will improve and finally they will get their competencies. In this article emphasized that many factors that facilitating and inhibit nursing student learning experience during their clinical nursing education. Theory-practice gap is one of inhibiting factors in clinical nursing education. One of facilitating factors in clinical nursing education is supportive clinical learning environment.

Keywords: *Inhibiting factor, barrier, facilitating factor, clinical learning, clinical nursing education.*

Introduction

The fundamental aim in nursing education is to produce competent and professional nurses who able to apply theoretical knowledge and skill in the health care ⁽¹⁾. Clinical Nursing education is one of a component in nursing education that conduct in a clinical setting involving real situation, teaching and learning process in the clinical setting. On clinical nursing education also helping the nursing student achieve their competencies (attitude, skill, and knowledge) in real clinical settings according to nursing education institutional standard (the professional standard) ⁽²⁾. Kpodo, ⁽²⁾ stated that the clinical setting involves hospital setting, clinical, or other settings.

Clinical education provides an opportunity for a nursing student to imply theory and skill that they got from classroom setting in of real environment (clinical setting) ⁽³⁾. Many factors affect nursing student learning experience during the clinical education process ⁽³⁾.

Objective: There are two objectives of this article. First objective is to discuss about facilitating factors in clinical nursing education. The second objective of this article is to discuss about inhibiting factor in clinical nursing education.

Clinical Nursing Education

Clinical education is healthcare education which conducted in a clinical setting, or in the community under supervision registered practitioner ⁽⁴⁾. Chabeli & Muller 2004; Eta et al. 2011; Nxumalo 2011 in Kpodo ⁽²⁾ stated that clinical nursing education is one of a component in nursing education that conducts in a clinical setting involving real situation, teaching and learning process in a clinical setting. Student understanding that in clinical education, they would be implying the theory that they get from the classroom setting⁽⁵⁾. Kpodo,⁽²⁾ stated that the clinical setting involves hospital setting, clinical, or other settings.

Goal of clinical nursing education for the nursing student is to develop graduate of nursing student competency, who prepared to become professional clinician beginners⁽⁶⁾. Clinical nursing education also enable student to develop their clinical skill, give opportunity to student in applying theory to practice and applying problem-solving skill; student also have opportunity to improve their interpersonal skill, and become socialized about professional norms in clinical setting, become socialized about nursing profession professional norms and ethics, and become socialized about social-political healthcare milieu ⁽⁶⁾.

Awareness Regarding Heart Diseases among Middle Aged Adults in a Rural Area of Rupandehi District

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Abstract

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number one cause of death globally. Lack of awareness about CVDs risk can lead to delays in seeking treatment and increased risk for sudden death. This study was conducted to assess the awareness on heart diseases among middle-aged adults in a rural area of Rupandehi district, Nepal. Descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 107 middle-aged adults of Shudhodhan rural municipality, Rupandehi district. The samples were selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique. Pretested and pre validated semi-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The data was analyzed using SPSS 16.0 version. More than half of the respondents (55.14%) had high level awareness on heart disease. About 71.03% had family history of heart diseases. Regarding risk factors of heart diseases cent percent respondents were aware of alcoholism, 98.13% were aware of smoking, 47.66 % were aware of family history and 14.02% were aware of menopause. 99.07% respondents were aware of elevated blood pressure and chest pain as cardinal symptoms of heart diseases. The study reveals that respondents had low awareness on family history as risk factor of heart diseases whereas there is statistically significant association between family history of respondents and level of awareness regarding heart disease ($p=0.002$). Respondents (14.02%) also had low awareness on lifestyle changes with medicines as management of heart disease. Hence it is necessary to educate people about heart diseases risk factors and lifestyle changes for management and prevention of heart diseases.

Keywords: Awareness, heart disease, middle-aged adults.

Introduction

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are disorders of the heart and blood vessels and they include coronary heart disease, rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease and other conditions. Triggering these diseases- which manifest primarily as heart attacks and strokes- are tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol. An estimated 17.9 people died from CVDs globally in 2016, representing 31% of all global deaths and 85% of all CVD deaths are due to heart attacks and strokes. Over three quarters of deaths take place in low- and middle-income countries.¹

In Nepal from 2005 to 2015, the ischemic heart disease increased around 25.3% and Coronary heart

disease reached 10.79% of total deaths.² About 40% of non-communicable admissions are due to CVDs.³ These facts create as enormous social burden reducing labour productivity and creating an overcharge of public fees, in a country with a poor healthcare system and a feeble economy. The earthquakes of 2015 also imposed critical social and epidemiological effects to the population resulting in lifestyle changes.⁴

A government data has shown that 99.6% of the Nepali population is at the risk of contracting cardiovascular diseases. The national survey carried out by the Health Research Council has recently found that a majority of people has one or more risk-factors including tobacco use, alcohol consumption, low fruit and vegetable consumption and physical inactivity that pose a threat for disease. Biological factors such as obesity, high blood pressure, high blood glucose level and abnormal lipids also contribute to the risk of the disease.⁵

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Health Concerns in Elderly: A Survey and Public Education in Bhubaneswar, India

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Abstract

Background: While it is apparent that old age is associated with multiple health concerns the extent of its multiplicity suggestive of the burden is often not clear. It was intended to find out self-reported health concerns for the duration of one month and cardiovascular risk factors in older adults.

Method: In a cross-sectional survey attendees of a Healthy Ageing Conference were approached with a semi-structured questionnaire about their health concerns and cardiovascular risks. Risk of cardiovascular event in 10 years based on QRISK3 was calculated.

Results: A considerable proportion of elderly had range of physical symptoms, depressive mood state and memory problems. Mean number of health problems reported were 4.8 ± 3.3 (male 4.4 ± 3.1 and female 5.0 ± 4.3). Cardiovascular risk was high, mean QRISK3 score for males were 22.2% (± 14.4) and for females 10.3% (± 6.6) ($p < 0.05$). On an average the heart age was increased by 7.9 ± 6.2 years (8.6 ± 6.6 years for males and 5.0 ± 3.3 for females). The relative risk was 2.1 for males and 1.5 for females. The symptoms and risk factors were elicited easily and the process probably facilitated improving the awareness about the health concerns holistically.

Conclusions: The results suggested the extent of health concerns in general and cardiovascular risks in particular and may help to reflect about required range of appropriate public health awareness and intervention programmes in the community.

Keywords: Ageing, awareness, cardiovascular diseases, education, illness, prevention, public health.

Introduction

It is well known that the disease burden increases with the age suggesting that older persons have more number of illnesses than the younger adults. Most of

these are chronic non-communicable diseases. Amongst these cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide and these are a specific concern for India.^{1,2} The burden of CVD is increasing in India over the years along with the prevalence of major risk factors.¹ While this has reflected in increased number of people being investigated and treated for the CVD these days; however the efforts on preventing these illnesses do not seem to be in the forefront. Public awareness has risen over the years, although it is still rather low;³ "container-title": "CHRISMED Journal of Health and Research", "page": "273", "volume": "3", "issue": "4", "source": "

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Meat Merchandising in Single Look Produce the Chance of Foodborne Illness: Shoppers Alert!

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study is to produce information of food safety relates to meat consumption to guage the knowledge and angle of shoppers to make the notice publically to avoid the chance of foodborne ill health. Here the investigation belongs to however the shoppers square measure influenced by getting at totally different levels of meat below the chance perception.

Design/methodology/approach-Structural equation modeling (SEM) was engineered to grasp the chance perception of urban and rural shoppers in Coimbatore, Erode and Nilgris by scale back with the perceived risk of their probability of goat meat, chicken, fish, beef and pork.

Findings-The intentions of shoppers in these 3 districts is to facilitate with the acquisition behavior, attitude, knowledge, food safety awareness square measure involved with the microbiological risk of food contamination.

Social implications-The retail search oversubscribed their meat and poultry in single buy their convenience of shopper to avoid wasting time period and cash by mistreatment constant knife and board. It'll produce the microbiological risk and facilitate to grasp the food handling behavior conjointly to guage the effectiveness of food safety to avoid the chance.

Practical implication-The merchant and shopper prefers these quite consumption for saving the time and cash to urge all meat in one place however they're not knowing the chance of pathogens they use same knife and cutting all meat and poultry this produce the chance of food borne sickness and also the snacks search, tea shop, fruit stall square measure closely around the meat search and also the meat search marketing in Associate in Nursing open show there's a necessity of closed glass box that stop mud, and bug will unfold the sickness.

Research implications-The result offer with the data of food safety steerage from producer to shopper to avoid the chance of foodborne ill health and create safe consumption to the buyer with clean and clear setting.

Originality worth-The risks are unknown by the retailers and shoppers it provides the data of meat consumption that relates to food safety with detail understanding of risk perception.

Keywords: Food safety, shopper risk, Hazards, interference of cross-contamination, correct cleanup and sanitizing, shopper education.

Introduction

The preference and selection square measure take issue from person to person one provide preference for style, the opposite one like for texture and somebody like for nutrition diet likewise each person's shopping for

thoughts and angle and emotions square measure totally different it's necessary to grasp the data and angle of the buyer, it'll facilitate North American country to avoid the perception of risk relates to meat consumption the essential of food safety square measure involved with the perception of risk in 3 varieties like microbiological



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HEALTH RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY**

**KETERANGAN LOLOS KAJI ETIK
DESCRIPTION OF ETHICAL APPROVAL
"ETHICAL APPROVAL"**

No: 39/EA/KEPK-FKM/2019

Protokol penelitian yang diusulkan oleh :
The research protocol proposed by

Peneliti utama : Dra. Ayun Sriatmi, M. Kes
Principle Investigator

Nama Institusi : Universitas Diponegoro
Name of the Institution

Anggota Peneliti : 1. Prof. Dr. Dra. Sri Suwitri, M. Si
Member 2. drg. Zahroh Shaluhiah, MPH, Ph. D

Dengan judul :
Title

**"PENGARUH INTERVENSI EXTENDED DAN VIRTUAL KELAS IBU HAMIL TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN PRAKTEK
PENCEGAHAN RISIKO TINGGI KEHAMILAN DI KOTA SEMARANG"**

**"FACTORS OF NEED FOR ANTENATAL CARE AND ITS RELATION TO MOTHER'S PARTICIPATION IN ANTENATAL
EDUCATION; STUDY IN SEMARANG CITY, INDONESIA"**

Dinyatakan layak etik sesuai 7 (tujuh) Standart WHO 2011, yaitu 1) Nilai Sosial, 2) Nilai Ilmiah, 3) Pemerataan Beban dan Manfaat, 4) Risiko, 5) Bujukan/Eksploitasi, 6) Kerahasiaan dan Privacy, dan 7) Persetujuan Setelah Penjelasan, yang merujuk pada Pedoman CIOMS 2016. Hal ini seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh terpenuhinya indikator setiap standar.

Declared to be ethically appropriate in accordance to 7 (seven) WHO 2011 Standards, 1) Social Values, 2) Scientific Values, 3) Equitable Assessment And Benefits, 4) Risks, 5) Persuasion/Exploitation, 6) Confidentiality and Privacy, and 7) Informed Consent, referring to the 2016 CIOMS Guidelines. This is as indicated by the fulfillment of the indicators of each standard.

Pernyataan Laik Etik ini berlaku selama kurun waktu tanggal 15 Februari 2019 sampai dengan tanggal 15 Februari 2020

This declaration of ethics applies during the period Feb, 15th 2019 until Feb, 15th 2020

Semarang, 15 Februari 2019
Professor and Chairperson,



dr. M. Sakundarno Adi, M. Sc, Ph. D
NIP. 196401101990011001