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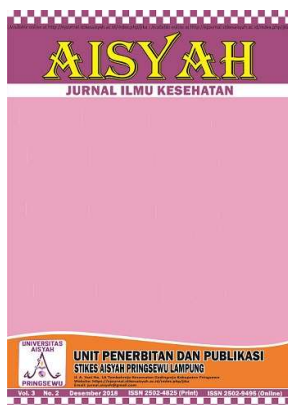
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The Relationship between Nurse Caring Behaviour and Nurse-Patient Interpersonal Relationship in the Inpatient Room

Anisah Ardiana¹, Dwi Nuria Arifin², Alfid Tri Afandi³, Nurfika Asmaningrum⁴,
Kholid Rosyidi Muhammad Nur⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} Faculty of Nursing **University of Jember**

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ABSTRACT

Patient is the focus of nursing care, so interpersonal relationships between nurses and patients are needed. Caring behavior can create harmonious interpersonal relationships between nurses and patients. Nurses' caring behaviors are friendly and always empathize with patients and their families. The study aimed to analyze the relationship between nurse caring behavior and nurse-patient interpersonal relationship in the inpatient room at RSU dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso. The correlation method used was cross-sectional. The sampling technique applied total sampling with 104 nurses in the inpatient room. This study was analyzed using Kendall's tau-b because the two variables had ordinal scales. The results of Kendall's tau-b test showed that $p\text{-value} = 0.025$ ($\alpha < 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient of 0.221, which meant that the correlation of the two variables was positive as the level of the strength of the relationship was weak. Nurses with caring behavior were 56 respondents (53.8%), and nurses with good nurse-patient interpersonal relationship quality were 62 (59.6%). This research is expected to be a policy framework for hospital management to improve quality services.



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Kata kunci:

Perawat
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*) corresponding author

Ns. Anisah Ardiana, M.Kep., Ph.D

Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing,
University of Jember
Jl. Kalimantan Tegalboto No.37, Krajan
Timur, Sumbarsari, Jember, Jawa Timur
68121; (0331) 330224

Email: anisah_a.psik@unej.ac.id

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ABSTRAK

Pasien merupakan fokus dari asuhan keperawatan, sehingga hubungan interpersonal yang baik antara perawat dengan pasien sangat dibutuhkan. Perilaku caring dapat menciptakan hubungan interpersonal yang harmonis antara perawat dengan pasien. Perilaku caring perawat meliputi sikap ramah dan selalu bersikap empati terhadap pasien dan keluarganya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara perilaku caring perawat dengan kualitas hubungan interpersonal perawat-pasien di ruang rawat inap RSU dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso. Metode korelasi yang digunakan adalah cross sectional. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling dengan 104 perawat di ruang rawat inap. Hasil uji Kendall's tau-b menunjukkan bahwa $p\text{-value} = 0,025$ ($\alpha < 0,05$) dengan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,221 yang berarti korelasi kedua variabel tersebut positif dengan tingkat kekuatan hubungan yang lemah. Perawat dengan perilaku caring sebanyak 56 responden (53,8%) dan perawat yang memiliki kualitas hubungan interpersonal perawat-pasien yang baik sebanyak 62 responden (59,6%). Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi kerangka kebijakan bagi manajemen rumah sakit sebagai upaya peningkatan mutu pelayanan



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Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) to Reduce Death Anxiety (Thanatophobia) in HIV/AIDS Patients

Defia Roza¹; Nova Yanti^{2*)}; Yossi Suryarinilsih³; Alfitri⁴; Heppi Sasmita⁵

^{1,2,3}: Poltekkes Ministry of Health Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia

⁴: Dr. M. Djamil Hospital, Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS patients have complex problems, both physical, psychological, social, and spiritual. The most common psychological problem is thanatophobia. Psychological problems that are not resolved will reduce the patient's immune system that it can accelerate the emergence of opportunistic infections. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavior Therapy on death anxiety. The design of this research is Mixed *Method*. The research was conducted at the Taratak Jiwa Hati Foundation, Padang City with a sample of 15 people who were taken by purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques with deep interviews and the implementation of CBT in groups of five sessions for five weeks. Univariate data analysis is a frequency distribution. The bivariate analysis uses paired sample t-test. The results obtained are the average level of death anxiety of HIV patients before administering CBT is 9.6 and after giving CBT is 6.4 and n value. The mean difference between before and after CBT was 3.2 with a standard deviation of 3.55. The results of the statistical test showed that there was a significant difference between the level of death anxiety in HIV patients before and after CBT ($p = 0.004$). It is hoped that nurses will provide counseling to HIV AIDS patients to take CBT when there is a problem. It is suggested to the next researcher to conduct other research on how to overcome the mental problems of HIV patients

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Kata kunci:

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*) *corresponding author*

Nova Yanti

Poltekkes Ministry of Health Padang
West Sumatra, Indonesia

Email: opha-piky@yahoo.co.id

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ABSTRAK

Pasien HIV/AIDS mempunyai masalah yang kompleks, baik secara fisik, psikologis, sosial dan Spiritual. Masalah psikologis yang paling sering ditemukan adalah thanatophobia. Masalah psikologis yang tidak teratasi akan menurunkan kekebalan tubuh pasien, sehingga dapat mempercepat munculnya infeksi oportunistik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efektifitas Cognitive Behavior Therapy terhadap kecemasan kematian. Desain penelitian ini adalah Mixed *Method*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Yayasan Taratak Jiwa Hati Kota Padang dengan sampel sebanyak 15 orang yang diambil dengan teknik purposive sampling. Teknik Pengumpulan data dengan deep interview, pelaksanaan CBT secara berkelompok sebanyak lima sesi selama 5 minggu. Analisa data univariat adalah distribusi frekuensi, Analisa bivariat menggunakan paired sample t Test. Hasil penelitian yang didapatkan adalah rata-rata tingkat kecemasan kematian pasien HIV sebelum pemberian CBT adalah 9,6 dan sesudah pemberian CBT adalah 6,4 dan nilai mean perbedaan antara sebelum dan sesudah tindakan CBT adalah 3,2 dengan standar deviasi 3,55. Hasil Uji statistik didapatkan ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara tingkatan kecemasan kematian pasien HIV sebelum dan sesudah tindakan CBT ($p = 0,004$). Diharapkan kepada perawat untuk memberikan penyuluhan kepada Pasien HIV AIDS untuk melakukan tindakan CBT setiap ada masalah. Disarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan penelitian lain tentang cara mengatasi masalah kejiwaan pasien HIV

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Incident Reporting Development: PaSIR (Patient Safety Incident Reporting) System for Better Patient Safety

Savitri Citra Budi^{1*}, Sunartini², Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi³, Lutfan Lazuardi⁴, Nur Rokhman¹

¹ Department of Health Information and Services, Vocational School, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

² Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

³ Department of Health Behavior, Environmental, and Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Health Policy and Management, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Patient safety is a global issue in the health sector, including the issue of COVID-19 transmission in hospitals. Patient safety indicators can be analyzed through incident reports. Incident reports as a primary data source, are important as a basis for quality improvement and patient safety. The electronic-based reporting system is seen as more effective to provide convenience in reporting incidents. This study aims to develop an electronic-based incident reporting system by involving users. The electronic-based incident reporting system is named PaSIR (Patient Safety Incident Reporting). The PaSIR system has functions for reporting, analysis, feedback, and presentation of incident report profiles. In addition, the PaSIR system provides facilities for monitoring incident reports in real time.

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Kata kunci:

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*) corresponding author

Dr. Savitri Citra Budi, SKM., M.P.H

Department of Health Information and Services,
Vocational School, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Gedung Iso Reksosahadiprodjo, Sekip Unit 1, Jl. Persatuan,
Blimbing Sari, Caturtunggal, Kec. Depok, Kabupaten
Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55281 –
Indonesia

Email: Savitri@ugm.ac.id

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ABSTRAK

Keselamatan pasien menjadi isu global di bidang kesehatan, termasuk isu penularan COVID-19 di rumah sakit. Indikator keselamatan pasien dapat dianalisis melalui laporan insiden. Laporan insiden sebagai sumber data primer, penting sebagai dasar peningkatan mutu dan keselamatan pasien. Sistem pelaporan berbasis elektronik dipandang lebih efektif untuk memberikan kemudahan dalam pelaporan insiden. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan sistem pelaporan insiden berbasis elektronik dengan melibatkan pengguna. Sistem pelaporan insiden berbasis elektronik ini diberi nama PaSIR (Patient Safety Incident Reporting). Sistem PaSIR memiliki fungsi untuk pelaporan, analisis, umpan balik, dan penyajian profil laporan insiden. Selain itu, sistem PaSIR menyediakan fasilitas untuk memantau laporan insiden terkini.

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Psychological Changes of Teachers in the Implementation of Semi-Online Learning in Elementary Schools during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Arnika Dwi Asti^{1*}, Sarwono²

^{1*)} Faculty of Health, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

²⁾ Faculty of Health, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

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ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus or Covid-19 which appeared in December 2019 is a new type of virus that attacks the respiratory system. The increasing cases of COVID-19 have affected many aspects of life including education with the shifting from offline to online learning. Indeed, this condition changes the psychological condition of the teachers at elementary schools in Gombong Sub-district. To identify psychological changes of teachers in the implementation of semi-online learning in elementary school children during the Covid-19 pandemic in elementary schools in Gombong Sub-district. This study is descriptive and quantitative with a cross-sectional design. It involved a sample of 154 people selected using a proportionate stratified random sampling technique. Data were collected in October 2021 using the DASS 42 questionnaire with a validity and reliability value of 0.91. The results of this study showed that the majority of teachers in elementary schools in Gombong Sub-district were female with a total of 97 people (63.0%). Then, a total of 112 people (72.7%) aged 18-40 years old and 75 people (48.7%) had had an income of <1 million. In terms of marital status, 132 people (85.7%) were married. Then, 89 people (57.8%) had worked for >5 years and 154 people (100%) used semi-online learning. Most of the teachers experienced psychological changes in the form of mild anxiety levels, mild stress levels, and normal depression levels with 76 people (49.4%), 81 people (52.6%), and 144 people (93.5%) respectively. This study reveals that most of the teachers in elementary schools in Gombong Sub-district experience psychological changes in the form of anxiety and stress, not depression.



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*) corresponding author

Arnika Dwi Asti

Faculty of Health, Universitas
Muhammadiyah Gombong
Dusun Golongan RT 002/001 Jatiroto,
Buayan, Kebumen

Email: arnikadwiasti@gmail.com

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ABSTRAK

Adanya fenomena Coronavirus atau lebih dikenal dengan Covid-19 pada awal bulan Desember 2019, yang merupakan jenis virus baru yang menginfeksi sistem respirasi, dan masih terus meningkatnya kasus sampai saat ini sehingga berdampak pada aspek pendidikan yaitu diadakannya pembelajaran daring yang mengakibatkan perubahan psikologis pada guru. Untuk mengetahui perubahan psikologis guru terhadap pembelajaran daring anak sekolah dasar selama pandemi Covid-19 di SD se-Kecamatan Gombong. Metode dari penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan sampel 154 orang yang diambil menggunakan teknik *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2021, instrumen dengan menggunakan kuesioner DASS 42 yang mempunyai tingkatan validitas dan nilai reliabilitas sebesar 0,91. Hasil dari penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa guru di SD se-Kecamatan Gombong mayoritas berjenis kelamin perempuan