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
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Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development
Volume 10, Issue 3, March 2019, Pages 748-752

Qualitative study: Patients perception of pitc in semarang’s hospitals

(Article)

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Abstract

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HIV test is the only way to know a person’s HIV status. The number of patients who were initiated to do HIV test was very low, compared to the number of patients showing AIDS clinical symptoms and the number of babies born from HIV-positive-mother. Moreover, there was a great rejection from patients to do HIV test. The objective of this research was to describe hospital patients’ perception of the implementation of PITC by health care workers. This was a qualitative research using case study design. Nine informants were in -depth interviewed from two hospitals in Semarang City which implement PITC . The result showed that patients were assuming that the initiation of HIV test by health care workers was important because they were hoping to know their sickness, so they could get the proper treatment as soon as possible. Information about HIV test was given incompletely, because PITC was practiced in short time and in a lack-of-privacy room. It is suggested to PITC implementers that the initiation of HIV test should be carried out by focusing more on patients understanding about why they were initiated to do HIV test and focusing more on the 3 C, especially the confidentiality as mentioned in PITC Guideline by Ministry of Health of Indonesia. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

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HIV Test Hospital Patients PITC

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09765506, 09760245

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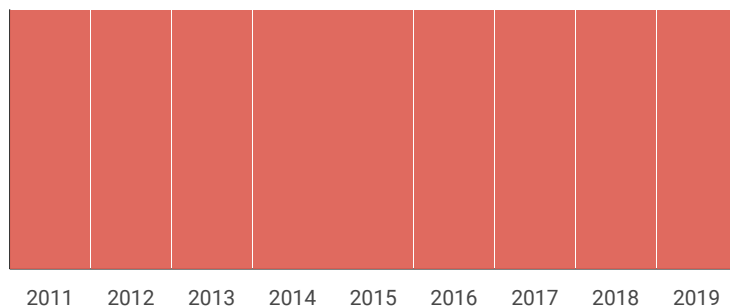
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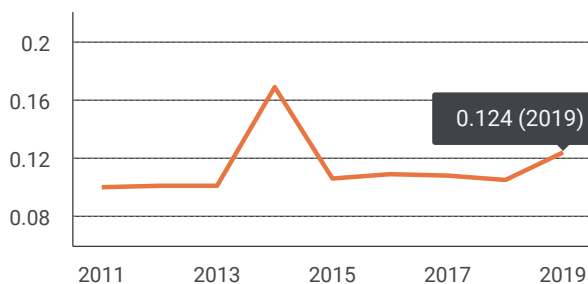
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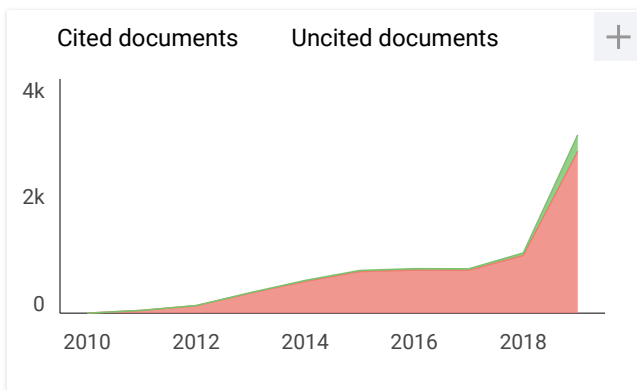
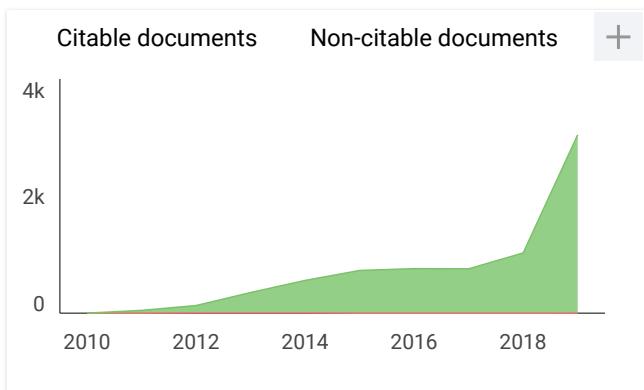
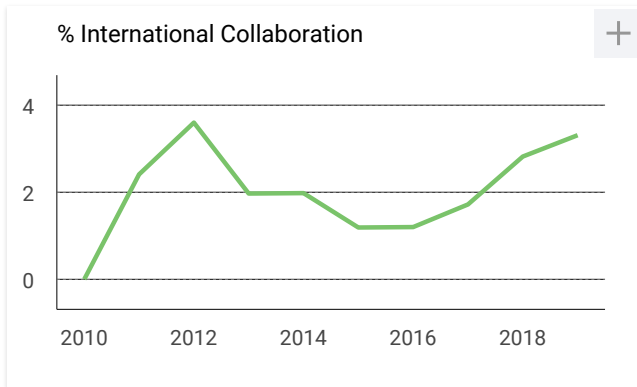
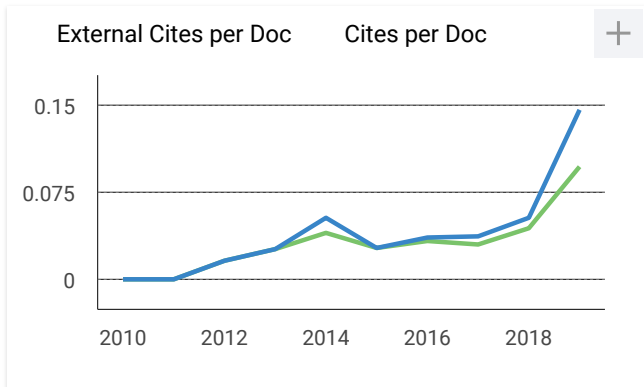
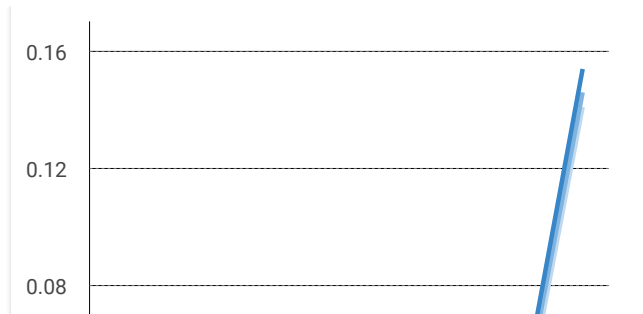
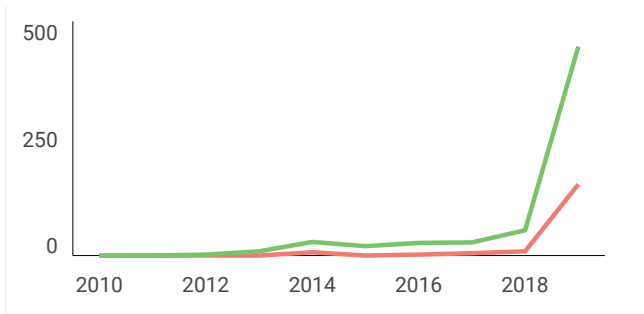
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Qualitative Study: Patients Perception of PITC in Semarang's Hospitals

Novia Handayani¹ , Zahroh Shaluhiah² , Antono Suryoputro³

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.37506/ijphrd.v10i3.7379>

Keywords:

PITC, HIV Test, Hospital, Patients

Abstract

HIV test is the only way to know a person's HIV status. The number of patients who were initiated to do HIV

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DOI Number: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00635.1

Depression Associated with Quality of Life in People with Paraplegia

Marsella Martha Robot¹, The Maria Meiwati Widagdo¹, Rizaldy Pinzon¹, Mitra Andini Sigilipoe¹

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Spinal cord injury significantly affects one physically and psychologically, especially in self-acceptance. Problems with self-acceptance can lead people with spinal cord injury to depression. Depression is a significant factor influencing the quality of life of people with spinal cord injury.

Method: This study was a descriptive analytic research with cross-sectional design. Data was collected from people with paraplegia interviewed using questionnaires. The sampling technique was random cluster sampling with the formula of limited proportion. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) was used to assess depression and World Health Organization BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) to assess quality of life. The data were then analyzed using SPSS.

Results: A total of 30 respondents with paraplegia aged 25 – 65 years participated in this study. Statistical analysis showed a significant correlation between depression and quality of life in the 4 domains of WHOQOL-BREF: physical health ($r=-0.621$, $p<0.001$), psychological ($r=-0.608$, $p<0.001$), social ($r=-0.440$, $p=0.015$), and environment ($r=-0.574$, $p=0.001$). People with paraplegia who had higher depression tended to have poorer quality of life

Conclusions: There is an association between depression and quality of life in people with paraplegia.

Keywords: Depression, Quality of life, Disability, Spinal Cord Injury

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) disability covers impairment, activity and participation limitation¹. Based on Indonesian National Social and Economic Survey, the prevalence of disability in Indonesia in 2012 was 2.45% of the total population².

WHO classifies disability into several categories, one of them is disturbance of foot use³. Disability disruption of foot or leg use can be caused by damage to the spinal cord resulting in temporary or permanent changes in

motor, sensory, and normal autonomic functions. Spinal cord injury can cause weakness of lower limbs referred to as paraparesis⁴.

The Department of Health of Yogyakarta Special Province recorded 19,511 people suffered disability, including those becoming paraplegic due to Java earthquake in 2006 and Mt. Merapi eruption in 2010⁵. Paraplegia affects psychological condition and may reduce quality of life⁶. In this research the problem to be discussed is to find out if there is a correlation between depression and quality of life in people with paraplegia.

Previous several research have studied about the correlation between depression and quality of life. Shin et al (2012) studied about depression and quality of life in patients within the first 6 months after the spinal cord injury⁷. A total of 36 respondents with SCI within 6 months were asked to fill out questionnaires concerning Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire-BREF, Stress Response Inventory, and Connor-Davidson

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An Exploratory Study of Personality Traits and Psychological Coping Skills on Archery Performance

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ABSTRACT

It is essential for coaches to understand the uniqueness of psychological elements and personality traits factors amongst athletes' in order to optimise transmission of messages for efficient performance. The present study intends to explore the personality traits and psychological coping skills with their association to archery performance. A total of 32 archers drawn from different archery programmes participated in the study. The revised version of Eysenck personality, as well as psychological coping skills inventory, were used to determine the extroversion, neuroticism traits and psychological coping skills of the archers prior to their archery shooting tests. Discriminants analysis discriminate three variables from the eight with an acceptable Canonical correlation of 0.70 and excellent accuracy of 77.42%, 80.65%, and 83.87% respectively. Moreover, a follow up test from independent t-test reveals no statistically significant difference between the personality traits and archers' ability of coping with adversity, coachability, concentration, confidence & achievement motivation, goal setting and mental preparation, peaking under pressure, freedom from worry, as well as their archery shooting scores $p > 0.05$. The findings from the present study indicated that both personality traits of extroversion and neuroticism possessed considerable psychological coping skills, therefore both could be suitable for performing sport of archery.

Keywords: *Personality traits, Psychological coping skills, Archery performance.*

INTRODUCTION

Personality is understood to be related to the specific traits a person displays. A trait is a characteristic, which can be associated with a person, for instance 'confidence, fear and laziness'. Thus, the combination of these traits results in personality¹. Similar to any construct in psychology there are many theories of personality. The most commonly used theories are; the Five Factor Model

of Personality (FFM), Eysenck Personality inventory (EPQR-Short)²⁻⁵. Different traits could interact, which highlighted that no individual trait is independent of another and it is the interaction of the said traits that result in the person's personality^{4,6}.

Preceding researchers documented that personality types could play a role in sporting performance⁷. Evidence has also indicated that non-athletes usually tend to be more introverted while athletes seem to be more extroverted who also display lower levels of depression, fatigue, confusion and anger⁸. Although, it was reported that there is no direct relationship between personality types and being successful in sporting performance⁹. An investigation of the effect of psychoticism personality trait on shooting accuracy in rifle shooter presented some variations¹⁰⁻¹¹. Other researchers examined the influence of personality and anxiety with a number of requests when learning to putt in golf¹².

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DOI Number: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00754.X

Family Support of Ifontoks to their Pregnant Teenagers: an Extension Health Service Program of Mountain Province State Polytechnic College

June II A.Kiblasan

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Abstract

Teenage pregnancy in the Philippines is increasingly turning out to be a major cause of concern. The rising trend among young women who are becoming mothers and majority of them are unmarried lead them vulnerable to death, susceptible to depression, abortion and others, especially if support from family is minimal.

This study focused on how social and spiritual health service program was developed and extended to pregnant teenagers. A reliable self-made data gathering tool was used to collect data from parent/s and the pregnant teenagers. Positive effects were observed and verbalized after launchings the first implementation of the health service program within the locality. Indeed, the nursing department of MPSPC included the service in the care of pregnant mothers during community immersion as part of the related learning experience (RLE) of the nursing curriculum.

Keywords: *Pregnant teenagers, family support, Ifontoks, Social wellness, spiritual wellness*

Introduction

The most crucial period in a person's life is considered to be during teenager for this is the period of establishing one's identity. They experiences changes whether in physical, emotional, social and spiritual aspects of life. In some cases, pregnancy may exist that might stunned the family. Family's reactions may be denial or unacceptable while others might find it as a blessing, or as a punishment. Dealing alone with role changes, fears and adjustments of pregnancy happens and seeking support from family and friend is expected. Hence, if the pregnant woman plans to relinquish her infant, she still needs to deal with the adjustments of pregnancy.

Teenage pregnancy is the condition of a woman to have a baby during adolescence (13 to 19 years old). Ajala¹ described that teenage pregnancy is a social construct, which represents one of the many indices of adolescent delinquency, sexual permissiveness and moral decay. It is a major concern because not only physical changes that may occur but also in the psychological and social aspects of their lives. Whereas,

teenage pregnancy is regarded a major socio-medical phenomenon in both developed and developing countries and has become more rampant in recent times.^{2(p25)} Further, teenage mothering interrupts the natural course of teenage development most specially if occurred in the earlier age of adolescence due to numerous unexpected responsibilities.^{1, 3} With these, holistic support in the perinatal period is a necessity for the traditional focus is on the maternal and child's physical health. Neglect or insensitiveness to psychological and social wellness has great impact to wellness especially if pregnancy exists during adolescence and out of wedlock. Teenage pregnancy if out of wedlock may have undesirable effects to the health of the mother and child which is considered a worldwide public health concern.² The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported a total of 249, 078 babies were born to women aged 15 to 19 years with a birth rate of 24.2 per 1,000 women.⁴ Moreover, the average teenage birth rate in middle-income countries is two times higher than in a high-income countries while five times as high in low-income countries.⁵

The United Nation Population Fund revealed Philippines is the only country in Asia Pacific region

DOI Number: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00457.1

The Effectiveness of Planned Educational Intervention on Knowledge and Skills in Home Care Management among Care Givers of Patients with Spinal Cord Injury

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The effects of Spinal Cord Injury are variable and may be permanent; there is currently no cure, emphasizing the need for effective management to prevent potential complications. A Pre experimental study was conducted on the effectiveness of planned educational intervention on knowledge and skills in home care management among care givers of patients with spinal cord injury in selected wards, AIMS, Kochi.

Purpose: The Objectives of the study were to 1) compare the knowledge of care givers of patients with spinal cord injury before and after the administration of a planned educational intervention, 2) assess the skill of care givers of patients with spinal cord injury after the administration of a planned educational intervention, 3) find the association between the knowledge and skills in home care management among care givers of patients with spinal cord injury and selected demographic variables.

Materials and Method: The research approach was quantitative research approach and the research design was pre experimental one group before-after design. The study was done on 30 caregivers of patients with Spinal Cord Injury in selected wards, AIMS, Kochi. The sampling technique used was convenience sampling.

Results: The mean pretest knowledge score of care givers of patients with spinal cord injury was 12.20, while mean post test knowledge score was 30. A significant improvement in the post test knowledge scores were noted at 0.001 % level of significance (t=34.61). Post test skill score shows 90% of subjects achieved a grade of good in areas like mouth care, skin care, NG tube feeding, and ROM exercise. 93.3% of subjects achieved grade of good in area like catheter care.

Conclusion: The study concludes that the planned educational intervention on home care management were effective in improving knowledge and skills of caregivers of patients with spinal cord injury.

Keywords: Spinal cord injury, Care givers, Planned educational Intervention

INTRODUCTION

Spinal cord injury is a condition that affects the independence of an individual and makes him dependent on others. The world wide prevalence of spinal cord injury was 223-755 per million and world wide incidence

of spinal cord injury was 60-83 per million.² In India, approximately 15,00,000 people live with spinal cord injury. Every year, 10,000 new cases add to this group of individuals. In Kerala, around 18,000 persons suffer from spinal cord injury. Majority of them (82%) were males in the age group of 16-30 years.³ The causes of spinal cord injuries (SCI) include motor vehicle accidents (44%), acts of violence (24%), falls (22%), sports (two-thirds of these are from diving accidents) (8%), and others (2%).⁴

As a result of recent advances in medical technology, persons surviving a spinal cord injury (SCI) were living longer lives and often require varied degrees of assistance over their life span.⁵ In response,

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