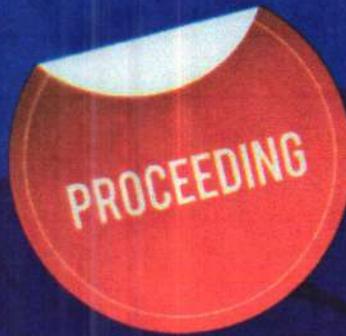


SCHOOL OF NURSING
Faculty of Medicine and Health Science
Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta



Faculty of Nursing
Khon Kaen University



Jogja International Nursing Conference

"Evidence Based Nursing Practice to Improve the Quality of Life"



Sportorium UMY | 21 - 22 October 2011

Editor:

Titih Huriah, Mkep., Sp.Kom
Moh. Afandi, MAN
Lisa Musharyanti, M.Med.ED

PROCEEDING

JOGJA INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE

“Evidence Based Nursing Practice to Improve the Quality of Life”

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THE 1st JOGJA INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2011
“IMPLEMENTING EVIDENCE BASE TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE”

INVITATION

Dear Colleagues,

It is our great pleasure to announce that the 1st Jogja International Nursing Conference 2011 will be held in Sportorium UMY on October 21 - 22, 2011. This conference is organized by Master of Nursing Science Program and Bachelor of Nursing Science Program, School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The theme of this conference is “Implementing Evidence Base to Improve Quality of Life”. It is because as nurses, we should not provide care to our clients based on routine practice only. With the development of knowledge and information and the increasing of high quality of health care demand, it is the time for us to realize that implementing evidence base into practice is a fundamental component in order to improve quality of life.

The 1st Jogja International Nursing Conference 2011 will offer an opportunity for all of nursing professionals, scholars, and students to meet, share, and discuss both challenges and opportunity related to evidence base implementation issues. Moreover, this conference offers a good opportunity to build network in research, practice, and education related to the theme. This scientific program consists of lectures from keynote speakers, oral presentations, and poster presentations.

Yogyakarta, the host city of the 1st Jogja International Nursing Conference 2011, is a beautiful city colored by traditional Javanese heritage and other amazing things including Batik, Borobudur Temple, Prambanan Temple, Parangtritis Beach, crafts, and delicious Javanese and Yogyakartaese cuisine. With its motto as Never Ending Asia, participants of the conference will enjoy many beauties of Yogyakarta.

We also want to take this opportunity to welcome all of participants in this conference in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on October 2011. It is our sincere hope that during the time in Yogyakarta, you also will enjoy the beauties of Yogyakarta.

Titih Huriah, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Sp.Kom

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TABLE OF CONTENT

THE USE OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN NURSING RESEARCH A.Aziz Alimul Hidayat	1
CHRONIC PAIN IN ADOLESCENTS AT KHON KAEN PROVINCE, THAILAND Parinya Santima, Dr. Pulsuk Siripul	2
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FATHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF 1-5 YEARS OLD CHILDREN AT GEBLAGAN, TAMANTIRTO, KASIHAN BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA Adhitya Wardhana, Falasifah Ani Yuniarti, Ns.MAN	3
THE ILLUSTRATION OF PRIMARY NURSE AND ASSOCIATE NURSE JOB IMPLEMENTATION IN PROFESSIONAL NURSING PRACTICE WARD OF DJOJONEGORO GENERAL HOSPITAL OF TEMANGGUNG Ambar Relawati, Mohammad Afandi	4
DIFFERENCES CHEST X RAY AND THE EFFECT SKIN WRINKLES ON NON FILTER SMOKERS (KRETEK) COMPARED WITH SMOKERS FILTER Ana Majdawati, Devi Artami Susetiati	5
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MOSQUITO'S NEST ERADICATION BY SOCIETY IN NGESTIHARJO THE WORK SCOPE OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER KASIHAN II BANTUL YOGYAKARTA Arif Wahyu Setyo Budi, Titih Huriah	6
THE CORRELATION OF FAMILY APGAR WITH ADOLESCENT EMOTION QUOTIENT Arlina Dewi, Warih Andan Puspitosari	7
IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE SALT CONSUMPTION HABIT ON BLOOD PRESSURE Meida Laely Ramdani, Asiandi, Endiyono	8
FACTORS AFFECTING THE SELECTION OF MOTHERS IN LABOR IN TBAS THE REGION PUSKESMAS KARANGJAMBU SUB DISTRICT KARANGJAMBU PURBALINGGA Alif Sarofa, Atun Raudotul Ma'rifah, Murniati	9
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MONITORING WITH SPECIFIC MONITOR AND GENERAL SHEETS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS OF POST PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION PATIENTS IN THE CICU RSUP DR. HASAN SADIKIN BANDUNG Azizah Khojriyati	10
THE DIFFERENCE OF THE USE NONI (MORINDA CITRIFOLIA) AND CELERY (APIUM GRAVEOLENSE L) TO BLOOD PRESSURE OF HYPERTENSION PATIENT Dedeh Husnaniyah, Zulkah Noor	11
QUALITY OF LIFE CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS IN CARDIOVASCULAR CLINIC BANYUMAS GENERAL HOSPITAL Lita Widiarti, Dedy Purwito	12
EXPERIENCING ROLE REVERSAL IN A TYPICAL FILIPINO FAMILY: A HUSBAND'S PERSPECTIVE Doroteo S. Dizon, Gerard Vincent A. Aguas, Kimberly Ann B. Panlican	13
IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY IN THE NURSING EDUCATION D-III PROGRAM IN JAKARTA PROVINCE Elsye Maria Rosa	14
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MANAGEMENT IN HANDLING THE FEMALE STUDENT DHESMINOREA IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF YOGYAKARTA Eni Septi Wulandari Dwi Prihatin, Novita Kurniasari	15
LEMON AROMATHERAPY (Citrus limon per) DECREASING NAUSEA AND VOMITING IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY Esty Yunitasari, Retnayu Pradanie, Firza Auwaliyah	16
THE RELATION BETWEEN PRE-SURGERY NURSING INTEVENTION AND ANXIETY AMONG ELECTIVE SURGERY ADULT PATIENT IN THE SURGICAL WARD Evangeline H, Hj. Setiawati, M.Kep Adrianto	17

THE DIFFERENCES OF LEARNING MOTIVATION IN STUDENTS WITH FULL PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING AND HYBRID PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING AT MEDICAL FACULTY OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF YOGYAKARTA Fahni Haris, Arianti	18
AGITATION AND ITS NURSING MANAGEMENT IN TRAUMATIC PATIENTS : PHENOMENA STUDY Ns. Mukhamad Fathoni, Assit.Prof.Dr.Wongchan Petpichetchian	19
THE EFFECT OF FRUIT JUICE SALAK (SALACCA EDULIS) TOWARD DEFECATION FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF DIARRHEA IN WHITE RATS (RATTUS NORVEGIAN STRAIN (WISTAR) Fifi Alviana, Erna Rochmawati	20
DIFFERENCE IN REARING PATTERN BETWEEN WORKING AND NON WORKING MOTHERS AND LEARNING MOTIVATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SUBDISTRICT OF SLEMAN Fifn Amaliyah, Mariyono Sedyowinarso, Ema Madyaningrum	21
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF WORKER'S IN USING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF FORGING, DIVISION FORGING AND CASTING OF PT. PINDAD BANDUNG Gurdani Yogisutanti, Indrisari Christin	22
THE EFFECT OF LIFE REVIEW THERAPY ON ELDERLY SELF-ESTEEM LEVEL IN TEJOKUSUMAN NOTOPRAJAN NGAMPILAN YOGYAKARTA 2011 Halimatus Sholihah, Mamnu'ah	23
HOMA-IR LEVELS IN ADOLESCENT OBESITY, AND NONOBESITY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL IN MAKASSAR RAJAWALI Hasanuddin	24
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCEPTION OF NURSES ABOUT SELF-EMPOWERMENT AND JOB SATISFATION OF NURSES AT INTERNAL MEDICINE INPATIENT WARD OF DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA Ida Roswita, Martina Sinta Kristanti, Totok Harjanto	25
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY STYLE AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF NURSING STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF MEDICINE. GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY Innayah Nur Rahmawati, Ibrahim Rahmat, Totok Harjanto	26
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF MENOPAUSE WITH FULFILLING NUTRITION NEED IN MENOPAUSAL WOMAN AT BANGUNTAPAN VILLAGE BANGUNTAPAN DISTRICT BANTUL REGENCY Kellyana Irawatai, Sri Sumaryani	27
RELATION BETWEEN FREE SEX BEHAVIOUR WITH INCIDENT OF CONDUCT BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS IN YOGYAKARTA COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS Lilis Suryani	28
CLINICAL INSTRUCTOR'S COMPETENCIES IN CLINICAL SETTING Lisa Musharyanti	29
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL DOCTOR-NURSE AT EMERGENCY UNIT OF DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL Lisa Permita Sari, Mariyono Sedyo Winarso, Sri Setiyarini	30
CORRELATION BETWEEN STEREOTYPE PROFILE OF OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GRUP WITH STUDENT'S PERCEPTION ABOUT INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN FACULTY OF MEDICINE GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY Lucky Fitriana, Mariyono Sedyowinarso, Martina Sinta Kristanti	31
OVERVIEW OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION AND READINESS FOR INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AT THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY Muhamad Zulfatul A'la, Mariyono Sedyowinarso, Totok Harjanto, M Sinta Kristanti	32
FACTORS AFFECTING MEN MOTIVATION TO DO VASECTOMI AT NGRAMPAL SRAGEN INDONESIA Murniati	33
"LIFE CHANGED AFTER FOUNDING A SMALL LUMP": THE ILLNESS EXPERIENCE OF YOUNG WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER Napaporn Promkamsao, Earnporn Thongkrajai, Jintana Tangworaphongchai	34

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND JUVENILE DELIQUENCY ON SECOND CLASS OF MUHAMMADIYAH 3 HIGH SCHOOL OF YOGYAKARTA Nia Kurniawati, Suharsono, MN.	35
DIFFERENCES OF JAUNDICE INCIDENCE OF NEWBORNS BETWEEN EARLY CORD CLAMPING AND LATE CORD CLAMPING IN BPRB DHARMA HUSADA IN 2011 Dewi Rokhanawati, Nidatul Khofiyah, Yekti Satriyandari	36
THE EFFECT OF SOY MILK DIETARY TOWARDS DYSMENORRHEA COMPLAINT IN STUDENTS OF PONDOK PESANTREN MAHASISWI ASMA AMANINA YOGYAKARTA Nora Nur Rokhmah, Yuli Isnaeni	37
CHEMOPREVENTIVE EFFECT ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF BLACK CUMIN SEEDS (NIGELA SATIVA) ON THE OCCURRENCE OF SKIN CANCER MICE ULTRAVIOLET-INDUCED Sri Tasminatun, Sri Nabawiyati Nurul Makiyah, Ahmad Edy Purwoko	38
THE EFFECT OF MUSIC THERAPY TO INTRAVENOUS THERAPY PAIN RELIEVE ON PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AT RS. ISLAM JAKARTA Nyimas Heny Purwati	39
BUILDING BLOCK PLAYING INCREASE THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL AGES 4-5 YEAR Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Praba Diyan Rachmawati, Ike Nesdia Rahmawati	40
THE EFFECTS OF STRUCTURED PREOPERATIVE EDUCATION (WITH SOCIAL COGNITIVE THEORY) ON SELF-EFFICACY AND POST OPERATIVE EXERCISE BEHAVIOR IN FRACTURED PATIENTS WITH SURGERY IN SURABAYA Puji Astuti	41
THE INFLUENCE OF DEEP BREATHING RELAXATION TECHNIQUE AND LISTENING HOLLY AL – QUR'AN TO THE LEVEL OF MENSTRUATION PAIN IN NURSING STUDENTS 2007 MEDICAL FACULTY AND HEALTH SCIENCE UMY Putri P.R., Nurul Hidayah, Lisa Musharyanti	42
THE INFLUENCE OF LISTENING TO CHILDREN'S SONG AGAINST ANXIETY LEVEL ON SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN IBNU SINA ROOM TREATMENT OF PKU MUHAMMADIYAH HOSPITAL IN YOGYAKARTA Rachmad Thyas Dwinata, Falasifah Ani Yuniarti	43
IMPLEMENTING AN EXERCISE PROGRAM AS FALLS PREVENTION STRATEGY AMONG ELDERLY LIVING IN COMMUNITY IN INDONESIA : A PROPOSED PLAN Rahmi Setiyani	44
THE EFFECT OF GIVING PURPLE ROSELLA TEA (HISBISCUS SABDARIFFA L) TO AMOUNT OF BLOOD GLUCOSE, 2 HOUR POST PRANDIAL AND TRIGLYCERIDES Ratna Indriawati	45
CONSIDERATIONS AND REASONS OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENT WHO UNDERWENT COMPLEMENTARY ALTERNATIVE THERAPY: CUPPING THERAPY AT BANYUMAS DISTRICT Ridlwani Kamaluddin	46
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTORING A HUSBAND ON THE LEVEL OF PAIN THE FIRST STAGE THE ACTIVE PHASE OF PRIMIPAROUS MOTHERS IN PUSKESMAS TEGALREJO YOGYAKARTA. Riza Anfal, Nurul Hidayah, Lisa Musharyanti	47
THE INFLUENCE OF ANXIETY MANAGEMENT: EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUES (EFT) FOR STUDENTS' ANXIETY TO FACE FINAL EXAMINATION IN SMA N I PAKEM Rizqi Wahyu Hidayati, Titih Huriah, Dewi Utari S.....	48
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NURSE'S LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE FLUID AND ELECTROLYTE TOWARD THE PROCEDURE OF GIVING FLUID AND ELECTROLYTE TO THE POST OPERATION PATIENTS AT MUHAMMADIYAH HOSPITAL OF BANTUL YOGYAKARTA 2009 Riski, Fitri Arofiati	49
PERFORMANCE OF MOTHERS ABOUT ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION IN DEGENERATIVE DIARRHEA OF UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN BOROUJERD CITY Torkashvand Roya, Seyadeh Maryam Yasrebi-Rad Ja'fari Aa'zam	50

HEALTH SELF-CARE BEHAVIOR OF THAI IMMIGRANTS IN SWEDEN: A QUALITATIVE STUDY IN NURSING AND CARING SCIENCE	
Sakkharin Norrasan, Christine Gustafsson, Petra Heideken Wågert, Viliporn Runkawatt	51
THE CAPABILITY OF INHIBITORY PIPER CROCATUM LEAF EXTRACT AGAINST THE GROWTH OF BACTERIAL PROPIONIBACTERIUM ACNES AS EARLY TREATMENT FOR ACNE	
Sigit Purwanto, Chrisma Sianturi	52
RELATIONSHIP OF GYNAECOLOGICAL AGE AND BODY MASS INDEX WITH THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE PATTERN AT LATE ADOLESCENTS IN SCHOOL OF NURSING MEDICAL FACULTY GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY	
Sulis Emawati, Widyawati, Wenny Artanty Nisman	53
CASE STUDY APPLICATION OF PATIENT SAFETY IN THE INPATIENT ROOM WIJAYA KUSUMA HOSPITAL WATES KULON PROGO	
Elsye, Sumarsi	54
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN MUANG DISTRICT KHONKAEN PROVINCE	
Suratsawadee Panomkaen, Jirawan Tanwattanakul	55
APPLYING PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING (PBL) METHOD IN NURSING EDUCATION	
Suryanto	56
THE DIFFERENCES OF INCISION WOUND HEALING TIME BETWEEN SMEAR EXTRACT PULUTAN (URENA LOBATA L.) LEAVE CONCENTRATION 6.4% AND EXTRACT GREEN TEA (SENCHA L.) LEAVE CONCENTRATION 6.4% IN GEL ON BACK MICE	
Suwarno, Fitri Arofiati	57
EFFECTIVENESS COMPARISON OF ORAL HYGIENE WITH NACL 0,9 % AND NACL % + BETADINE 0,1 % TOWARD STOMATITIS INCIDENCE ON ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA (ALL) PATIENT INDUCTION PHASE UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY IN KARTIKA WARD 2 INSKA RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA	
Syahruramdhani, Erna Rochmawati, Sri Rahayu	58
BODY MASS INDEX AND ALBUMIN LEVEL RELATED TO WOUND HEALING AND LENGTH OF STAY OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING GASTROINTESTINAL SURGERY	
Syahrul Said, Nurpudji Astuti, Burhanuddin Bahar	59
THE DIFFERENCES OF HEALING PROCESS BETWEEN THE SMEARING OF PROPOLIS 5% AND PINEAPPLE EXTRACT 0,8GR ML OF BURN HEALING ON THE WHITE RAT (RATTUS NORVEGICUS)	
Teguh Santoso, Fitri Arofiati	60
IMPACT OF HOME BASED EXERCISE TRAINING TO FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENT WITH HEART FAILURE IN NGUDI WALUYO GENERAL HOSPITAL	
Tony Suharsono	61
THE INFLUENCE OF SEXUALITY PATTERN WITH SERVICES CANCER CASE IN RSUD KANJURUHAN KABUPATEN MALANG	
Tri Lestari H, Nur Lailatul M, Mardiana Riska W	62
THE INFLUENCE OF CELERY LEAF EXTRACT TOWARD CHANGE OF BLOOD PRESSURE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH HYPERTENSION AT NGAMPON VILLAGE PAKUNCEN WIROBRAJAN YOGYAKARTA	
Tri Susanti, Fitri Arofiati	63
THE INFLUENCE OF FERMENTED MILK SUPPLEMENTATION TO NUTRITION AND INFECTION STATUS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN FISHERMEN'S VILLAGE IN YOGYAKARTA	
Tri Wulandari Kesetyaningsih, Lilis Suryani, Salmah Orbayinah	64
THE EFFECT OF GROUP ACTIVITY THERAPY ABOUT PERSONAL HYGIENE TO SCHIZOPHRENIAS' SELF ESTEEM IN WORKING AREA OF KASIHAN II PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER	
Vita Purnamasari, Shanti Wardaningsih, Warih Andan P.	65
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PURSLANE (Portulaca olerace L.) STEW ON INCREASING OF URINE OUTPUT FOR WISTAR RATS (Rattus novergius)	
Riska Suryaningrum, Harmayetty, Walida Pangestuti	66
MEASUREMENTS OF ILLNESS PERCEPTION	
Wenny Savitri	67

THE INFLUENCE OF COLD COMPRESS TOWARDS PAINFUL INTENSITY ON POST OPEN REDUCTION INTERNAL FIXATION (ORIF) PATIENTS Ida Rahmawati, Widaryati	68
THE EFFECT OF LISTENING RECITED OF HOLY QUR'AN INTERVENTION ON ANXIETY INTENSITY ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS IN INTENSIVE CARDIAC CARE UNIT HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL Widaryati	69
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTIC, THE CAPABILITY OF POSKESDES MIDWIFE AND DEVELOPMENT SUCCESS OF DESA SIAGA IN KABUPATEN SIDOARJO Wiwik Afridah	70
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTIC, THE CAPABILITY OF POSKESDES MIDWIFE AND DEVELOPMENT SUCCESS OF DESA SIAGA IN KABUPATEN SIDOARJO Wiwik Afridah	71
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LABOR PROCESS WITH ANXIETY LEVEL OF TEENAGER PRIMIGRAVIDA IN FACING LABOR PROCESS AT YOGYAKARTA Wulan Devia Fuji Astuti, Sri Sumaryani	72
THE INFLUENCE OF LANGGAM JAWA MUSIC THERAPY TOWARD INSOMNIA DEGREES TO ELDERLY AT NURSING HOME CARE Wulan Noviani	73
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ADVERSITY QUOTIENT AND COPING STRATEGY IN THE LEARNING PROCESS OF NURSING STUDENTS FACULTY OF MEDICINE GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY (FM GMU) Yogik Setia Anggreini, Mariyono Sedyowinarso, Totok Harjanto	74
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE WITH TANTRUM BEHAVIOR OF PRESCHOOL IN KINDERGARTEN ABA KEBONDALEM LOR OF PRAMBANAN KLATEN Yuni Astuti, Nurul Hidayah	75
RELATIONS OF GASOLINE'S VAPOR TOWARDS HISTOLOGICAL IMAGE OF GAS STATION OPERATOR'S NASAL MUCOSA IN YOGYAKARTA Yuningtyaswari , Cahya A Pakarti	76
THE EFFECT OF EFFLEURAGE MASSAGE WHICH IS GIVEN TO THE STUDENTS IN STIKES AISYIYAH DORMITORY TOWARD THE LEVEL OF DYSMENORRHEA PAIN Wildiyah Neila Baroroh, Warsiti	77
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFECTIVE FAMILY AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEENAGERS AGES 12-15 YEARS Arie Kusumaningrum, Hesty Trilonggani, Nurhalinah	78
POVERTY AS A SOCIAL DETERMINANT OF HEALTH IN SHAPING <i>INFANT MORTALITY RATE</i> (IMR) AND <i>MOTHER MORTALITY RATE</i> (MMR) IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES Diah Sri Wahyunita	79
MODIFIED SIMULATION LEARNING METHOD FOR INCREASING CULTURAL AWARENESS OF NURSING STUDENT'S UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA Enie Novieastari, Murtiwi, and Wiwin Wiarsih	80
THE DIFFERENCES OF TIME HEALING PROCESS IN THE INCISION WOUND OF MICE (<i>MUS MUSCULUS STRAIN SWISS</i>) BETWEEN THE LAMTORO'S LEAF DISTILLATION (<i>LEUCAENA LEUCOCEPHALA</i>) AND BETADINE (<i>POVIDONE IODINE</i>) Perdhana, E. E., Arofiati, F.	81
UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AT AN INDONESIAN SCHOOL OF NURSING Erna Rochmawati	82
THE NURSE'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PATIENT SAFETY IN WARD CARE PKU MUHAMMADIYAH BANTUL HOSPITAL Pudang Binoriang, Fitri Arofiati	83

THE USE OF QUALITATIF AND QUANTITATIF METHODS IN NURSING RESEARCH

A. Aziz Alimul Hidayat.¹

ABSTRACT

Background: The background of this paper is because many lecturers, nurses, and nursing students are lack of using qualitative methods in nursing research. It can be caused by various factors. One of them is less understanding of research methodologies and misperception in understanding of nursing science paradigm which is identified closely with the medical science paradigm. Consequently, those thoughts are always oriented to the measurement of variables that circled by the theory.

Objective: The purpose of this paper is to explain the use of qualitative and quantitative methods in nursing research.

Method: The source of the data of this paper is the literatures and relevant research results.

Results : The results showed that the use of the qualitative method in nursing research can also be used in several studies on the phenomenology of nursing problems, nursing and historical problems, case study on nursing issues, culture-based nursing (etnonursing) as well as research that uses inductive logic thinking. Whereas in quantitative research methods can be used in experimental and observational studies (crosectional, case control and cohort) in clinics, laboratories and community with quantitative analysis as well as research that uses the logical deductive reasoning.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the use of qualitative and quantitative methods in nursing research can be widely used, because both of them could be the complements of each other in the study

Keywords: qualitative, quantitative method, study, nursing

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Introduction

Nursing research is an activity that results in a scientific work in the field of nursing which are written based on scientific facts, obtained as a result of review of the literature and field research (clinical and laboratory research studies), conducted from the discovery of the problem to be analyzed or processed to find a conclusion.^{4,7} Scientific works generated from nursing research have three objectives, namely to prove the theory that exist, develop and find a new theory (knowledge).^{4,7}

During its development, research in the field of nursing experience various problems. One of which is in terms of the use of methodology. It can be caused by the paradigm and setting of the study conducted by researchers. The use of qualitative and quantitative methods is often argued among researchers

The aims of this article is to explain the use of qualitative and quantitative methods in nursing research as the effort to produce the beneficial scientific work for the development of nursing science and technology

Quantitative and qualitative research in nursing

Quantitative and qualitative research in nursing has a different process. Most researchers often use both in the research process, but it depends on the topic itself. The process of quantitative research for example has a process that begins with the logic of deductive reasoning, with the submission of research problems, and then conducted the study of theory which ended with the preparation of conceptual framework. From the conceptual framework then developed hypothesis later verified by observation or review of field data, the results of the study data, whether these results can be applied or not. That can mean the process of proof is applied correctly in accordance with the theor. On the other hand, one which can not be proofed or rejected, it is necessary to falsify, improve or repair to the frame work.

While in the qualitative research process uses logical inductive thinking which starts from the observation of phenomena or events through the process of collecting data and formulating the pattern. Verification should conduct to obtain scientific knowledge if the conditions are acceptable, but if rejected, the collecting of data should repeat. Both the research process can be described as follows.

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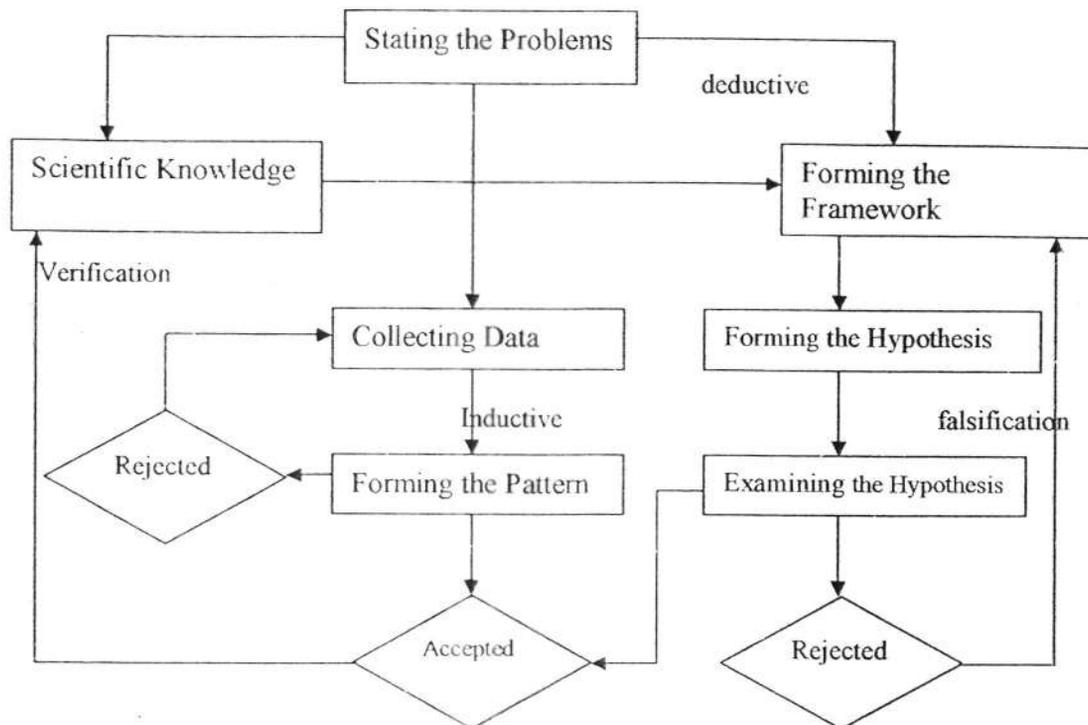


Figure 1 Framework of deductive and inductive in research. ¹⁵

According to Sugiyono (2009), the use of quantitative and qualitative research in nursing has the differences such as stating the research problems, focusing of research title, theories of the study, populations and samples, instruments and techniques of data collection, and data analysis techniques. ¹⁷

Research problems are something that will be solved through the research process and they should be clear. The problems have a sense of the fact (empirical facts) with different theories or expectations. In quantitative research the problem should be clear, specific and considered to be unchanged, but in qualitative research problems brought by the researchers are still not clear and dynamic, temporary/tentative to be developed or changed during the process. In qualitative research the issue will develop into three areas; fixed during the proces, developed and changed. ¹⁷

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Ethnographic research in nursing is a research that aims to describe the culture, way of life, customs, behavior and social. In nursing studies it can be exemplified as research on the culture of treatment in certain ethnic groups which have problems with health.

The last is grounded research which uses a single theory that can explain a concept, process, action or interaction on a topic in a broader conceptual level. In nursing studies it can be exemplified through research with the basic theory of nursing, and many other examples on the use of qualitative methods.⁶ Similarly, the use of quantitative research can be used directly in an epidemiological research or observational (cross-sectional, case control and cohort) as well as experimental, both in laboratory and in society.^{5, 10, 11, 12}

Conclusion

The use of quantitative and qualitative approach in principle is the same, which depends on the perspective of a researcher to use such methods. Quantitative research begins with the logic of deductive reasoning, submission of research problems, and the study of theory, which ended with the preparation of conceptual framework. From the conceptual framework developed the hypothesis and verified by observation or review of field data. While qualitative research uses a logical thought process which begins with logical inductive thinking on phenomena or events observed through the process of collecting data, then formulating the pattern to gain scientific knowledge.

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Meanwhile, according to Spradley can use domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential and cultural theme analysis.⁶

The use of qualitative and quantitative research in nursing

Based on the difference between the two types of study, the use of both quantitative and qualitative research lies on the standpoint of researchers. In general, the research on exact sciences are often uses quantitative research approaches and social sciences research using qualitative approaches, but all is not absolute. The examples of the use of qualitative research are as follows: phenomenology research, historical research, case studies, culture, grounded theory, action research, library research, and so on.

Phenomenology research in nursing is a research which orientation is to understand, explore and interpret the meaning of events and the relationship with the people in certain situation.⁶ The meaning of the study is observing the interaction between people and environment, understanding language, perceptions, views and experience in obtaining the desired information or data, such as the study on the factors of healthy diet for people who have been suffered from diabetes mellitus.

Historical research is the study of past events using logical analysis (historical patterns), such as the history of nursing research in Indonesia, by observing or collecting primary data from the people involved directly as the witness of history or events, or the other source of documentation.

Case study in nursing is a research which discusses intensively on certain cases, with the conclusion in the cases studied. This study has a more specific nature and depth with the presence of a cyclic process that exists in the overall samples. The sample is limited and not to be generalized. In nursing research, a case study is exemplified as a case study of patterns of home treatment for diabetic mellitus patients.

- Proceeding Jogja International Nursing Conference

the term of population. According to Spradley, it is the social situation which consists of places, actors and activities that interact synergistically. The term of population is not used in qualitative research because of the qualitative research departs from the existing cases in a particular social situation and the results will not be applied to the study population but transferred to another place in a social situation that has similarities in social situations.¹⁷

Instruments and data collection techniques are the way how the research that will be generated which have the high value of truth. In the quantitative research, instrument must have a validity and reliability, so that the data collected have an accuracy, valid and reliability. Instruments in quantitative research can be a test, guidance, interview, observation and questionnaires. Different from qualitative research, the instrument or tool is the researchers themselves, then the researcher must be validated. The validation in question is a validation of the understanding of qualitative research methods, comprehension of the studied area, the readiness to enter the object of research. Collecting data then can be done through observation and in-depth interviews, documentation, or a combination of them (triagulasi).¹⁷

Data analysis techniques are the way of processing data that can be inferred or interpreted into information. In quantitative research techniques of data analysis used to answer statement of problems or test hypotheses, and it is because the data is quantitative, data analysis techniques using statistical methods. This is different from the qualitative research. Data obtained from various sources in the techniques of data analysis has no clear pattern. Because the process of data analysis starts from the analysis prior to the field, and analysis of the current field. According to Miles and Huberman analysis of the data during the field include data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing/verification.¹⁷

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The focus on research titles is an area of research that will be studied. The title indicates the scope of research and the title in quantitative research is based on problems that have been set. The title reflects the issues and variables that will be studied. The title in quantitative research is used as a handle for researchers to determine the variables to be studied, theories used, instrument developed, data analysis techniques and conclusions drawn. While the problems in qualitative research that developed are still tentative and holistic, as the effect, the title will be the same with the research problems, temporary and will expand on the field.¹⁷

Theory is a scientific knowledge about the factors that explain certain scientific disciplines that are intact, consistent, universal and not absolute. In quantitative, theory should be obvious because it has a function that will clarify the issues examined at the same time to formulate hypotheses as well as to develop research instruments so that the theory in quantitative research must be clear. What theories used based on the variables studied, because they are used to test hypotheses and theories. It is different from the qualitative research. Considering that the problem of qualitative research is temporary then the theory used seems to be the same because the problem will develop in the field is holistic, it takes a very broad theory as a basis for understanding the phenomenon on the field that will generate a theory.¹⁷

Population and samples in both quantitative and qualitative research have different meanings. Population of quantitative study is defined as an area consisting of object generalization or subjects who have certain qualities and characteristics which determined by the researchers to be studied and drawn the conclusions. While the sample is part of the population. The population and sample in qualitative research is not determined or used as

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