



PROGRAM BOOK

THE 8th WORLD ACADEMY OF NURSING SCIENCE
(WANS) CONGRESS IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INDONESIAN
NATIONAL NURSES ASSOCIATION (ICINNA)

NURSING AROUND THE WORLD,
BRINGING EXCELLENCE IN GLOBAL HEALTH

PRIME PARK HOTEL & CONVENTION, LOMBOK
21 - 22 AUGUST 2024

**The 8th World Academy of Nursing Sciences (WANS) Congress
in Conjunction with
The 5th International Conference of
Indonesian National Nurses Association**

“Nursing Around the World: Bringing Excellence in Global Health”

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COMMITTEE REPORT



Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

Good morning, colleagues and friends,

First of all, let us praise and thank the presence of Allah Almighty, for the abundance of grace and the joy so that we can still gather in Prime Park Hotel & Convention Lombok today without any barriers at all and in good health.

I extend a warm welcome to each and every one of you who attend this conference offline (in person) and online through Zoom Meeting. I would like to express our gratitude to the President of the Central Board of the Indonesian National Nurses Association, Dr. Harif Fadhillah, to the President of the World Academy of Nursing Sciences, Associate Professor Dr. Tassana Boontong, the President of the International Council of Nurses, Dr. Pamela Cipriano, and the Governor of the West Nusa Tenggara, Mayjen (Purn) Hassanudin for joining us.

This special event marks the 8th WANS Congress and the 5th ICINNA as the biggest scientific event on the international level ever organized by the INNA post COVID-19 pandemic. There would be more than 350 participants, consisting of 250 participants offline and more than 100 online participants.

In this hybrid international conference, a very stimulating program has been prepared for you by the Scientific Committee. It offers you the opportunity to present your research in oral and poster, online and offline. The speakers are nurses from various disciplines who will share their expertise on the current issues in nursing. We hope that you could learn a lot of new things and start a new network while enjoying your stay in Lombok.

Finally, we would like to thank INNA and WANS for supporting and making great suggestions for this event. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all my colleagues who were always more than ready to lend their support in making this event a success. I want to thank everyone who contributed in some or the other way towards this event. On behalf of the WANS-ICINNA conference committee, we wish you a memorable conference.

Thank you very much.

Elsi Dwi Hapsari, S.Kp, M.S., D.S.

Chairman

GREETING FROM PRESIDENT OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL NURSES ASSOCIATION



Dear Colleagues in Professional Nursing,

On behalf of INNA, I welcome you all to Lombok and to the 8th International Nursing Research Conference of the World Academy of Nursing Science (the 8th WANS) in conjunction with the 5th International Conference of the Indonesian National Nurses Association (the 5th ICINNA). The theme is "**Nursing Around the World Bringing Excellent in Global Health**". The Scientific Planning Committee (SPC) and Conference Management Committee (CMC) have pulled together a wonderful and comprehensive program to enhance our knowledge of professional topics.

I express my gratitude to WANS led by Dr. Tassana Boontong who has appointed and entrusted INNA to host this year's WANS meeting. This event is a sharing of science and technology as a result of research and also sharing information on the development of nurses in various countries. For Indonesian nurses, this is a very valuable meeting.

This international conference provides opportunities for speakers and participants from many provinces in Indonesia to share knowledge and ideas related to the topic. This is a wonderful opportunity to create and improve networks with other professional nurses from over 30 provinces in Indonesia by exchanging ideas and experiences, sharing new ideas, renewing old friendships and working in collaboration.

I invite you to enjoy the unique opportunity to meet with international professional nursing leaders from around the world in an energetic, collaborative and educational atmosphere. Focusing on the theme of improvement of nursing services, reflects on the essential role and impact that almost everyone agrees that nursing services performance

is an important factor for improving the quality of services and education. As one of the nursing associations, INNA committed to producing a high quality nursing services system, excellent professional life, global standard education and research activities and maintaining a high standard of international nursing management. INNA encourages every member to conduct activities in line with the association's vision as an association that is to be loved by every member and its mission. Therefore, we appreciate the INNA for conducting this scientific event.

Last, as the President of INNA, I would like to thank you all for your participation and support for this conference. Your experience, expertise, and readiness to share your knowledge and ideas are highly valuable and needed. I am sure that this conference will be a memorable and highly educational event.

Welcome to the conference and the beautiful city of Lombok!

Dr. Harif Fadhillah, S.Kp., S.H., M.Kep., M.H.

President of INNA

CONGRATULATIONS SPEECH



Governor of West Nusa Tenggara, the Chief Guest

Dr. Harif Fadhillah, President of the Indonesian National Nurses Association

Dr. Elsi Dwi Hapsari, Chief of WANS Congress in conjunction with the 5th ICINNA.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of the World Academy of Nursing Science (WANS), I would like to express my sincere congratulations to the Indonesian Nurses **Association for being the main professional pillar in overseeing nursing education and services for good health of the Indonesian people** and bringing nurses around the globe to share knowledge and experiences in this International Conference on “Nursing Around the World: Bringing Excellence in Global Health” and also special thank for inviting WANS to be a co-host. We’re grateful for this honour.

The State of the World’s Nursing 2021 Report, provides a clear global picture that nursing across the world faces similar critical challenges. Especially in the area of workforce issues. Therefore, the WHO Global Strategic Directions for Nursing and Midwifery, 2021-2025, was developed and later it was endorsed for the first time in the 74th World Health Assembly in 2021. In addition the Member States of the World Health Organization also endorsed the Resolution on Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery: Investment in Education, Jobs, Leadership and Service Delivery. In May 2024, the Global Partner Meeting organized by WHO, ICN, ICM was held in Geneva to follow up on countries’ actions in implementing/adapting the Global Strategic Directions. It was found that some countries have developed and implemented their evidence-based national strategic directions based on the Global Strategic Directions and country contexts but some have not started yet.

I encourage nursing leaders around the world to create evidence-based policies and strategies and innovations to advance nursing education and practice to effectively tackle global health issues. It is of utmost importance to advocate the Governments to implement the commitments they made at the World Health Assembly. Without adequate and sustained investment in nursing, many countries will not reach the national health goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. Of course, evidence from research is needed to support the formulation of policies, strategies and plans in which nurses can play their part.

The World Academy of Nursing Science or WANS is a network of research and education institutions aiming to build knowledge through research and innovation to improve nursing practice, policies and the health of people. It was started by a group of nurse leaders in Japan, Thailand, and others with the belief that sharing and collaboration in knowledge building is one of the ways to advance the nursing profession and better health. Members of WANS are organizations that have a similar purpose in knowledge development and utilization as WANS. I would encourage any organization whose purpose is similar to WANS to apply for free membership.

I earnestly believe that in an era of technological progress, rapid changes of the health care delivery system and global health, new nursing knowledge and a large number of innovations is needed. Exchanging research and innovation will help us move faster and stronger in responding to the future challenges of global health issues. This conference is organized at an appropriate time.

Once again, Congratulations. I wish the Conference a success.

Thank you very much.

**Associate Professor Dr Tassana Boontong, RN.,RM.,Ed.D.,
D.N.S.(Hon.),Ph.D. (Hon.)**

Chairperson of WANS

**The 8th World Academy of Nursing Sciences (WANS) Congress
in Conjunction with
The 5th International Conference of
Indonesian National Nurses Association**

“Nursing Around the World: Bringing Excellence in Global Health”

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PROGRAM

Day 1, August 21, 2024 (in Indonesia Time, GMT +7)

Day 1: Wednesday, August 21, 2024		
Time (WITA)	Topic	PIC/ Moderator
08.30-09.00	Registration	Secretariat
09.00-09.05	Welcome Remark	MC
09.05 -10.05	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional dance • Indonesia Raya • Mars PPNI Opening remarks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Chief of the 8th WANS Congress in Conjunction with the 5th ICINNA: Elsi Dwi Hapsari, S.Kp., M.S., D.S 2. Chairperson of WANS: Tassana Boontong, Ed.D., D.NS. (Hon.,) Ph.D.(Hon.) 3. President of INNA: Dr. Harif Fadhillah, S.Kp, S.H., M. Kep, M. H. 4. President of International Council of Nurses: Pamela F. Cipriano, PhD, RN, NEA-BC, FAAN 5. Governor of West Nusa Tenggara* Opening Prayer	MC
10.05-10.25	Keynote speech (Chairperson of WANS): Tassana Boontong, Ed.D., D.NS. (Hon.,) Ph.D.(Hon.) Challenges in the Future of Global Health Issues	
10.30 -11.50	Main Session 1: Trend in Nursing Education Research and Practice Post COVID-19 Pandemic Speakers: 1. President of the Indonesian Nursing Collegium: Prof. Dr. Nursalam, BSN., M.Nurs. (Hons.) Challenge in the Role of Nursing Collegium in Indonesian Health Care 2. Associate Professor Lau Siew Tiang Lydia - National University of Singapore Adaptation of Education Through Innovation 3. Prof. Gojiro Nakagami - the University of Tokyo, Japan Innovation in the Use of Information Technology in Teaching and Learning Methods Q & A	Moderator Prof. Agung Waluyo
11.50 –13.00	Lunch and Break	
13.00-15.30	Parallel Session Offline	Parallel Session Online
	Oral presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 1: Ballroom Prime 1 • Room 2: Ballroom Prime 2-3 • Room 3: Merese Meeting Room 	Oral presentations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 4: Malimbu Meeting Room • Room 5: Sempana Meeting Room <p>Poster presentations (Ballroom Prime 1-3)</p>	Poster presentation	
15.30-15.45	Break		
15.45 –16.45	<p>Main Session 2: Human Resources of Health Personnel Issues</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Sigit Mulyono, S.Kp, MN - Central Board of INNA: Managing Prima Village: Maintenance and Enhancement of Community Nurse Competency in the One Village One Nurse (OVON) Program 2. Heeyoung Lee, Ph.D., PMHNP-BC, FAAN - Asian American/Pacific Islander Nurses Association (AAPINA) Beyond Mental Health: Cardiovascular Health Implications for People with Serious Mental Illness <p>Q & A</p>	Moderator Dr. Jun-Yu Fan	
16.45	Closing of day 1 conference		

Day 2: Thursday, August 22, 2024			
Time (WITA)	Topic	Moderator	
08.30-09.00	Registration of day 2 Traditional dance	Secretariat	
09.00-09.30	<p>Keynote speech (President of INNA): Dr. Harif Fadhillah, S.Kp, S. H., M. Kep, M. H.</p> <p>Current Role of Indonesian Nursing Association on Health Policy Development</p>	MC	
09.30-09.45	Break		
09.45 -10.45	<p>Main session 3: National Strategies for Global Health Issues</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Mei-Nan Liao - President of Taiwan Nurses Association Task Shifting and Task Sharing Implementation in Taiwan 2. Dr. Masfuri, S.Kp, M.N. - Badan Penanggulangan Bencana, Central Board of the Indonesian National Nurses Association Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation in Indonesia <p>Q & A</p>	Moderator Eni Nuraini Agustini, Ph.D	
10.45-11.00	Break		
11.00-12.40	Offline (in person)	Online	
	Oral presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 1: Ballroom Prime 1 • Room 2: Ballroom Prime 2-3 • Room 3: Merese Meeting Room • Room 4: Malimbu Meeting Room <p>Poster presentations</p>	Oral presentation Poster presentations	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballroom Prime 1-3 		
12.40-13.30	Lunch and break		
13.30-15.15	Parallel Session Offline (in person)	Parallel Session Online	
	Oral presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room 1: Ballroom Prime 1 • Room 2: Ballroom Prime 2-3 • Room 3: Merese Meeting Room • Room 4: Malimbu Meeting Room Poster presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballroom Prime 1-3 	Poster presentation s	
15.15-15.45	Break		
15.45-16.00	Announcement: Best Oral & Poster Presenter Closing Ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson of WANS & President of INNA • Hymne PPNI 		Scientific Committee MC

SCHEDULE FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

Day : Day 1 (21th AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel Session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 1 (BALLROOM PRIME 1)
Time : 13.00 - 15.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.00 - 13.15	10	Chich-Hsiu Hung	Determinants of Women's Perinatal Health Trajectory	Asia University, Taiwan
13.15 - 13.30	40	Chin-Lan Yang	A Grounded Theory Example of Physical Self-care for Taiwan's Pregnant Teenagers	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
13.30 - 13.45	384	Tri Budiati	Culture-Based Intervention Model and Its Effect on Infant Weight and Perception of Breastfeeding Adequacy of Mother post Sectio Caesarea	Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
13.45 - 14.00	83	Shu Hui Yang	Enhancing Nursing Staff's Breastfeeding Skills and Knowledge	Tainan Municipal AN-NAN Hospital-China Medical University, Taiwan
14.00 - 14.15	154	Rilani Riskiyana	Responding to Child Maltreatment in Indonesia from the Perspective of Healthcare Professionals: A descriptive qualitative study	National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
14.15 - 14.30	208	Ya-Ching Lin	The Effectiveness of Nursing Guidance on Health Literacy And Parent-Child Attachment of Mothers with Neonatal Jaundice in the Sick Nursery during COVID-19–Pilot Project	NTU Hsin-Chu Hospital, Taiwan
14.30 - 14.45	346	Irna Nursanti	Digital-Based Education Program: QLife to Improve Knowledge, Attitudes, and Quality of Life of Menopausal Women in Indonesia	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia
14.45 - 15.00	350	Dyna Apriany	Effectiveness of a Combination Model of "Rado" Intervention Based on Mindfulness on the Quality of Life of Children with Cancer	DPW PPNI West Java, Indonesia
15.00 - 15.15	95	Manee Nakanakupt	Experiences of Teenage Mothers in Delivering Infants with Complications: jing A Qualitative Study	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Chulabhorn Royal Academy, Thailand

15.15 - 15.30	272	Yi-Fei Chung	Do Female Psychotic Disorder Patients Experience Psychiatric Symptoms Deteriorated During Their Menstrual Cycle?	Tungs' Taichung Metrohabor Hospital, Taiwan
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Day : Day 1 (21th AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel Session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 2 (BALLROOM PRIME 2-3)
Time : 13.00 - 15.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.00 - 13.15	13	Shannastaniar Aisyah Adif	Appraisal and Evaluation of Diabetic Foot Self-Care Instruments: A Systematic Review	National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
13.15 - 13.30	69	Mao Kunimitsu	Relationship between Wound PH and Microbial Dissimilarity between Wound and Periwound Skin	Kanazawa University, Japan
13.30 - 13.45	222	Andi Muhammad Fiqri Muslih Djaya	Factors Associated with Lack Self-Care Practice among People with Diabetes in East Asia: A Scoping Review	Niigata University of Health and Welfare, Japan
13.45 - 14.00	225	Rina Wijayanti Sagita	Case Study: Managing Diabetic Foot Ulcer: Psychological Impact on 53-Year-Old Woman	RSUP dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten, Indonesia
14.00 - 14.15	342	Thika Marliana	Utilizing the THIKA Model to Reduce Oxidative Stress: A Holistic Approach to Mental Health	Universitas Respati, Indonesia
14.15 - 14.30	273	Sukarni	Trigona Honey Effect on Wound pH and Healing in Diabetic Foot Ulcer: Case Series	Kanazawa University, Japan
14.30 - 14.45	211	Chen Hong-Tsen	Using Smart Healthcare and Duffy Quality-Caring Model in Surgical Cases	Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
14.45 - 15.00	357	Ridha Mardiyani	Risk Factors of Diabetes Mellitus on Adolescent Senior High School Students In Pontianak	Institute Technology And Health Muhammadiyah West Kalimantan, Indonesia
15.00 - 15.15	288	Chang Chiung-Wen, Lee Hsiao Lu	Using Orem's Theory to Improve Renal Failure Patient Quality of Care	Tajen University, Taiwan
15.15 - 15.30	304	Aini Ahmad	Development Of Web-Based Education Programs And Diabetic Self-Efficacy Management Instrument For Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients In Public Hospital	KPJ Healthcare University, Malaysia

Day : Day 1 (21th AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel Session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 3 (MERSE MEETING ROOM)
Time : 13.00 - 15.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.00 - 13.15	52	Su-Jung Liao	Exploration of Nursing Students' First Internship Experience	Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
13.15 - 13.30	134	Yong-Zih Lin	Development and Testing of a Role Strain Scale for Clinical Nursing Faculty	National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan
13.30 - 13.45	163	Pi-Hsia Lee	Enhancing Nursing Students' Learning Experience through Game-Based Teaching and Personalized E-Books	National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan
13.45 - 14.00	289	Chun-Chia Hung	Enhance Nurses' Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes To Improve Iad Care.	Chi-Mei Medical Center, Taiwan
14.00 - 14.15	369	Maiko Yamaguchi, Kayoko Eki	Practice and Evaluation of Multitasking Simulation for Nursing Students: Attempted Debriefing Using a 360-degree Video	School of Nursing, Osaka Metropolitan University, Japan
14.15 - 14.30	348	Dea Chairunnisa	A bibliometric study and Scoping review of meta-analysis studies conducted by Indonesian institution affiliation.	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia
14.30 - 14.45	307	Chisono Ohara	Developing Nursing Care Guidelines to Focused on Embodiment for People with Parkinson's Disease	Kansai Medical University, Japan
14.45 - 15.00	328	Aemilianus Mau	The Effect of Training and Mentoring to Improve Nurses Caring Competence	Health Polytechnic of Kupang Ministry of Health, DPW PPNI NTT, Indonesia
15.00 - 15.15	66	Kanokwan Chailarp	Factors Influencing the 21st Century Competencies among Nursing Students In Thailand: A Cross-Sectional Study	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Chulabhorn Royal Academy, Thailand
15.15 - 15.30	301	Panicha Boonsawad	Developing Nursing Competencies for Dementia Care: An Embedded Mixed-Method Study in Thailand	Srisavarindhira Thai Red Cross Institute of Nursing, Thailand

Day : Day 1 (21th AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel Session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 4 (MALIMBU MEETING ROOM)
Time : 13.00 - 15.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.00 - 13.15	293	Taddao Nabnean	Health Care Personnel's Perception on Working In Sub District Health-Promoting Hospitals On The Islands: Thailand Case Study	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Chulabhorn Royal Academy, Thailand
13.15 - 13.30	292	Orapan Thosingha	Health Care Services At Sub District Health Promoting Hospitals On The Islands In Thailand	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Chulabhorn Royal Academy, Thailand
13.30 - 13.45	282	Mayumi Sato	Survey on The State of Hand Hygiene among Childcare Workers	Niigata University of Health and Welfare, Japan
13.45 - 14.00	299	Songwut Sungbun	Effects Of Workplace Violence on Burnout Among Nurses In Emergency Department, Thailand	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Chulabhorn Royal Academy, Thailand
14.00 - 14.15	291	Orapan Thosingha	Situations of non-Communicable Diseases Among Older Adults Living In Urban Community, Bangkok	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Chulabhorn Royal Academy, Thailand
14.15 - 14.30	305	Novita Susilawati Barus	Cultural Values on Community Perceptions and Attitudes in People with Mental Disorders in Indonesia	Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
14.30 - 14.45	46	Prasert Kham-ai	Pesticide Exposure as a Risk Factor for Psychological Distress in Farmers: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Thailand
14.45 - 15.00	316	Ernalinda Rosya	Demographic and Caring Behavior of Nurses: A Correlational Study	Universitas Esa Unggul, Indonesia
15.00 - 15.15	337	Eny Kusmiran	The Relationship of Workload and Work Fatigue In Nurses In Inpatient Ward	Institut Kesehatan Rajawali Bandung, Indonesia
15.15 - 15.30				

Day	: Day 1 (21th AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session	: PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location	: Room 5 (SEMPANA MEETING ROOM)
Time	: 13.00 - 15.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.00 - 13.15	105	Yu-Hui Gao	Effectiveness of Mediterranean Diet Intervention in Preventing Cardiovascular Disease in Adults Systematic Review and Meta Analysis	Changhua Christian Hospital, Taiwan
13.15 - 13.30	197	L. M. Rijalul Hak	Reducing Hba1c Levels through Diabetes Education Case Reports	Siloam Hospitals Mataram, Indonesia
13.30 - 13.45	203	Chia-Yi Chen	The Association among Resilience and Quality of Life for Liver Cirrhosis Patients	Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan
13.45 - 14.00	216	Putri Amalia	Application of Hypertension Exercises in the Elderly with Nursing Problems of Ineffective Peripheral Perfusion due to Hypertension at the Orphanage Bunda Bandung City In 2024: Case Report	Faculty of Health Sciences and Technology, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani, Indonesia
14.00 - 14.15	335	Evi Karota	The Nurses and Patients' Views of Therapeutic Activities for Diabetic: An Ethnonursing Study	Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
14.15 - 14.30	355	Juwita Fransiska br Surbakti	Correlation Between Sociodemographic and Healthy Behavior Pattern in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease	Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
14.30 - 14.45	382	Cholina Trisa Siregar	The Influence of Knowledge and Social Support on Self-Acceptance among Haemodialysis Patients in Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy	Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
14.45 - 15.00	388	Juwitasari	The Impact of Digital Technology Based Counselling on Contraceptive Use Decision Making in Postpartum Women: A Systematic Review	National Cheng Kung University of Taiwan, Taiwan
15.00 - 15.15	309	Keiko Kondo	Older People Living in Depopulated Areas Meet Final Moments through Seamless Support	Sapporo City University School of Nursing, Japan
15.15 - 15.30	245	Yuswinda Kusumawardhani	Correlation Between Coordination of Care and Quality of Discharge Teaching to Patient's Readiness for Discharge of Post Total Knee Replacement	RS Kariadi, Semarang, Indonesia

Day : Day 1 (21th AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION I - ONLINE 1
Location : Zoom Meeting, Breakout Room 1
Time : 13.00 - 15.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.00 - 13.15	120	TingRu Lin	Effect of Experiential Learning in the Foot Reflexology for Nursing Students	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
13.15 - 13.30	109	Susumu Fukita	Fathers' Help-seeking: Protocol of a Scoping Review	National Institute of Public Health, Japan
13.30 - 13.45	29	Yi-An Lu	Improve the Implementation Rate of Early Rehabilitation in Medical Intensive Care Units with Cross-team Model	National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
13.45 - 14.00	157	Yanhua Wen	Association between Work Experience and Burnout among Migrant Nurses	Hiroshima University, Japan
14.00 - 14.15	285	Kimiko Inaoka	Factors Associated COVID-19 Vaccine Willingness among Employed Adult : An Internet-based Cross-sectional Survey in Japan	International University of Health and Welfare, Japan
14.15 - 14.30	44	Zhang, Miao, zhen	My Nursing Experience of Caring for A Preschool-aged Child with COVID-19	National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch, Taiwan
14.30 - 14.45	30	Faustino Jerome Babate	Philippine Nurses' Readiness for Industry 4.0: Towards a Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Quality Framework	Filipino Nursing Diaspora Network (Australia)
14.45 – 15.00	235	Takeshi Koike	Innovation of Simulated Patients through Generative AI and Digital Transformation	Seirei Christopher University, Japan
15.00 - 15.15	315	Jiasheng, Xu	The Effect and Mechanisms of Proprioception Training on Preventing Non-Contact Anteriorcruciate Ligament Injury in Male Athletes	Guangzhou Sport University, China
15.15 - 15.30	333	Lin, Hui-Juan	Effectiveness of Home-Based Exercise Programs for Children with Bilateral Spastic Cerebral Palsy: A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis	Guangzhou Sport University, China

Day : Day 1 (21th AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION I - ONLINE 2
Location : Zoom Meeting, Breakout Room 2
Time : 13.00 - 15.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
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13.00 - 13.15	39	Faizul Hasan	Comparing Face-to-Face vs. Web-Based Nurse-Led Insomnia Treatment in Stroke Recovery	Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
13.15 – 13.30	59	Nurul Fariza Mohd Mustafa	Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude towards Paediatrics' Pain Management	KPJ Malaysia
13.30 - 13.45	238	Jia-Yin Shu	Family-based interventions for patients with mood disorders and their families in asia: a scoping review	National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
13.45 – 14.00	107	Sih-Chi Lin	Improve the technical accuracy of nurses in preparing for cardiovascular critical care treatment	National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
14.00 - 14.15	306	Yuko Harding	Correlation between Classifications of Self-Evaluation in Labor/Delivery Assistance	Seitoku University, Japan
14.15 – 14.30	345	Qing Luo	Caregivers' experiences with WeCaht public account and its impact on dietary treatment compliance of children with Methylmalonic Acidemia	Guangzhou Medical University, China
14.30 – 14.45	78	Hsin-Yi Wang	The Association between Diabetes Stress, Self-Efficacy, Self-Management, and Glycemic Control in Youth	National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
14.45 - 15.00	243	Erlin Ifadah	Managements for Controlling Maceration in Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A Scoping Review	Kanazawa University, Japan
15.00 - 15.15				

Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 1 (BALLROOM PRIME 1)
Time : 11.00 - 12.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
11.00 - 11.15	386	Dewi Gayatri	Effectiveness of Tai-chi Exercise to Reduces Fatigue among Breast Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy: A Randomized Controlled Trial	Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
11.15 - 11.30	349	Linlin Lindayani	The effect of adolescent empowerment toward HIV prevention in Bandung, Indonesia	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Keperawatan PPNI Jawa Barat, Indonesia
11.30 - 11.45	137	Wan-Yu Hsieh, Huei-Wen Lin	“Singing for You”: Using Guitar for Music Intervention in Palliative Care	Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
11.45 - 12.00	248	Dhea Natasha	Prevalence and Related Psychological Aspects of Frailty in Hemodialysis Patients	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia

12.00 - 12.15	359	Tuti Nuraini	Cancer Therapeutic Regimen Education Improves Treatment Adherence in Cancer Patients Undergoing Haemodialysis	Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
12.15 - 12.30				

Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 2 (BALLROOM Prime 2-3)
Time : 11.00 - 12.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
11.00 - 11.15	251	Chen Kai-Hsun	A Study on the Correlation Between Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors Regarding COVID-19 Prevention and Vaccination among Emergency Medical Staff	Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan
11.15 - 11.30	280	Sri Susanty	The Prevalence of Tuberculosis (TBC) and Medication Adherence as Correlated Factor among Older Adults in Hospitals	University Halu Oleo, Indonesia
11.30 - 11.45	347	Yosephina Elizabeth	Analysis of the Quality of Life of TB Patients Using the Patient and Family-Centered Care Model	Poltekkes Kemenkes Kupang, Indonesia
11.45 - 12.00	389	Jajang Rahmat Solihin, Roma Radiah	Jakarta Health Crisis and Emergency Center, Pillar of Resilient Health Systems In Jakarta	Jakarta Health Crisis and Emergency Center, Indonesia
12.00 - 12.15	336	Adventy Riang Bevy Gulo	The Relationship between Nurse Workload and the Implementation of Patient Safety	Universitas Sari Mutiara Indonesia, Indonesia
12.15 - 12.30	111	Shu-Yin Huang	Psychometric properties of the Traditional Chinese Version of the Workplace Dignity Scale in Nurses	National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan; Cathay General Hospital, Taiwan

Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 3 (MERERE MEETING ROOM)
Time : 11.00-12.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
11.00 - 11.15	365	Rohman Hikmat	A Scoping Review of Family-based Interventions for Preventing Bullying Among Children and Adolescents	Universitas Padjajaran, Indonesia
11.15 - 11.30	378	Suntoro	The Relationship Between Comprehensive Feeding Practices And The Nutritional	Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

			Status Of Toddlers In Sukabakti Village, Curug District, Tangerang Regency	
11.30 - 11.45	298	Ni Made Riasmini	Improving the Health Status and Social Interaction of the Elderly through the Implementation of the Elderly-Toddlers Intergeneration Service Model	Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta III, Indonesia
11.45 - 12.00	50	Tso-Kuang Wu	Scale Development and Psychometric Properties: Perioperative Nurses' Workload Scale	National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan; Taipei Veterans General Hospital
12.00 - 12.15	352	Elysabeth Sinulingga	The Effect of Diaphragmatic Breathing on Stress Levels of Nursing Students At Private University In Tangerang	Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
12.15 - 12.30	186	Thitiphorn Suwanampa	Attitudes Towards Illegal Abortion Among for Teenagers in Bangkok's Urban Community: A Qualitative study	Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Chulabhorn Royal Academy, Thailand

Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION I - OFFLINE
Location : Room 4 (MALIMBU MEETING ROOM)
Time : 11.00 - 12.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
11.00 - 11.15	390	Sri Sakinah	Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy Screening (DSPN) in UPT RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar	Institut Teknologi Kesehatan dan Sains Muhammadiyah Sidrap
11.15 - 11.30	19	Chiung-Shu Lee	Clinical Judgment Model: Unleashing the Magic of Learning	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
11.30 - 11.45	124	Misuzu Nakamura	Creation of Color Reference Indices of Postoperative Drained Fluids and Standardization of Their Components	Nagoya City University Graduate School, Japan
11.45 - 12.00	375	Syamsul Anwar	The Relationship between Preceptorship and Case Based Learning toward Nursing Students' Critical Thinking	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia
12.00 - 12.15	177	Hiroshi Sugimoto	Resuming Peer Activities: Understanding the Continuity Process of Performance Activities by People with Illnesses	Niigata University of Health and Welfare, Japan

12.15 - 12.30	302	Ratna Aryani	Self-Management Intervention in Colorectal Cancer Patients: A Systematic Review	Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
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Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION I - ONLINE
Location : Zoom Meeting
Time : 11.00 - 12.30 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
11.00 – 11.15				
11.15 - 11.30	219	Shin-Chien Lin	Reducing the Unplanned Extubation Rate in the Intensive Care Unit	Taipei Veterans General Hospital,Taoyuan Branch, Taiwan
11.30 - 11.45	313	Yong Zhou, Huifang Chen	Dietary Care Stress in Carers Of Children with Isolated Methylmalonic Acidemia	Guangzhou Medical University, China
11.45 - 12.00	314	Xinan Chen	A Study on the Learning Experience of Nursing Undergraduates in International Course	Guangzhou Medical University, China
12.00 - 12.15	338	Junko Inagaki	Factors Influencing Family Caregiver's Ability for End-of-Life Peoples at Home	Teikyo Heisei University, Japan
12.15 - 12.30				

Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION II - OFFLINE
Location : Room 1 (BALLROOM PRIME 1)
Time : 13.30 – 15.15 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.30 - 13.45	277	Paramitha Amelia Kusumawardhani	DASH to Prevent Gestational Hypertension or Preeclampsia among Pregnancies with Diabetes Mellitus : a Systematic Review	National Chen Kung University, Taiwan
13.45 - 14.00	325	Jenet Guan Chin	Factors Associated with Quality of Life among Children and Adolescents with B-Thalassemia Major in Sabah, Malaysia	Hospital Queen Elizabeth II, Malaysia

14.00 - 14.15	319	Marthalena Simamora	Identification of Eating Culture and Mother's Knowledge During Pregnancy on Stunting in Children: A Mixed Method Study	Universitas Sari Mutiara, Indonesia
14.15 - 14.30	379	Rifa Yanti	Optimizing Oxygen Saturation and Pulse Rate in Premature Infants: the Role of Nesting and Prone Positioning	Nursing Program, Faculty of Health, Al Insyirah Institute of Health and Technology
14.30 - 14.45	387	Allenidekania	Factors Associated with the Occurrence of Constipation in Paediatric Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy	Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
14.45 - 15.00	82	Yu-Ching Lin	Exploring the Home Birth Experiences among Taiwanese Women During the pandemic.	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
15.00 - 15.15	385	Titin Ungsianik	Mother-Adolescent Communication is Correlated with Teenagers' Menstrual Hygiene Behavior	Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Day

: Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)

Name of Parallel session

: PARALLEL SESSION II - OFFLINE

Location

: Room 2 (BALLROOM PRIME 2-3)

Time

: 13.30 – 15.15 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIA TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.30 - 13.45	80	Meng-Jen Huang	Exploration of Factors Related to Quality of Life in Patients with Traumatic Fractures	Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
13.45 - 14.00	155	Yi-Chen Lu	Massage Therapy for Restless Legs Syndrome in Hemodialysis Patients: Meta-Analysis	Wan Fang Hospital, Taiwan
14.00 - 14.15	230	Hsin-Ya Peng	Nursing Experience in Home Care for an Adolescent with Severe Burns during the Post-acute Phase	Catholic Mercy Hospital, Taiwan
14.15 - 14.30	260	Hsu, Yu-Yun	Constructing Competencies of Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Concept of Environment: An Action Research Project	National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
14.30 - 14.45	275	Sung-Yun Chen	Effectiveness of Tablet Computer Games for Older Adults and Caregivers with Dementia	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

14.45 - 15.00	81	Yao, Ya-Hsin	Investigating the Correlation between Medical Device use and Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries in Critically Ill Patients	China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
15.00 - 15.15	381	Yuanita Panma	Prevalence and Factor Associated With Pruritus in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients: A Systematic Literature Review	Nursing Academy of Pasar Rebo, Indonesia

Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION II - OFFLINE
Location : Room 3 (MERERE MEETING ROOM)
Time : 13.30-15.15 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.30-13.45	372	Sephia Salsabila	Suicide Risk Among College Students: An Observational Study	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia
13.45-14.00	374	Ninik Yunitri	Prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among Natural Disasters Survivors: A Meta-Analysis	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia
14.00-14.15	57	Shiou Rung Lin	The effects of dignity group therapy on perceived dignity in chronic Schizophrenia	National Yang Ming Chiao Yung University, Taiwan
14.15-14.30	147	Tien-Yi Tsao	Suicide Risk Associated with Psychological Distress Factors among Nursing Students in Taiwan	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
14.30-14.45	366	Iyus Yosef	A Scoping Review of Digital-Based Intervention For Reducing Risk of Suicide Among Adults	University Padjadjaran, Indonesia
14.45-15.00	318	Indriana Rakhmawati	The Effect of Social Support and Resilience on Depression Level of the Elderly at Elderly Orphanage	Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta 3, Indonesia
15.00-15.15				

Day : Day 2 (22nd AUGUST 2024)
Name of Parallel session : PARALLEL SESSION II - OFFLINE
Location : Room 4 (MALIMBU MEETING ROOM)
Time : 13.30 - 15.15 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (GMT+8)	ID PAPER	PRESENTER	TITLE	INSTITUTION
13.30-13.45	392	Budiman	Risk Factors: Physical Activity and Stress Level to Sleep Quality (Case Study on Adolescents in High School X)	DPW PPNI Jawa Barat-DPP PPNI

13.45-14.00	353	Veronica Paula	Correlation of Stress Coping with Mental Health in First Years Nursing Students	Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia
14.00-14.15				
14.15-14.30	324	Iradewi	Self-Management on The Incidence of Gastritis In Nursing Students At One Of The Universities In Tangerang	University Pelita Harapan Indonesia, Indonesia
14.30-14.45	68	Yun-Yu Yang	Using Compound Essential Oil for Skin Integrity of Nurses in Emergency Room	MacKay Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
14.45-15.00				
15.00-15.15				

SCHEDULE FOR POSTER PRESENTATION - OFFLINE

Day : Day 1 and 2 (21st and 22nd AUGUST 2024)
Location : BALLROOM PRIME 1-3
Time : 08.30 – 16.00 CENTRAL INDONESIAN TIME (WITA)

Nu	ID PAPER	TEAM	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	4	Aya Terai	Family decision-making when a home care patient who does not wish to be resuscitated suddenly changes	Kouseiren Takaoka Hospital, Japan
2	6	Hui-Man Huang	Effectiveness of augmented reality in enhancing nursing care competencies among students: A quasi-experimental study	Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
3	21	Yi-Ting Wei	Can Art Therapy Reduce Depression Levels in Breast Cancer Patients? Evidence Base Review	Tungs' Taichung MetroHarbor Hospital, Taiwan
4	26	Kuei-Ying Wang, Yohana Yobelina, Yen-Kai Chen	Factors Influencing Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in a Taiwanese Cardiac ICU	Chang Jung Christian University Taiwan
5	27	Kuei-Ying Wang, Yohana Yobelina	The Mediation Role of Leader-Member Exchange of Paternalistic Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior Among Nurses	Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan
6	28	Hung Chao Chia, Chen Chen Ju	Exploring the Nursing Students Learning Experiences of Kolb's Theory on Human Development Course through University Social Responsibility	Yuanpei University of Medical Technology, Taiwan
7	34	Mei-Ling Lin	Patients and families as teachers: The effect assessment of cooperative learning models for caring and communication course	HungKuang University, Taiwan
8	35	Yu-Hua Lin, Tzu-Chi YEH, Chung-Fang LI, Tzu-Yu Tseng	Comparing the effectiveness of Intermittent Nasogastric Feeding and Bolus Nasogastric Feeding on Gastric Emptying in Intensive Care Unit Patients	Fooyin University, Taiwan
9	36	Tzu-Yu Tseng, Yu-Hua Lin	The Psychometrics Test of Chinese Version of Post-Intensive Care Syndrome Scale	Fooyin University, Taiwan
10	37	Kuo Ya-Wen, Yang Ya-Chu	Exploring Rural Elderly's Needs, Attitude, and Acceptance of Social Care Robots	Chang Gung University of Science and Technology
11	38	Sung-Yun Chen, Shu-Ping Huang, Shu-Nuen Chen, Shu-Fang Chang	Effectiveness of Day Care Services for Older Dementia Adult and Caregiver Stress	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
12	43	Hui-Man Huang	Performance of ChatGPT on the Pediatric Nursing Scenarios Compared to Student	Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

13	51	Su-Jung Liao, Tse-Tung Liu	Exploration of Factors Influencing Knowledge and Willingness to Sign Advance Care Planning among Community Residents	Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
14	58	Pao-Yu Wang, Mei-Hsiang Lin, Yu-Chi Kuo	Exploring Stroke Knowledge and Pre-hospital Emergency Medical Service Behavioral Intention Among Emergency Medical Technicians.	MacKay Junior College of Medicine, Nursing, and Management, Taiwan
15	60	Huei-Min Chen, Wen-Chun Chen	Exploring the correlation between stroke patients' uncertainty about disease and depression	Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
16	62	Hsu-Min Chien, Pei-Lin Shang, Yun-Chen Chang, Hsiao-Lan Hsu, Chi-Feng Cheng	Application Quality Control Circle to reduce the waiting time of outpatient chemotherapy	Taipei City Hospital, Taiwan
17	73	Shu-Chin Hu, Pin-Yu Kuo	Igniting the Spark of Learning: The Application of Game-Based Learning in Innovative Teaching	Mennonite Christian Hospital, Taiwan
18	75	Takahiro Terai, Junko Wakase, Sonomi Takagi, Yoshiko Matsumoto	Adaptation of The Psychometric Inventory of Childrearing Difficulties (PICD) in Pregnant Women	Toyama Prefectural University, Japan
19	77	Hu-Ting, Lin	Explore Predictors for Adverse Events Following Physical Restraint in Internal Medicine Ward Patients	Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
20	78	Hirosi Sugimoto, Shigefumi Murakami	Enhancing Community: The Role of Clinics in Community Development and Psychiatric Care	Niigata University of Health and Welfare, Japan
21	79	Chin-Shu Wang	Self-perceived health status and health behaviors among junior nursing college students	Mackay Junior College of Medicine, Taiwan
22	92	Ching-Ya Huang, Ching-Ching Su, Fen-Che Kuan	Factors Associated with Chemotherapy-Induced Taste Alterations, Xerostomia, Quality of Life Among Older Cancer Patients in Taiwan	Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
23	96	Ya-Lin Fu, Chiu-Mieh Huang, Yun-Hsuan Lin	Evaluating the effectiveness of empathy training in simulation courses in nursing education	MacKay Junior College of Medicine, Nursing, and Management, Taiwan
24	97	Ching-Miao Yang, Chen-Yuan Hsu, Hung-Ping Lin, Kao-Yu Tung	Granisetron and Palonosetron for postoperative nausea and vomiting after gynecological surgery	Changhua Christian Hospital, Taiwan
25	102	Yu-Hui Gao	Effectiveness of Manual Therapy for Cancer Patients To Relieve Chronic Pain of Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	Changhua Christian Hospital, Taiwan
26	103	Yu-Hui Gao	Immunotherapy-Induced Severe Pneumonitis in Patient with Head and Neck Cancer: A Case Report	Changhua Christian Hospital, Taiwan
27	104	Kao Y, Pan J, Lan H, Chen Y, Chen Y, Lee J, Lin S	Nutritional Care Strategies and Improvement Project for Newly Diagnosed Cancer Patients	Mennonite Christian Hospital, Taiwan
28	112	Yen-Hui Wang, Hui-Lin Sun, Chia-	An Exploration of Nursing Students' Adaptation to Clinical Practice and Related Factors	MacKay Junior College of Medicine,

		Ling Yang, Tien-Hui Luo, Pao-Yu Wang		Nursing, and Management, Taiwan
29	114	Salida Johari, Wail Muin Ismail	The application of Peplau's theory approach to improve interpersonal relationship and communication skills between the nursing students' and the patients' (a concept paper)	KPJ Healthcare University, Malaysia
30	125	Huei-Wen Lin, Jheng-Ling Li, Hui-Fan Hsieh, Nien-Chiu Liao, Kuan-Yu Chu	Implementation and Evaluation of an Integrated Information Platform on Efficiency and Satisfaction in Home Hospice Care	Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
31	128	Fang Ru Yueh, Miaofen Yen	The Development of Frailty Intervention among Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease	National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
32	132	Hsuan Ju Chen	Efficacy Of Arm Exercise Training On Arteriovenous Fistula Maturation – A Systematic Review	National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
33	153	Yi-Ting, Hsueh, Hui-Ching, Pan, Fu-Hsun, Chan	The Effects Of Music Therapy Improve Anxiety And Depression In Hemodialysis Patients: System Review And Meta Analysis	Wan Fang Hospital, Taiwan
34	159	Wan-Yu Huang, Chung-Chi Lin	Nursing Experience Of Using Motivational Interviewing With A Patient Facing First Hemodialysis.	Cathay General Hospital, Taiwan
35	172	Yi-Lun Lee, Ying-Shan Chen	Effectiveness of Chatbot in Critical Care Nursing	MacKay memorial hospital, Taiwan
36	179	Yen-Chen HSU, TSAI Wan-Ru, LIN Ya-Chen, LIN Ti-Fen, I-Chen Chu	Reduce The Rate Of Intravenous Catheter Bloodstream Infection In Medical Wards	Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch, Taiwan
37	181	Su-Er Guo	Effectiveness Of Health-Oriented Interventions And Health Promotion Among Individuals At High Risk Of Lung Cancer	Chang Gung University of Science and Technology (CGUST), Taiwan
38	189	Hui-Lin Sun, Min-Wei Chiou	The Impact of Using a Digital Platform on Nursing Students' Learning Motivation and English-Speaking Proficiency in Medical Terminology Courses	MacKay Junior College of Medicine, Nursing, and Management, Taiwan
39	190	Tao Hsuanyu	The Influence of Music Therapy On Preoperative Anxiety Of The Surgical Patients	Da Chien Health Medical System, Taiwan
40	191	Hsuan-Yu Tao, Jui-Chen Wu	Improve The Integrity Of Wound Dressing Changes For New Nursing Staff	Da Chien Health Medical System, Taiwan, R.O.C.
41	192	Chia-Yu Chang, Tzy-Yu Yao	Effectiveness of Olive Oil in Preventing Pressure Injuries in ICU Patients	Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
42	193	Nai-Yuan Chang, Tzy-Yu Yao	Determinants of Patient Preferences and Engagement in ICU Shared Decision-Making	Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
43	194	Xin Chen, Shu-Ping Huang, Sung-Yun Chen, Shu-Nuen Chen	Constructing an Interdisciplinary Team Model for Nutritional Care for Older Adults with Dementia in Nursing Home Attached to A Regional Hospital in Northern Taiwan	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
44	199	Pei-Ting Chang	The Effectiveness of Nasogastric Tube Care Education Programs in the Neurosurgery Ward	National Cheng Kung University Hospital, Taiwan

45	200	Tien-Hui Luo	Exploring The Influence Of Service Learning On Patients With Chronic Schizophrenia	MacKay Junior College of Medicine, Nursing, and Management, Taiwan
46	210	Hsiu-Chen Yeh, I-Ling Huang, Jin-Biau Li	Illness Trajectory Management Of Patients With Heart Failure During Discharge Transition	Cardinal Tien College of Healthcare and Management, Taiwan
47	217	Yi-Hua Lin, Wun-Wun Jhang	Garden of Forgetfulness Bereaved Care	National Taiwan University Hsinchu Hospital, Taiwan
48	223	Chin-Yen Liu, Ya-Ching Lin	Healing Art Gallery	NTU Hsin-Chu Hospital, Taiwan
49	226	Shu-Fang Su, Chiu-Lin Wang, Shu-Yuan Lin	Predictors of Genitourinary Syndrome of Menopause in Middle-Aged and Older Menopausal Women	Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
50	229	Wan-Hui Hsu, Ya-Cing Lin	Enhancing the Effect of Hospice Combined Care Intervention in Non-cancer Terminally-Ill Elderly Patients	NTU Hsin-Chu Hospital, Taiwan
51	231	Ramadhaniyati, Ruka Saito, Akiko Tsuda	Exploring mothers' experiences in accessing primary health service facilities in Indonesia	Kanazawa University, Japan
52	233	Po-Jen, Lu, Mei-Yen, Chen	Explore the Association Between Physiological Markers and Patients with Unhealthy Habits in the Coronary Intensive Care Unit	Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan
53	250	Ching-Yi, Wang, Chiu-Hsiang, Lee	The Effect Of Soft Silicone Foam Dressing To Reduce Intraoperative Pressure Injury	Tungs' Taichung Metroharbor Hospital, Taiwan
54	252	Kumiko Nishioka, Natsumi Morita, Michie Hirano, Megumi Shibata	A Qualitative Study on Certified Dialysis Nurses' Practices in Caring for Empowerment of Patients in the Conservative Stage of Chronic Kidney Disease	Kanto gakuin University, Japan
55	253	Kumiko Nishioka, Megumi Shibata, Kayo Nomura	Literature Review on Outcome Measures from Empowerment Interventions: Toward Interventions for People with Chronic Kidney Disease	Kanto gakuin University, Japan
56	255	Pao-Yu Lin	The Impact of Part-time Job on The Learning Effectiveness and Interpersonal Relationships of Nursing Students	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
57	261	Hsu, Chia-Fang, Hsu Yu-Yun	Physical Performance and Skeletal Muscle Health in Pre-chemotherapy Predict Symptom Distress after Chemotherapy in Women with Gynecological Cancer	National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
58	262	Yokoyama Tomoko, Oizumi Ryosuke, Aoyama Michiyo, Umekawa Nana	Effects Of Bed-Making Nursing Skills Videos On Fluency And Practice Outcomes	Shijonawate Gakuen University, Japan
59	263	Mariko Oshiro, Midori Kamizato	Current State Of Nursing Support And Future Suggestions For Breast Cancer Patients Living On Remote	Okinawa Prefectural College of Nursing, Japan

			Islands With Scarce Medical Resources	
60	264	Wen-Ling Chen, Shu-Ching Chen	Factors associated with suicidal ideation in oral cancer patients	Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
61	267	Ayu Asmita, Tantut Susanto, Hanny Rasni	Diet and medication adherence in hypertension: a cross-sectional study in Jember, Indonesia	Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia
62	269	Fitri Alifiani, Tantut Susanto, Latifa Aini Susumaningrum	Payment source and family involvement in family planning program: a cross-sectional study in Jember, Indonesia	Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia
63	276	Ya-Ching Wang, Hsu-Hui Wu	The Effects of Implementation Cross-team Cooperation Increased Medical Patients Community Transfer Success Rate	Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
64	278	Yu-Wen, Chang; Mei-Chun, Liu	Sleep Quality and Associated Factors Among Pregnant Women in Different Trimesters.	Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
65	279	Sayuti, Ining Suprihatini, Maftuhah, Eni Nuraini Agustini	A Descriptive Study of Nursing Six-Dimensions Performance in Hospital	RSUD Balaraja, Indonesia
66	281	Mayumi Sato, Ruka Saito, Tantut Susanto, Syahrul Syahrul, Andi Muhammad Fiqri Muslih Djaya, Fithria, Fithria, Hiroshi Sugimoto	Adenosine Triphosphate Wipe Tests and Handwash Checks among Nursing Students in Indonesia	Niigata University of Health and Welfare, Japan
67	287	Ruka Saito, Akiko Tsuda, Syahrul Syahrul, Tantut Susanto	Perceptions Of Schoolchildren's Health Education Among Puskesmas Nurses: Qualitative Study In Indonesia	Kanazawa University, Japan
68	290	Miho Matsui	Educational Needs Regarding Palliative Care for Heart Failure among Cardiovascular Nurses	National Defense Medical College, Japan
69	294	Miho Matsui	Effectiveness of Palliative Care Seminar Regarding Heart Failure for Cardiovascular Nurses	National Defense Medical College, Japan
70	297	Lilis Lestari, Ruka Saito, Akiko Tsuda	Support Needs Among Parents Of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders In Indonesia	Kanazawa University, Japan
71	300	Nugroho Lazuardi, Warsono, Fitri Hanifah	Adaptive Clothing in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis	Muhammadiah University of Semarang
72	303	I-Ling Huang, Jin-Biau Li	A Qualitative Study On Internet Addiction Among Nursing Junior College Students	Cardinal Tien College of Healthcare and Management, Taiwan
73	327	Wen-Lan Tu, Hui-ching Cheng	A Study On Nursing Junior College Students' Dropout Factors In Taiwan	Cardinal Tien Junior College of Healthcare and Management, Taiwan

74	330	Waras Budi Utomo, Ining Suprihatini , Sayuti, Eni Nuraini Agustini	The Prevalence of Dyslipidemia in Diabetic Miletus and Hypertension Patients in Tangerang Regency	Puskesmas Sukamulya (DPW Banten), Indonesia
75	341	Nagisa Yasui , Tae Kawahara, Hiroko Mine, Chisato Kimura, Yuko Honma, Akemi Tsumura, Akemi Yamazaki	Comprehensive Family Conference with Participation of Parties and the Path to Introducing Advance Care Planning	Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan
76	343	Yukako Kawahara , Noriko Igarashi, Shuichi Miyamoto, Masaaki Matsushima, Satoshi Asakura	Consideration Of Vaccine Hesitancy Among University Students In Japan	Hokkaido University Health Care Center, Japan
77	371	Pao-Yu Lin	The impact of part-time jobs on learning effectiveness and interpersonal relationships of nursing students during the semester	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, Taiwan
78	373	Yoshiko Kubo , Shinsuke Shimizu, Chieko Mori	Aspects of Collaboration between Occupational Health Nurses and Human Resource Management Staff in Mental Health Measures	Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan
79	391	Yanti Apriyanti , Achir Yani S Hamid, Imam Makhrus	The Effect of Adolescent Therapeutic Group Therapy and Guided <i>Imagery Stress Management</i> on The Level Of Stress and Coping In Adolescents With Thalassaemia	Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health, Bandung, Indonesia
80	394	Dodi Wijaya , Kholid Rosyidi M Nur, Anisah Ardiana, Yulia Kurniawati, Lantin Sulistyorini, Ica Emilia	Analysis of Nurses Training Needs Based on Training Needs Assessment at Jember District Hospitals	Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember
81	395	Suciati, Nurika Asmaningrum^{2*} , Suhari, Iis Rahmawati, Khoiron	Patient Safety Culture Across Five Hospital's Departments: A Single Center Comparative Study	Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, Indonesia
82	396	Dhaffa Abhyasa Baskara, Rondhianto , Kushariyadi, Muhamad Zulfatul A'la	The Effect of FCEM Intervention on Family Caregiver Coping in the Management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus	Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Jember, East Java, Indonesia

SCHEDULE FOR POSTER PRESENTATION - ONLINE

Day

: Day 1 and 2 (21st and 22nd AUGUST 2024)

Poster presentation – online will be displayed as video of poster compilation that could be seen by participants offline and online during break and lunch time.

Nu	ID PAPER	TEAM	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	1	Rie Kudoh , Taiga Shibayama	Impact of an Educational Program on Nurses to Enable Diabetes Oral Assessment	Institute of Medicine, University of Tsukuba, Japan
2	2	Chen, Yi-Jen	The Role of Aseptic Treatment Towels in Postoperative Wound Care following Lumbar Spine Surgery and Their Importance in Infection Prevention	Tungs' Taichung MetroHarbor Hospital Nurse / Department of Nursing, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan
3	15	Shu-Hua Chien , Chia-Hui Lin	Disability Prevention Program Improves Frailty, Muscle Strength and Health Literacy Efficacy	Saint Paul's Hospital, Taiwan
4	20	Hsiao-Lan Wang , Kuei-Fen Liu	Effects of Early Mobilization on Anxiety and Depression in Stroke Patients	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan; National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
5	23	Jia Yu Li , Ya Ling Chang	Correlations between Gratitude Traits, Meaning of Life and Compassion Fatigue among Nursing Staff	Lotung Poh-Ai Hospital, Taiwan
6	24	Jia Yu Li , Ya Ling Chang	The Application and Reflection of Holistic Health Care in Patients with End-Stage Kidney Disease	Lotung Poh-Ai Hospital, Taiwan
7	25	Chien-Wei Hung , Shu-Ching Chen, Tseng Ya Ting	Related Factors in Symptom Distress, Anxiety, Information Needs, and Self Efficacy to Lymphoma Patients Receiving Immunochemotherapy	Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
8	32	Lai, Tzu-An , Lin, Xiu-Ru, Chen, Hui-Mei, Huang Mei-Ling	Improve the Early Implementation Rate of Getting Out of Bed for Patients with Traumatic Brain Injury	National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch, Taiwan
9	41	Ya Ling Chang , Zhi-Yun Li	Utilizing Diversified Fall Prevention Strategies to Improve Fall Incidence Rates among High-Risk Inpatients	Lotung Poh-Ai Hospital
10	42	Ya Ling Chang , Zhi-Yun Li	The Efficacy of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction in Alleviating Cancer-Related Fatigue in Cancer Patients	Lotung Poh-Ai Hospital
11	47	Lin, Xiu-Ru , Chen, Hui-Mei, Huang Mei-Ling	Nursing Experience in Caring for A Preschool Child with Acute Gastroenteritis	National Taiwan University Hospital Hyunlin Branch

12	53	Chia-Ling Yang, Tzu-Chieh Weng	Using Multidisciplinary Intervention Reduce the Abnormal Rate of Risk Factors in Patients with ACS	Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
13	54	Tian-Shan Chu, Shu-Liu Guo	Effectiveness of Nurse Training in Performing Port-A Catheter Injections	Taipei Medical University Taiwan
14	61	Hui-Chun, Yang, Ying-Fan, CHU, Chia-Wen, Chen	Applying Multimedia to Improve the Implementation Rate of Pulmonary Rehabilitation Exercises for Ventilator Patients in Medical Intensive Care Units	En Chu Kong Hospital, Taiwan
15	63	Ching-Fen Liu, Ling-Chun Chiang	Relationship Between Social Support and Uncertainty Among Recurrent Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients	Show-Chwan Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
16	65	Zhang, Fen	"Low Self-Esteem in Children Concept" Report Outline	Taiwan
17	67	Chinatsu Nishida	Insights Regarding to Parent of Children with Developmental Disabilities through Narrative Interviews	Aino University, Japan
18	70	Shu-Nuen Chen, Yi-Ling Yeh, Meng-Ling Chang, Li-Hua Hsieh, Mei-Chen Chien, Hsiao-Ling Huang, Sung-Yun Chen	Using Modified Knowledge Management Process Model to Integrate Nursing Teaching and Research Data – An empirical study of a regional hospital in northern Taiwan	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
19	71	Wenxin Wu, Xinyuan Xie, Ya Su	Effect of Interventions on Oral Frailty in Older Adults: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Nursing, Shanghai, China
20	72	Li-Chun Chen, Miao-Yen Chen	Effects of Multicomponent Exercise Intervention on Frailty Indicators and Physical Fitness among Community Elders	Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan
21	74	Mei-Jung Chen, Tso-kuang Wu	The Relationship between the Support and the Role Pressures of Nurse Managers	Tri-Service General Hospital Songshan Branch, Taiwan
22	85	Ying-Chun Liu, Fen-Ping Hsu, Meng-Jung Chuang, Shu-Feng Hung	Effectiveness of Reducing Unexpected Nasogastric Tube Dislodgement in the Neurosurgery Ward	National Cheng Kung University Hospital, Taiwan
23	88	Ayami KUME, Momoko KAYABA, Kyoichi GOTO	Literature Review of Nursing Students' Sleep during Clinical Training	Toho University, Japan
24	89	Shu-Chen Chen, Pei-Hsun Tsai	Preliminary Exploration of Stress Recovery among Nurses in Taiwan's Deluxe Wards	Tungs' Taichung Metro Harbor Hospital, Taiwan
25	90	Hong Zhen Chen, Hui-Lin Lin	Improvement Project to Reduce Waiting Times for Urology Outpatient Surgery Patients.	National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
26	91	Hong Zhen Chen, Hui-Lin Lin	The Impact of Multifaceted Strategy Interventions on Urological Surgical Instrument Management	National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
27	101	Pei-Hsun Tsai, Shu-Chen Chen	An Initial Exploration of Work Stress Among VIP Ward Nursing Staff	Tungs' Taichung MetroHarbor Hospital, Taiwan
28	113	Shen-Yu Hua, Liao-Hui Chen, Li-Wan Ling, Huang-Hui Min, -Chung-Ying Chu	Can Periodontal Care Improve Acute Exacerbations in Patients with COPD:A Systematic Review	Chiayi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan

29	116	Hsiao Feng Chen, Mei Hui Wang, Li Chi Huang	Exercise Strategies Used to Improve Muscle Strength And HbA1c in Diabetes	Hsinchu Cathay General Hospital, Taiwan
30	117	Lee, Hsiao-Wen	Effectiveness of Pediatric Post-Acute Care (Ped-PAC, PPAC) in Improving Pediatric Care: An Empirical Study	Ministry Of Health And Welfare Tainan Hospital Tainan City, Taiwan
31	119	Chin-Hsiu Wang, Mei-Ling Lin, Chun-Yuan Lin	Effects of Psyllium on Constipation in Schizophrenia: A Randomized Controlled Crossover Trial	Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan
32	122	Guan Ru Chen, Shih-Fang Yang, Fan-Hsuan Yang	A preliminary Study on the Effectiveness of Preventing Puncture Injuries of New nurses in the Operating Room	Yangming Hospital, Taipei United Hospital, Taiwan
33	123	Me Li Chien , Shu Hui Lin	Applying Serious Game Teaching to Improve the Learning Effectiveness of Clinical Nurses on High-Alert Drugs	Wan Fang Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
34	126	Zheng Ho-Ling, Yang Chiung-Ying, Chiu Ching-Wen, Chan Chia-Jung	Holistic Health Care to using Duffy Quality-Caring Model and AI Medical - taking surgical case as an example	Taipei Medical University Hospital Nursing, Taiwan
35	129	Yi-Shan CHEN, Chiao-Chi Yang	Using Flipped Teaching to Improve The Learning Effect of Catheter Care	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
36	130	Chiao-Chi Yang, Shiou-Li Chen, Zhen-Lin Fu, Hsiao-Ying Lie	The Effectiveness of Using English Translation Cards during the Admission Assessment for Foreign Patients	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
37	135	Yi-Ling, Chen	Subordinate Life - the Process of Changing the Life Trajectory of Young Girls After Pregnancy - A Phenomenological Study of Taiwanese Culture	Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan
38	140	Hui-Fen Hsiang	Utilizing Situational Simulation to Suicide Prevention Teaching in Nursing Education and Training	Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
39	141	Yu-Ying Yang , Mei-Li Chien, Geng-Lin Liou, Shu-Hui Lin	Reduce the Incidence of Falls among Inpatients in Cardiac Wards	Wan Fang Hospital & Taipei Medical University
40	146	Chang Sin-Sin, Chen Shu-Chen, Hsieh Li-Hua, Chien Mei-Chen, Huang Li-Ching	A Preliminary Study on the Effectiveness of Changing the Process of Dialysis Solution on the Satisfaction of Hemodialysis Nurses	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
41	149	Wei Chun Liao , Miao Yen Chen	Effectiveness of Electronic Multimedia Education Model on Life Quality, Psychological Adjustment and Depression in Patients with CIED	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
42	151	Li-Chiu Chen	Enhancing Holistic Care in Pediatric Practicums with Figure Drawing	Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan
43	152	Hui-Ching Cheng	Utilization Grip Device to Reduce Puncture Failure Rate in Newly Arteriovenous Fistulas	Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
44	156	Chia-Ling Liu, Su-Er Guo ,	Auricular Acupressure in Alleviating Xerostomia Symptoms among	Chang Gung University of

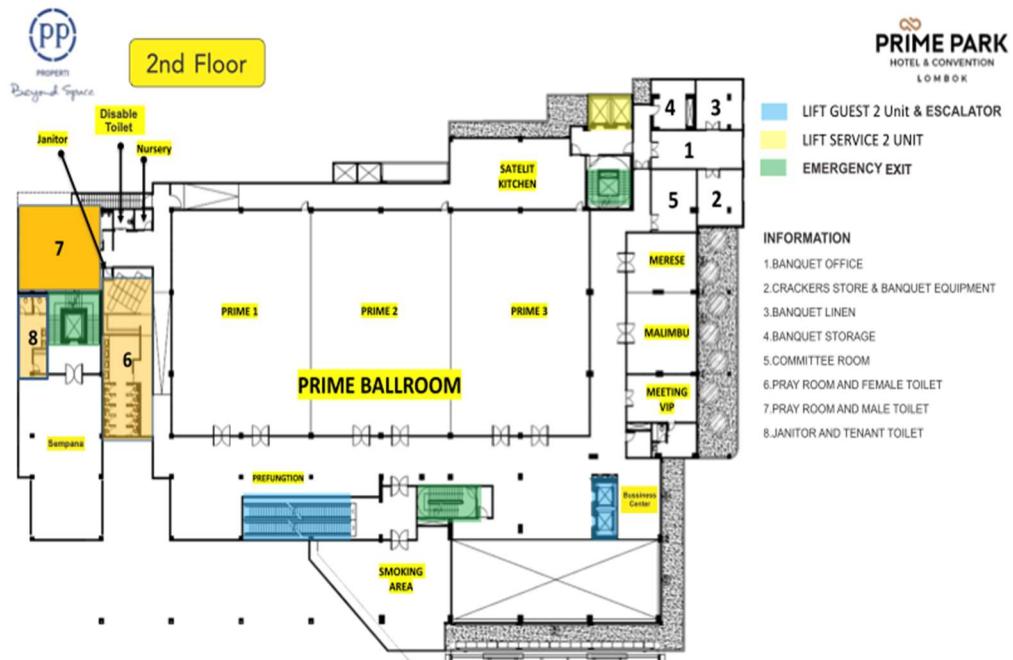
		Yu-Hsuan Chang	Hemodialysis Patients : A Systematic Review	Science and Technology (CGUST), Taiwan
45	160	Chen Mei-Yu , Huang Qun-ya	Education on the Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome among Betel Nut Chewers	New Taipei Municipal TuCheng Hospital, Taiwan
46	162	Ya-Fen Chan , Ning-Chi Wang, Wei-Fen Ma, Li-Chi Chiang	Mental Adjustment and Psychosocial Factors of Patients Living with HIV—Structural Equation Model Testing	Tri-Service General Hospital
47	165	Yu-Shiu Liu	Chat GPT's Performance in the Nurse Practitioner Certification Exam in Taiwan: A Descriptive Study	Department of Nursing, Mackay Medical College, Taiwan
48	166	Mei Hua Sung	Oral Medications or Long-Acting Injections: Which is the Better Choice?	Taipei Medical University-Shuang Ho Hospital, Taiwan
49	167	Momoko Kayaba , Miyako Ishidate, Yoko Kajihara, Taeko Sasai-Sakuma	Sleep Patterns and Sleep-Related Symptoms Following the Return to on-Campus Classes after COVID19 Pandemic among Nursing Students	University of Tsukuba, Japan
50	168	Hsiu-Yuan Huang, Hsin-Ru Lin, Huei-Ming Shin , Li-Ching Huang	Blended Teaching to Improve the Success of Intravenous Injection by NPGY Students	Taipei City Hospital Yangming Campus, Taiwan
51	169	Cheng-cheng Huang, Meng-ting Tsai, Huei-Ming Shin , Li-ching Huang	Effectiveness of Using Multiple Strategies in Preparing ERCP Procedures in NPGY Trainees	Taipei City Hospital Yangming Campus, Taiwan
52	171	Wan-Jhen Lin , Yu-Wen Lin, Yan-Chu Huang, Sung-Yun Chen, Shuo-Syu Sun	Effect of Constructing a Person-centered Interdisciplinary Collaboration Chemotherapy Day Care Treatment Procedure	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
53	174	Chiu-Ping Chiung	Enhancing Hemodialysis Nurses' Competence in Vascular Access Care through Multimodal Teaching	Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
54	176	Fang Song , Hisae Nakatani, Shintaro Hirata	Factors that Enhance Nursing Care for Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients Treated with Bdmards	Hirosshima University, Japan
55	182	Pei-Ling Tang , Fan-Hao Chou, Tzu-Cheng Pan	Strategies for Digital Tools to Support Teaching: A Course of Nursing Quality Management	Fooyin University, Taiwan
56	183	Pei-Ling Tang , Fan-Hao Chou, Tzu-Cheng Pan	Covid-19 Prognosis in Obese Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	Fooyin University, Taiwan
57	185	Chien-Wei Liu , Tzu-Ling Lin, Shin-Yi Huang, Wan-Ping Yang	Incivility: A Qualitative Study of the Experiences and Coping Strategies of Nursing Students in a Regional Teaching Hospital in South Taiwan.	E-DA Hospital and Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan
58	187	Hsiao-Chen Ting , Ya-Jing Huang, Hsiao-Ling Huang, Mei-Ling Lin, Shu-Nuan Chen	Use of Game-based Teaching to Improve Hand-washing Compliance Rate of Nursing Personnel	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
59	188	Yu-Li Chen, Ya-Hui Ho, Hsiao-Chen Ting , Hsiao-Ling	Use of ECRS Method to Improve the Admission Process of Pediatric Respiratory Care Wards	Taipei City Hospital

		Huang, Mei-Ling Lin, Shu-Nuen Chen		YangMing Branch, Taiwan
60	198	Jin-Jen Wu , Ya-Tin Chang, Tung-En Chang, Min-Chi Tu, Li-Ching Huang	The effectiveness of using lean management to simplify the work process of nursing staff	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
61	201	Chiamin Yu , Chunchen Hsu, Chunmei Hou, LiChing Huang	Using multimedia strategies, such as Environment Introduction QR Code to simplify workload of nursing staff	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
62	202	Ting Yun Lu, Wen Hsuan Su , Hong An Chen, Mei Ling Lin	Effect of Using an Online Information Management System to Construct the Visitor Check-in Procedure for a Regional Hospital in Northern Taiwan	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
63	204	YanRou Peng, Wen Hsuan Su , Jia Zhen Ho, MeiLing Lin	Effectiveness of Tracheostomy Care Skills for New Nursing Staff by Using Multimedia Instruction Model	Taipei City Hospital YangMing Branch, Taiwan
64	207	Chen Yu Chen , Yu Chen Lin, Jou An Ting, Hong Jui Kuo, Shu Chun Tsai	Using An Ebook To Enhance Fall Risk Awareness For Caregivers And Patients	Wan Fang Hospital, Taiwan
65	213	Liao-Hui Chen , Su-Er Guo	Air Pollution Knowledge, App Use, and Health-Protective Behavior Protocol in Healthcare Professionals	Chiayi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital
66	214	Hua-Miao Lian , Chien-Wei Liu, Lei- Yu Chang, Chien- Hui Lin	Investigating the Impact of Neutropenic Diet on Infection Rates in Neutropenia patient	E-DA Hospital, Taiwan
67	215a	Hua-Miao Lian , Ching-Hui Huang, Ya-ping Lee, Yu- Ting Shiao	Case Report of a 74-Year-Old Female Presenting with Dyspnea	E-DA Hospital, Taiwan
68	215b	Chia-Ling Yang , Hsin-Tzu Sophie Lee, Xuan Liu	Effectiveness of Integration of Clinical Case Scenario-Based and Multimedia Teaching into the End- of-Life Care Curriculum for Undergraduate Nursing Student	MacKay Junior College of Medicine, Nursing, and Management, Taiwan
69	221	Chiamin Yu , Chunchen Hsu, Chunmei Hou, LiChing Huang	Using Multimedia Strategies, such as Environment Introduction QR Code to Simplify Workload of Nursing Staff	Taiwan
70	224	Lin, Yin chen , Yang, Shiao Yi	Reduce the Incidence of Falls in Orthopedic Wards	Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, Taiwan
71	236	P.H. Wu , Y.C. Chen, C.H. Chu	Project for Improving Equipment Stocktake Efficiency Through Paperless Solutions	National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan
72	237	Hwei-wen Huang , Yu-tzu Chang, Shu- yin Huang	Using Behavior Change Strategies to Improve Self-Cleaning Completion Rates among Patients in Psychiatric Acute Wards	Cathay General Hospital, Taiwan
73	238	Jia-Yin Syu , Esther Ching-Lan Lin	Family-Based Interventions for Patients with Mood Disorders and their Families in Asia: A Scoping Review	National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

74	240	Weng Li	Effectiveness of Self-Administered Moxibustion for Sleep Quality: A Literature Review	Hiroshima Bunka Gakuen University, Japan
75	246	Chao-Yin Li	The Relationship between Social Support and Depression among Indigenous Older Adults	Fooyin University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
76	247	LI, JUN-YI, Li, June-Yi, Li, Chao-Yin	Illuminated Urinal for End-of-Life Patients: Enhancing Care and Safety	Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan
77	256	Jong-Ni Lin	Development and Psychometric Evaluation of the Bee Scale for Assessing Elderly Bullying	Da-Yeh University, Taiwan
78	257	Jong-Ni Lin	Caregivers' Strategies in Managing Hoarding Scenarios in Older Adults with Dementia	Da-Yeh University, Taiwan
79	258	Wan-Ting Huang , Jiang-Bing Fang, Chao-Kai Chang	Care Needs and Quality of Life in Glaucoma Patients: A Systematic Review	Da-Yeh University, Taiwan
80	259	Pingping Zhang	The Role of Nurses in Home Visits to Families Caring for Elderly	Toyama Prefectural University, Japan
81	266	Ming Shin Tsai , Wei-Ting Yu, Chun Yu Chen, Shu Chun Tsai.	Scenario Simulation Training Enhances External Ventricular Drain (EVD) Care	Wan Fang Hospital, Taipei Medical University
82	270	Ming Shin Tsai , Wei-Ting Yu, Chun Yu Chen, Shu Chun Tsai	Scenario Simulation Training Enhances External Ventricular Drain (EVD) Care	Wan Fang Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
83	271	Yueh Hua Ma , Wen Yu-Yi, Ti-Fen Lin, I-Chen Chu	Improve Communication Skills of New Nursing Staff	Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch, Taiwan
84	283	Yui Shiroshita , Tetsuo Naramura, Mio Ozawa, Tomoko Sakaida, Yukari Immamura, Tetsuya Yoneda, Ikuko Sobue	Very Preterm Neonates' Development Under Pain Exposure and COVID-19 Parental Visitation Restrictions	Kumamoto University, Japan
85	284	Asuka Hashino , Hiroshi Nakamura	Observational Study of Breathlessness and Stress in Activities of Daily Living of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients Using an Application	Kumamoto University, Japan
86	286	Shu-Jung, Hu , Jing-Yi Wu, Ching-Yu Yang	Implementing Information-Assisted Approaches to Reduce Outpatient Nurse Errors with Special Medications	National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan
87	296	Rie Kuroda	Examination Of Contamination Status of Toilets in Evacuation Over Time and Antibacterial Effects of Various Disinfectants	Kiryu University Faculty of Health Care, Japan
88	310	Chu-Yi Chen, Jo-Nam Hsiung	Oral Exercise to Improve Nasogastric Tube Removal Rate in Stroke Patients.	Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, Taiwan

89	311	Jo-Nam Hsiung	Gait Training Improves Walking Ability of Elderly Hospitalized Patients.	Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, Taiwan
90	322	Chiu-Ya Huang	A Case Report About An Intensive Care Experience Of Helping A Copd Patient Weaning Ventilator	Kaohsiung Municipal United Hospital, Japan
91	329	Chou, Miao-Chun, Chen, Miao-Chuan, Chou, Chih-Ting	The Effectiveness of Caring for Itchy Skin In Patients With Uremia: A systematic review	New Taipei City Tucheng Hospital, Taiwan
92	351	Akiko Hamahata, Setsumi Kudo, Naomi Takahashi, Masaki Abe	Individualized Nursing Care and Response of Elderly with Dementia : A Literature Review	Osaka Seikei University, Japan
93	354	Miwa Fukuoka	The Reality of Childhood Maltreatment Survivors	Kagoshima Junshin University, Japan
94	356	Shio Tsuda, Hisae Nakatani, Motoko Okamitsu, Ayako Ninomiya	Educational Programs for Working Caregivers of Elderly Parents: A Literature Review	Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan
95	364	Setsumi Kudo, Yoshie Niwa, Akiko Hamahata	Family Caregivers of the Elderly with Dementia Expect Nursing Support for Relationship Adjustment	Osaka Seikei University, Japan
96	376	Hiroyuki Ogihara, Erika Okada, Hiromasa Oku	Nursing Support with Real-Time Two-Screen Projection to Facilitate Social Interaction	Ashikaga University / Gunma University, Japan
97	377	Hirofumi Nakamura, Naoko Watanabe	Review Study on Resilience in Families of Schizophrenic Patients in Japan	Japan
98	380	Ya-Ying Lin, Sung-Yun Chen	Constructing a Training Model for Job Transition of Nurse Practitioners– An Empirical Study of a Regional Hospital in Northern Taiwan	Taipei City Hospital Yangming Branch, Taiwan
99	397	Ati Surya Mediawati, Roufisma Abdi Pratama, Faras Hilmi Surya Dwi Utama, Muhammada Dafa Husniatama	The Influence of Policy on the Actualization of Professional Identity in Disaster Management Communication and Coordination	Universitas Padjajaran, Indonesia
100	138	Yueh Hua Ma, Wen Yu-Yi, Ti-Fen Lin, I-Chen Chu	Improve Communication Skills Of New Nursing Staff	Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch

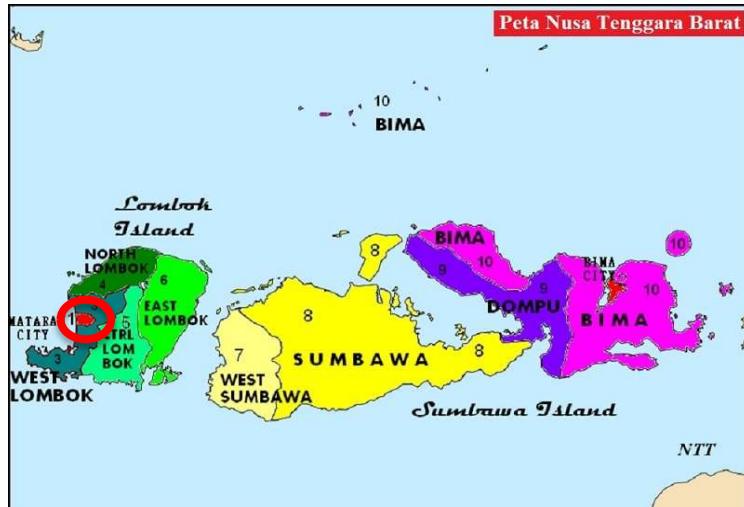
THE CONFERENCE'S LOCATION AT PRIME PARK HOTEL & CONVENTION LOMBOK

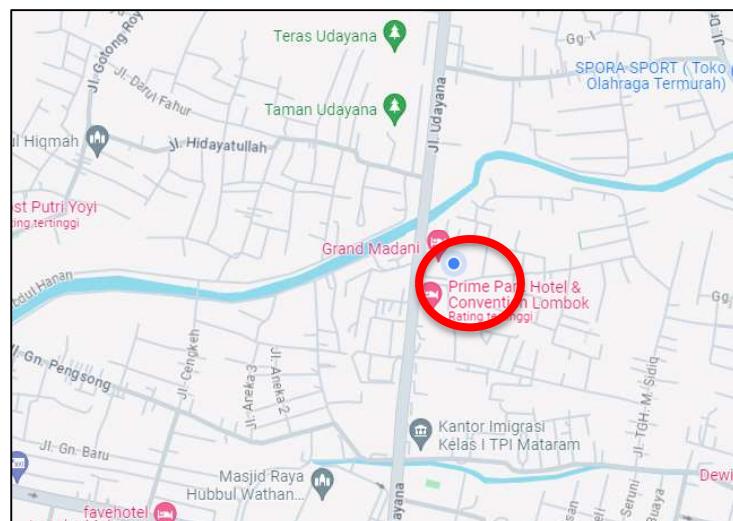


Note:

- Opening ceremony, keynote speech, and main sessions will be held at the Prime Ballroom located at the 2nd Floor.
- There will be 5 rooms used for parallel sessions offline (oral presentation) on Day 1, namely Ballroom Prime 1, Ballroom Prime 2-3, Merese Meeting Room, Malimbu Meeting Room, and Sempana Meeting Room.
- To go the Sempana Room, participants must pass through the escalator and go up to the elevator in the Mezzanine Building.
- There will be 4 rooms used for parallel sessions offline (oral presentation) on Day 2, namely Ballroom Prime 1, Ballroom Prime 2-3, Merese Meeting Room, and Malimbu Meeting Room

MAP OF WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE, INDONESIA AND THE LOCATION OF THE CONFERENCE





CONFERENCE'S MATERIALS

KEYNOTE SPEECH AND MAIN SESSIONS ON DAY 1

“Challenges in the Future of Global Health Issues”



Associate Professor Dr.Tassana Boontong
Chairperson, World Academy of Nursing Science (WANS)

Nurse-midwife is the key health workforce contributing to the quality of health care and achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3, aiming to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages. However, the nurse-midwives' performance could be ineffective due to challenges in the health system, nursing profession, global health issues, and social determinants.

Global health deals with health issues and determinants that affect multiple countries crossing borders. Global health is an area for study and practice that prioritizes improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide. Experts from the Institute of Health Metrix and Evaluation identified the main global health issues to watch in 2023, that is, long COVID; mental health; the impact of climate change; non-communicable diseases including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, and dementia; lower respiratory infections; poverty's role in health; health systems strengthening; road injuries and population aging (<https://www.healthdata.org>). In addition to these health issues, major health priorities in the near future also include reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health; communicable diseases, universal health coverage, and access to all safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicine and vaccines.

The dynamic change in the health landscape, the advancement of medical technology, digital technology, artificial intelligence (AI), and telemedicine, the contaminated environment and hazardous to health and economic crisis worldwide add more burden

on global health. The challenges or threats in the future of global health issues that we could face including

- More complex, severe, and long-term health problems affecting a person, family, and society as a whole.
- More interaction of humans, animals, and the environment leading to poor health;
- Emerging and re-emerging of health problems calling for new learning, resilience, and adaptation of health personnel and new research and innovation,
- Increasing morbidity, mortality and decreasing productivity and economic growth of the country,
- Uncontrolled social determinants of health such as inequity, political turmoil, economic crisis, affecting health of all in particular the vulnerable and fragile people,
- Lead agencies in global health facing limited resources particular experts and funding,
- Solutions being complex and requiring collaboration and partnership within and across nations
- Ineffective health system due to a shortage of a competent workforce, inadequate health financing, insufficient medicine and vaccines, ineffective technology, and inadequate health information, research, and innovation.

Nursing and midwifery profession must be strengthened to be able to effectively respond to those challenges on future global health issues, 6 key strategies are suggested.

1. Strengthen the leadership capacity of nurses and midwives to be able to lead the change and sit at the table to dialogue on national health policy and plan and issues and solutions related to nursing profession.
2. Advocate and urge the Government and funding agencies/donors to increase investment in nursing jobs and workplaces, education, leadership, and services to enhance nurses' contributions to the achievement of the global agenda and be economic power of care. This is to be aligned with the 74th World Health Resolution on Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery: Investment in jobs, education, leadership, and service.
3. Improve the quality of nursing care with patient-center focused, equity, and digital literacy. Emphasis more on disease prevention and health promotion. Expanding independent role in the primary care level, including home and community-based care, by working in collaboration with family, community, local health authorities, and

sectors beyond the health sector. This also requires nurse-midwife's attitude toward lifelong learning or continuous professional development.

4. Reform nursing education and training. Equip nursing students with 21st-century skills, including critical thinking and analysis, creativity or imagination, communication skills, problem-solving, information technology skills and digital knowledge, collaboration, and the ability to work in the multicultural-country environment. Increased specialization in nursing is needed to meet patients' needs/health problems as well as improve their skills in primary medical care.
5. Strengthen research and innovation in nursing. Promote and support interdisciplinary research, innovation, and international research across countries to create new knowledge and interventions from multi-perspective, practice-based evidence, and policy-based evidence.
6. Networking national and international nursing organizations, services, education, and other health disciplines and disciplines beyond health for knowledge and skills sharing from different perspectives to enhance the capacity to find solutions and to tackle the complex global health issues.

The 8th WANS-ICINNA provides a good opportunity to meet new colleagues, have dialogues, and find common interest or issues to bring excellence in tackling global health problems. Recent COVID-19 pandemic is an excellent example of how important countries collaborate and help each other with information, vaccines, and other resource sharing. We need to use digital technology to bridge and promote cooperation and partnerships within and beyond health sector as the theme of the World Health Assembly 2024 on Health for All and All for Health.

MAIN SESSION 1:

Trend in Nursing Education Research and Practice Post COVID-19 Pandemic

Challenge in the Role of Nursing Collegium in Indonesian Health Care



Prof. Dr. Nursalam, M.Nurs. (Hons.)

Chairman of the Indonesian Nursing Collegium

Abstract

Nursing Collegium is an organization who have responsibility in setting standards, regulations, and providing professional support for nurses in Indonesia. Based on the Law 17 of 2023 article 26, Collegium is defined as a group of experts from each scientific discipline who manage the respective branches of the scientific discipline and carry out their duties and functions independently and are a complete tool of the Council. Along with the development of health transformation, Nursing Collegium has facing many challenges such as resource limitation, workforce issues, regulatory and policy challenges, professional development, and challenges in public perception and recognition. There are some specific strategies that have done by the Nursing Collegium to maintain the quality of healthcare in Indonesia, by maximizing their roles. Besides their main roles in setting the professional standards and regulations for nurses in Indonesia, Nursing Collegium have been doing strategies in resources allocation, workforce development, regulatory reforms, enhancing professional developments, and public relation and advocacy. Nursing Collegium also plays an important role in overseeing the establishment of several nursing education institutions and various levels of knowledge and specialists in nursing. There are many ways to manage challenges, from partnering with the media, career advancement, collective bargaining, and also developing leadership qualities. The main thing that the Collegium must do to manage challenges is developing the value of KASH (Knowledge – Attitude – Skill – Honesty).

Keywords: Nursing Collegium, Challenge, Healthcare

Adaptation of Education Through Innovation



Associate Professor Lau Siew Tiang Lydia
National University of Singapore

Abstract:

With the advancement of medical technology and treatment, coupled with dynamic clinical settings, the ability of nurses to manage complex care and perform clinical procedures safely and competently is of paramount importance. Therefore, new teaching strategies are needed to bridge the teaching-learning gap to create an effective learning environment. In Singapore, various strategies are employed to implement new and creative approaches to teaching and learning. It includes the adoption of blended teaching methods, curricula, assessment strategies, new technologies and organizational models to improve educational outcomes and better meet learners' needs. These innovations helped make education more accessible, engaging, and effective, preparing students for the challenges of modern healthcare.

Innovative technology revolutionises nursing education by providing immersive, flexible, and personalised learning experiences. Key technologies such as multi-modal simulation, virtual and augmented reality, and AI-driven platforms are enhancing the development of critical clinical skills and decision-making abilities. E-learning and telehealth training prepare nurses for the growing demands of remote patient care, while wearable technology and electronic health records offer hands-on experience with the latest healthcare tools. Gamification adds an element of engagement and motivation, making learning both effective and enjoyable. By integrating these advanced technologies, nursing education is evolving to meet the needs of modern healthcare environments, ensuring that future nurses are well-equipped to deliver high-quality patient care.

Innovation in the Use of Information Technology in Teaching and Learning Methods



Prof. Gojiro Nakagami

Department of Gerontological Nursing/Wound Care Management,
Graduate School of Medicine, the University of Tokyo, Japan

Abstract:

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and ultrasonography into nursing education represents a transformative approach to enhancing clinical assessment skills and improving patient outcomes. This lecture will explore the innovative use of AI-assisted ultrasonography in nursing education, focusing on how these technologies can revolutionize teaching and learning methods.

Key topics will include the application of AI in the interpretation of ultrasound images, which aids nurses in making accurate and timely clinical decisions. AI algorithms can analyze and interpret complex data from ultrasonography, providing real-time feedback and assessment support. This not only enhances the accuracy of nursing assessments but also accelerates the learning process by offering students immediate, data-driven insights into their performance.

Additionally, the use of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) in conjunction with ultrasonography will be discussed. These technologies create immersive, hands-on training experiences that allow students to explore complex anatomical structures and practice ultrasonographic techniques in a risk-free setting. AI enhances these experiences by providing real-time guidance and feedback, helping students to develop competence and confidence in their skills.

Challenges related to the implementation of AI and ultrasonography in nursing education, including the need for specialized training, technological costs, and ensuring equitable access, will be addressed. The lecture will offer strategies to overcome these barriers, such as faculty development initiatives and collaborations with technology providers.

By focusing on AI-enhanced ultrasonography, this lecture aims to inspire educators to leverage cutting-edge technologies in nursing education, ultimately leading to improved clinical skills and better patient care.

MAIN SESSION 2:

Human Resources of Health Personnel Issues

Managing Prima Village: Maintenance and Enhancement of Community Nurse Competency in the One Village One Nurse (OVON) Program



Dr. Sigit Mulyono, S.Kp, MN
Central Board of INNA

Abstract:

The OVON (One Village One Nurse) program, also known as "Satu Desa Satu Perawat," enhances healthcare access and quality in rural areas by assigning one nurse to each village, supported by various regulations. Community nursing education is vital, equipping nurses to serve as healthcare providers and educators, tackling unique rural challenges like geographical barriers and limited resources. Qualified community nurses must meet administrative criteria and undergo continuous training. The OVON program enhances their skills through certification, collaborative networks, and community-based training, ensuring comprehensive care. Government support, formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Home Affairs and PPNI, includes policy setting, technical guidance, and resource provision. This collaboration aims to improve community health outcomes. Research in Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, reveals high community acceptance and positive inter-professional relationships among village nurses, though challenges remain, underscoring the need for ongoing support and resources. In conclusion, community nursing education and continuous quality maintenance are crucial for managing Prima Village and improving community health. With sustained support, the OVON program can significantly contribute to a healthier and more prosperous Indonesian society.

Beyond Mental Health: Cardiovascular Health Implications for People with Serious Mental Illness



Heeyoung Lee, Ph.D., PMHNP-BC, FAAN
Asian American/Pacific Islander Nurses Association

Abstract

Background: People with serious mental illness (SMI) have considerable health disparities, including higher morbidity and mortality rates, partly due to cardiovascular disease. Despite the availability of evidence-based interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality, this population continues to face significant gaps in accessing appropriate healthcare services. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of research studies on healthy lifestyles for people with SMI and to highlight the cardiovascular health implications for this population. **Methods:** We review our prior studies which (a) assessed the feasibility of healthy lifestyle interventions, (b) provided various strategies to improve healthy lifestyle, and (c) evaluate the factors that impact cardiovascular outcomes and self-management behaviors for this specific population. **Result:** The findings from our studies demonstrate the feasibility and potential benefits of healthy lifestyle interventions combined with remote supervision for people with SMI, highlighting its real-world applicability. Our findings emphasize the importance of age, physical activity, healthy eating habits, and functionality in managing CVD risks, and underscore the necessity of early interventions. Additionally, supervision by nurses has been shown to provide better engagement healthy lifestyles. **Discussion:** Future research should focus on intervention delivery strategies that are flexible and scalable while avoiding the challenges associated with limited access to healthcare services. The role of psychiatric nurses is critical in supporting people with SMI. They are in a unique position to provide continuous, personalized support that addresses both mental and physical health needs, fostering a holistic approach to care. More research is needed to find solutions to improve cardiovascular disease outcomes for people with SMI.

KEYNOTE SPEECH AND MAIN SESSIONS ON DAY 2

Keynote Speech

Current Role of Indonesian Nursing Association on Health Policy Development



Dr. Harif Fadhillah, S.Kp, S. H., M. Kep, M. H.
President of INNA

Abstract:

There is a new health policy in Indonesia. The role of the Indonesia National Nurses Association need to be adjusted based on that condition. The new health policy was health transformation that based on the law no. 17 of 2023 on health. Based on this new law, there are 6 transformations, namely the transformation of primary service, health resilience system transformation, transformation of human resources, transformation of referral services, transformation of health financing, and transformation of health technology. In order to face those kind of health transformations, INNA need to play role in the empowerment of nursing system by developing transformation in nursing education, service-practice, and working condition. Transformation in nursing education consisted of transformation in formal education, training, and certification. Transformation in nursing practice by the move from occupational to professional, strengthening the role of nurses in health practice, leadership effective, and general to specialistic nursing practice in many setting. Transformation in working condition by access for development, Healthy Work Environment (HWE), Nursing Bill of Right in Practice and Obligation, etc. Role of INNA in facing current health policy is through increased competency, professional development, legal and policy advocacy services, professional ethics monitoring, nursing education control, strengthening membership services, and social, political & economic role.

MAIN SESSION 3:

National Strategies for Global Health Issues

Task Shifting and Task Sharing Implementation in Taiwan



Dr. Mei-Nan Liao

President of Taiwan Nurses Association; Vice Chief Executive Officer of Administration Center, Chang Gung Memorial Foundation, Taiwan

Based on factors including nursing school enrollment trends, low birth rates, nursing workforce ageing, and high-pressure nursing work environments, the number of new nurses entering the workforce is expected to continue to decline, further exacerbating the shortage of nurses nationwide. Task shifting and sharing (TS/S), an empirically supported strategy for ameliorating nursing staff shortages over the short / medium term, is being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) as a strategy to cope with the current shortage of nurses in Taiwan.

The recent COVID-19 pandemic led to positive changes being made in Taiwan's national healthcare system. For example, policy reforms have promoted the implementation and expansion of skill-mixed care models, hospital-level care at home (HaH) programs, tele-medicine services, and AI/Smart Healthcare. In line with this trend, public investments in family nurse practitioner (FNP) training have increased to support the HaH programs and tele-medicine services and furthermore, to enable FNPs to engage actively with communities, share their expertise with medical teams, and deliver professional services to patients.

Taiwan, a country with a well-developed high-tech industry, has applied information and communication technologies (ICT) in the medical industry since 1988 and began promoting the use of electronic medical records (EMRs) in 2009. In response to newly emerging diseases, many hospitals have increased their emphasis on developing and applying AI / Smart healthcare. Examples include designing clinical decision support systems (CDSSs) to assist professionals in making clinical decisions more effectively

and improving care and health outcomes. Generative AI and other smart healthcare applications such as AI nursing have already proven their value in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of healthcare and clinical decision-making and, in turn, improving quality of care and health outcomes for patients and reducing the time spent by nurses on writing nursing records.

The government has implemented twelve strategies designed to ensure that Taiwan achieves self-sufficiency in terms of professional nurses by 2030. These include setting reasonable nurse-patient ratios for each shift schedule, establishing an innovative clinical preceptor system, investing in nursing education, and utilizing AI nursing/smart nursing to further reduce nursing workloads. The amount of annual funding budgeted for strategy implementation and maintenance is around NT\$18 billion (approx. US\$55,181,736)

Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation in Indonesia



Dr. Masfuri, S.Kp, M.N.
Badan Penanggulangan Bencana,
Central Board of the Indonesian National Nurses Association

Abstract

Indonesia Climate change-related disaster occurrence is one of the frequent disasters that should be managed with climate change adaptation, commitment, and actions to reduce its impacts. Collective people skills combined with data and technology have the potential power to mitigate natural disaster risks. This paper highlighted the framework of disaster mitigation and prevention activities conducted by the National Disaster Management Agency of INNA (BAPENA PPNI). Floods and related disasters are the most common hydrometeorological disasters in Indonesia. Data related to hydrometeorology is about 86% occurrence and tends to increase, the highest was in 2022, reaching 5,372. Collaboration with other health professional organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society groups is the agency's first point of action. Community involvement, education, and advocacy are the direct actions of the mitigation and prevention action with other agencies. Moreover, the nurse is the biggest number of health professionals who can improve the community's understanding of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Training of nurses in managing specific disaster mitigation and responses has been conducted in several provinces in collaboration with government and non-government agencies. The nurses with specific skills have been trained to come to the community to prepare for mitigation and improve disaster preparedness. Valuable lessons about successful and sub-optimal community approaches are shared for appreciation and to gain input from others.

ABSTRACT OF PARALLEL SESSIONS

1. Impact of an Educational Program on Nurses to Enable Diabetes Oral Assessment

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to identify the impact of an educational program on the participants' ability to perform oral assessments for patients with diabetes in medical settings. **Method:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted to identify the impact of an educational program. First, we performed a nationwide survey to identify and prioritize factors contributing to the provision of oral management by certified diabetes educator nurses for outpatients with diabetes. Second, we developed a four-step educational method to improve oral assessment knowledge, skills, and confidence based on the results of a nationwide survey: (1) Information provision on the management of periodontal disease in patients with diabetes. (2) Explanation of oral observation and assessment practices (3) Oral observation and assessment practice (exercise). (4) Opinion exchange for problem solving in oral observation and assessment. Third, semi-structured interviews were conducted with three nurses engaged in diabetes care to identify the impact of the educational programs. Data obtained from the interviews were examined using content analysis. Written informed consent was obtained from all the participants. **Results:** Five categories were identified as the effect and utilization of educational programs: status of oral management practices, use of learning in educational programs, impact of educational programs, effects on surrounding medical professionals, and scope of oral management that nurses can perform in diabetes outpatient departments. In addition, perceptions of and reactions to oral management in patients with diabetes were confirmed. **Conclusions:** This program is expected to support behavioral changes in sustaining oral management for nurses.

Keywords: behavior change; COM-B model; diabetes; nurse education; oral assessment

2. The Role of Aseptic Treatment Towels in Postoperative Wound Care following Lumbar Spine Surgery and Their Importance in Infection Prevention

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Aseptic treatment towels play a crucial role in postoperative wound care following lumbar spine surgery and are essential for preventing infections. They effectively absorb secretions, maintain wound dryness, and reduce the risk of bacterial proliferation. Regular changing of aseptic treatment towels can decrease the risk of infections. Therefore, aseptic treatment towels are vital tools in postoperative wound care, aiding in improving wound healing rates and reducing complications. **Purpose:** This study aimed to provide nursing staff and healthcare professionals with guidance on the effective use of aseptic treatment towels for postoperative wound care following lumbar spine surgery, thereby enhancing wound healing rates, reducing infection rates, and promoting patient recovery. **Methods:** This study employed a clinical trial design, where aseptic treatment towels were used for a period of one weeks postoperatively. The effectiveness of aseptic treatment towels was assessed through a combination of clinical experiments, clinical applications, and questionnaire surveys. Aseptic treatment towels were placed over the surgical site immediately after the procedure and remained in place until discharge, ensuring aseptic conditions throughout the postoperative period. Aseptic treatment towels were changed every day until discharge from the hospital to reduce the chance of infection. **Results:** The results of this study showed that the use of aseptic treatment towels significantly reduced infection rates by approximately 15% compared to clean dressings. Nursing staff and family members reported high satisfaction levels with the use of aseptic treatment towels, citing their effectiveness in maintaining wound dryness and reducing bacterial proliferation. **Conclusion:** The findings of this study highlight the importance of aseptic treatment towels in postoperative wound care following lumbar spine surgery. The results suggest that regular changing of aseptic treatment towels can significantly reduce infection rates and promote wound healing. Therefore, we recommend that aseptic treatment towels be used as part of standard postoperative wound care protocols. Future

studies should focus on improving the application of aseptic treatment towels and addressing any challenges or difficulties that may arise during their use.

Keywords: Aseptic dressing, lumbar spine surgery, wound care, infection prevention, role, importance

3. Family Decision-Making when A Home Care Patient

Who Does Not Wish to Be Resuscitated Suddenly Changes

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to clarify aspects of family decision-making during a sudden change of a home care patient with the intention of DNAR. Sudden change is defined as a life-threatening medical condition where life-saving or life-prolonging treatment needs to be considered due to a sudden change in medical condition. **Method:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with home health care nurses who had been involved in the sudden change of a homebound patient with the intention of DNAR, and were analyzed qualitatively and inductively using the SCAT method. **Results:** After analyzing seven cases described by six home health care nurses, 18 themes were identified. The results showed that the following factors swayed the surrogate's decision for DNAR: the struggle to choose between the patient's will or life, the pain of witnessing the patient's suffering, and sympathy for the sudden physical changes. The family also felt pressured to make one decision and regretted making another due to inadequate support for surrogate decision-making and opposition from relatives. **Conclusions:** Visiting nurses should provide explanations that allow family members to understand what happened at an earlier stage to avoid creating distress and sympathy due to the discrepancy between fantasy and reality, and should utilize shared decision-making for decision-making to select a satisfactory treatment option. Since the lack of awareness of home care among relatives may have contributed to the failure of home care, a tool to visualize ACP among patients, family members, and caregivers would contribute to communication.

Keywords: Patient at home, Family, Decision-making, DNAR

6. Effectiveness of augmented reality in enhancing nursing care competencies among students: A quasi-experimental study

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Purpose: Augmented reality (AR) has demonstrated effectiveness in enhancing learning performance, fostering learning motivation, increasing student engagement, and promoting positive attitudes toward learning. However, AR interventions are still undergoing development, and their influence on nursing care competencies in students necessitates further empirical investigation. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of augmented reality (AR) in enhancing nursing care competencies among students in Taiwan. **Method:** A quasi-experimental study used a single-group repeated measure design with random cluster sampling. It focused on evaluating the Pediatric Nursing Knowledge Test and Clinical Reasoning Scale (CRS) scores of the participants at three distinct intervals: pre-intervention, post-intervention, and during follow-up.

Results: The study comprised 45 students at the University of Science and Technology in eastern Taiwan, with an average age of 21.17 years. Most of the participants were female (86.7%, n = 39). Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) analysis revealed that both pediatric nursing knowledge and CRS among nursing students significantly increased during the post-intervention and follow-up phases. **Conclusions:** Augmented Reality (AR) proves to be efficient in improving students' nursing care competencies among students. Its versatility and ease of access across multiple application scenarios serve to increase both its usefulness and attractiveness in a variety of settings.

Keywords: augmented reality (AR), clinical reasoning, pediatric nursing, nursing students.

10. Determinants of Women's Perinatal Health Trajectory

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Purpose: There was a lack of longitudinal studies on examining the impact of stress and depression on perinatal women's health. This study aimed to explore the determinant of women's perinatal health trajectory. **Methods:** We used a repeated-measure study design to investigate the trajectory changes of stress, depression, and health status among women during the perinatal period at the 24 weeks gestational age, during postpartum hospitalization, and at the 6th week postpartum. The reliable and valid structured questionnaires, including the Demographic and Obstetric Characteristics Questionnaire, the Perceived Stress Scale, the Taiwanese Depression Questionnaire, and the Chinese Health Questionnaire, were used for data collection. A total of 164 women were recruited from a medical center and completed three-point of data collection. The latent class growth modelling and binary logistic regression were applied for data analyses. **Results:** We identified two distinct trajectories of perinatal stress, three trajectories of perinatal depression, and two trajectories of perinatal health, involving "healthy consistent good group", and "healthy consistent poor group". Women's pre-pregnancy BMI and 24-week pregnant stress and depression were significant determinants of women's perinatal health status trajectory. **Conclusion:** Analyzing trajectories changes of stress, depression, and health status among perinatal women can assist healthcare providers in understanding the dynamic changes in their mental and physical well-being. Active assessment and management of stress, depression, and health status is needed and should begin from early pregnancy and continue until postpartum.

Keywords: Perinatal women, Stress, Depression, Health status, Trajectory

13. Appraisal and Evaluation of Diabetic Foot Self-Care Instruments: A Systematic Review

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Purpose: Diabetes mellitus often leads to diabetic foot ulcers (DFU), a severe complication stemming from neuropathy and vascular disease. Effective prevention includes regular foot inspections and proper hygiene. However, proper practice of foot self-care is low among patients. This highlights the need for reliable foot self-care instrument tools to evaluate the appropriateness of foot care practice and identify patients at high risk for DFUs. Furthermore, this study aims to evaluate the psychometric properties of instruments assessing diabetic foot self-care behaviors in diabetic patients.

Method: Studies on psychometric testing of foot self-care instruments were included, with their quality and measurement properties assessed via the COSMIN checklist and a modified GRADE approach. The search was conducted in PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, and the Cochrane Library up to February 2024. **Results:** A comprehensive investigation resulted in the identification of 14,108 relevant studies from databases including PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, and the Cochrane Library up until February 2024. Across 16 articles, seven instrument tools for assessing diabetic foot were identified. An examination revealed inconsistencies in the patient-reported outcome measures evaluated. For measuring foot self-care practices in diabetic patients, The Diabetic Foot Self-care Questionnaire (DFSQ) and the Diabetes Foot Self-Care Behavior Scale (DFSBS) demonstrated acceptable content validity, structural validity, and internal consistency. **Conclusions:** The Diabetic Foot Self-care Questionnaire (DFSQ) and the Diabetes Foot Self-Care Behavior Scale (DFSBS) are recommended for use in clinical practice and research to assess diabetic foot self-care practice.

Keywords: COSMIN, diabetes mellitus, foot self-care, patient-reported outcome measure, psychometric

15. Disability Prevention Program Improves Frailty, Muscle Strength and Health Literacy Efficacy

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Purpose: Lack of exercise and malnutrition lead to reduced muscle strength, frailty, and a heightened risk of disability. Integrated application of information technology is conducive to improving older adults' health literacy. To explore the effect of mobile health and multicomponent program intervention on the frailty, muscle strength and health literacy of community-dwelling older adults. **Method:** One group pretest-posttest design was applied, and 58 participants who met the selection criteria were recruited. The intervention plan includes 2 hours of live exercise and nutrition classes every week. Additionally, mobile health utilized the social media platform LINE to send messages containing class knowledge 3 times per week and 5 exercise practice videos every month. This resulted in a total of 12 classes, 72 messages, and 15 exercise videos. Data was analyzed by using SPSS 26.0 for Windows software. **Results:** The average age of the total participants was 72.3 (SD = 4.3) years old, and 72.4% of them were females. The results show that participants had significant improvement on frailty ($t = -2.693$, $p < .01$), grip strength ($t = 6.187$, $p < .001$), lower limb muscle strength ($t = 11.489$, $p < .001$) and health literacy ($t = 8.355$, $p < .001$). **Conclusions:** The mobile health intervention combined with an multicomponent program effectively mitigated the participants' frailty and improved their grip strength, lower limb muscle strength and health literacy. Mobile health provides cost-effective health services close to daily life at any place and any time, enhancing the existing disability prevention and delay care.

Keywords: mobile health, multicomponent program, frailty, muscle strength, health literacy

19. Clinical Judgment Model: Unleashing the Magic of Learning

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Purpose: Nursing students often struggle with combining academic theory with clinical practice due to a lack of hands-on experience. This can cause stress and negatively impact their future employment prospects. To address this issue, a clinical judgment model course was designed to enhance students' learning effectiveness in both the classroom and clinical practice. **Method:** The clinical judgment model was used as the teaching framework for this study, along with digital concept maps, situational simulation cases, and group discussions to examine the nursing process. The study design was quasi-experimental, and the research subjects were students from a vocational nursing school in Taiwan. The experimental group consisted of 41 students who participated in a medical and surgical nursing course that integrated the clinical judgment model, while the control group consisted of students of the same grade who did not participate. The Human Experimentation Committee of a particular teaching regional hospital reviewed and approved this research plan (IRB: TYGH10032). **Results:** Six clinical judgment model lesson plans were constructed to teach medical and surgical nursing. The results of the study showed that the average score after the course was significantly improved (71.9 ± 10.7 vs. 60.6 ± 11.5 , $p < 0.001$), and the clinical practice of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group (80.7 ± 3.2 vs. 77.4 ± 8.1 , $p < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** In conclusion, this approach enhances students' learning by bridging the gap between classroom teaching and clinical application. The effectiveness of this approach in other nursing education courses could be further explored in the future.

Keywords: clinical judgment model, digital teaching, learning effectiveness

20. Effects of Early Mobilization on Anxiety and Depression in Stroke Patients

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Background: Stroke complications frequently diminish patients' independence in daily life, impacting their psychological well-being. **Methods:** This study is conducted through the hospitals Institutional Review Board (IRB) for patient recruitment. A single-blinded, randomized controlled trial was conducted with 102 stroke patients meeting inclusion criteria. Participants were randomly assigned to two groups. The control group ($n = 51$) received standard stroke-unit care alone, while the intervention group ($n = 51$) underwent an additional 3-day activity protocol (including sitting, standing, and walking activities; twice daily), initiated within 24 to 48 hours post-stroke. Psychological distress was assessed within this timeframe and at weeks 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12 using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) analyzed intervention effects over time. **Results:** The average age of the participants was 66.58(SD=12.42) years old. There were no between-group differences in demographics, disease characteristics, or anxiety and depression at baseline. GEE results revealed significant effects in both group and group-time interaction for the psychological distress scale, indicating the intervention group experienced lower anxiety ($\beta = 4.06$, [95% CI, 1.98 ~ 6.13]) and depression ($\beta = 4.07$, [95% CI, 2.37 ~ 5.77]) compared to control group. Importantly, no adverse events occurred during early mobilization. **Conclusion:** Early out-of-bed mobilization shows promise in alleviating anxiety and depression in stroke patients and is deemed a safe and feasible intervention. Therefore, integrating early mobilization into stroke care guidelines is recommended to enhance psychological well-being among stroke survivors.

Keywords: stroke, early mobilization, anxiety, depression

21. Can Art Therapy Reduce Depression Levels in Breast Cancer Patients?

Evidence Base Review

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Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of art therapy on depression levels in breast cancer patients. **Method:** Using an evidence-based approach, literature was gathered and evaluated by searching databases such as Cochrane Library, PubMed, CEPS, among others. The keywords used were: "Art therapy and breast cancer and depression". Search criteria included: Free full text and publication dates within the last 5 years. Initial literature search yielded 10 articles, comprising 3 from Cochrane Library, 6 from PubMed, and 1 from CEPS. After excluding articles with different patient populations and abstracts not aligning with the criteria, one PubMed article was selected as it was the most recent meta-analysis. This selected article was then analyzed using the CASP (Critical Appraisal Skills Programme) checklist. **Results:** The meta-analysis comprised 9 studies, including randomized controlled trials, quasi-randomized studies, or controlled clinical trials for comparison. A total of 527 participants were involved, with ages ranging from 44.8 to 67 years. The research findings provided evidence that art therapy significantly impacted depression levels in breast cancer patients. Moreover, the analysis of different types of art therapy indicated that drawing-based art therapy exhibited the most significant differences. **Conclusions:** The research findings indicate that art therapy can provide psychological treatment and counseling, assisting breast cancer patients in reducing their level of depression. Art therapy requires undergoing regular training and obtaining certification as an art therapist before execution. It is recommended that clinical settings collaborate with art therapists to select suitable methods based on individual patient needs, thereby expanding research on the benefits that art therapy can provide to patients.

Keywords: Art therapy, breast cancer, depression, evidence-based nursing

23. The Correlation between Gratitude Traits, Meaning of Life, and Compassion Fatigue among Nursing Staff: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Purpose: This cross-sectional study aimed to investigate the intricate relationship between gratitude traits, the meaning of life, and compassion fatigue among clinical nurses. In the demanding field of healthcare, nurses frequently encounter emotional and physical stressors that impact their overall well-being and job performance. Understanding how positive psychological factors such as gratitude and a sense of life purpose influence compassion fatigue is crucial for developing effective interventions. This study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of these dynamics, offering insights to inform supportive workplace policies and enhance nurses' mental health and job satisfaction. **Method:** Data for this research were systematically collected from January to February 2024 over a two-month period. A total of 163 clinical nurses were randomly sampled from various hospitals in northern Taiwan to ensure demographic representation. Participants completed four primary instruments: a Demographic Information Questionnaire, the Gratitude Questionnaire-6 (GQ6), the Meaning in Life Questionnaire (MLQ), and the Compassion Satisfaction and Compassion Fatigue Test (CSFT). The collected data underwent rigorous analysis using SPSS version 29.0, employing various statistical methods including descriptive statistics, independent t-tests, one-way ANOVA, Scheffe's post hoc tests, and Pearson correlation analysis. These robust methodologies ensured reliable findings that contribute both academically and clinically. **Results:** The analysis revealed significant differences in gratitude traits related to educational level ($p=0.042$) and religious beliefs ($p =0.004$). Variations in perceived meaning of life were noted concerning age ($p=0.004$), work experience ($p<0.001$), marital status, having children ($p =0.032$), and perceived health status ($p=0.021$). Work unit ($p =0.003$) and perceived health status ($p <0.001$) emerged as significant factors influencing compassion fatigue levels. Moreover, moderate positive correlations were found between gratitude traits and the meaning of life ($r=0.469$, $p <0.001$). Conversely, compassion fatigue showed negative correlations with gratitude traits ($r=-0.199$, $p=0.011$) and the meaning of life ($r=-0.156$, $p=0.047$). These findings underscore the role of gratitude and a meaningful life in mitigating compassion fatigue.

among nurses, highlighting avenues for reducing occupational stress through enhancement of these psychological attributes. **Conclusions:** The study conclusively demonstrated that sociodemographic factors significantly influence the relationships between gratitude, the meaning of life, and compassion fatigue among clinical nurses. The observed correlations suggest that higher levels of gratitude and a stronger sense of life purpose correlate with lower levels of compassion fatigue. This insight is crucial for nursing managers and policymakers, emphasizing the importance of fostering supportive work environments. Implementation of mental health resources and training programs focused on enhancing gratitude and life purpose could effectively alleviate occupational stress, thereby reducing caregiver distress and exhaustion. Future research should further validate these findings and explore additional psychological and environmental factors contributing to nurse well-being, aiming to cultivate a resilient and satisfied nursing workforce.

Keywords: Clinical nurses, Gratitude traits, Meaning of life, Compassion fatigue

24. The Application and Reflection of Holistic Health Care in Patients with End-Stage Kidney Disease

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Purpose: This study aimed to explore the physical and mental symptoms experienced by patients with end-stage renal disease and the dilemmas associated with choosing to withdraw life-sustaining treatment at the end of life. **Method:** From January 9 to 17, 2024, the authors conducted a comprehensive assessment through direct care, physical evaluations, interviews, and observation of family interactions. This assessment identified significant health issues, including inefficient breathing patterns, feelings of hopelessness, and decision-making conflicts within families. The nursing process focused on promoting emotional expression through active care, employing techniques such as comfortable postures, acupressure, music for distraction, and medications to relieve dyspnea. Confronting death due to disease progression may trigger emotions such as denial, sadness, and depression. These emotions can be addressed through companionship and supportive care to facilitate end-of-life preparations. Life review sessions were conducted to promote the integrity of the lives of patients and their families, aiming for a "good death" and fulfilling the patient's wish to have "no regrets" in life and death. **Results:** After discontinuing hemodialysis, the patient was unable to eliminate excess fluids, leading to respiratory difficulties and a diminished quality of life. However, through complementary therapies such as comfortable positioning, acupressure, and music, combined with medication, the patient's breathing patterns significantly improved, and their overall comfort increased. When faced with the decision to forego life-sustaining medical treatment, the patient and family members had differing expectations and choices. The provision of comfort care and companionship facilitated the establishment of a strong nurse-patient relationship. Life reviews allowed for reflection on past joys and the value of life, helping the patient and their children re-establish life goals and strengthen family emotional support. This process alleviated the hopelessness brought by the illness and reaffirmed the significance and value of each other's lives. Throughout this process, the patient and their children expressed gratitude, love, apologies, and farewells, achieving peace in life and death. The deep emotional bond between the patient and family, coupled with an initial lack of awareness that the

disease had reached its terminal stage, made integrating the concept of non-life-sustaining medical care a challenge in medical decision-making. Continuous communication by the medical team, along with the provision of related cases and information, helped the family understand the pros and cons of various medical choices, increased their resolve to alleviate the patient's suffering, and fulfilled the patient's wishes, facilitating a smooth withdrawal process. In the final stage, according to the patient's wishes, they peacefully passed away in the hospital. **Conclusions:** This study highlights the diverse needs in end-of-life care, covering physical, psychological, and familial aspects. It is crucial for future care plans to proactively address end-of-life issues and involve palliative care teams early on. This approach facilitates mutual understanding and communication between patients and their families, allowing sufficient time for emotional preparation and adjustment. Such measures can mitigate the impact of grief and honor the desires of patients and families to confront life and death without regrets. To enhance current practices, it is essential to improve initial communication between the medical team and patients/families, providing comprehensive, specific information on medical options to support decision-making. Additionally, establishing a bereavement adjustment and follow-up mechanism for future cases ensures families receive adequate psychological support post-loss. These improvements can be realized through enhanced nursing education, inclusion of psychological counseling professionals, and establishment of dedicated grief support groups.

Keywords: End-stage kidney disease, Withdrawal hemodialysis, Good death

**25. Related Factors in Symptom Distress, Anxiety,
Information Needs, And Self Efficacy to Lymphoma Patients
Receiving Immunochemotherapy**

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Purpose: The purposes of the study were to (1) explore the levels and trajectories in symptom distress, anxiety, information needs, and self-efficacy to management illness; and (2) identify the predict factors of self-efficacy to management illness in malignancies lymphoma patients during receiving the outpatient chemotherapy. **Method:** A prospective longitudinal study was conducted. Patients were recruited consecutively. Patients assessed using the Symptom Distress Scale (SDS-HN), State Anxiety Scale (SAI), Cancer Needs Questionnaire-information needs subscale (CNQ-information needs subscale), Cancer Survivors' Self-Efficacy Scale, CS-SES), and Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) at three time points: baseline (before treatment)(T0), before 3th cycles (T1), and before the last cycles (T2). Data were analyzed by descriptive analysis, repeated measured ANOVA, and generalized estimating equation (GEE). We recruited 39 patients in this study. **Results:** Symptom distress increased from T0 to T1, a peak at T1, decreased at T2 and T2 was lower than at T0. Anxiety and information needs decreased from T0 to T3, highest at T0, lowest at T2, and at T0 was lower than at T2. Self-efficacy to management illness increased from T0 to T3, a lowest at T0, and peak at T2. Patients had less anxiety and less information needs were more likely to have higher self-efficacy to management illness in malignancies lymphoma patients during receiving the outpatient chemotherapy. **Conclusions:** The results of this study can help clinical professionals understand the changes in symptom distress, anxiety, information needs, and self-efficacy to management illness and factors related to quality of life. and provide a reference.

Keywords: symptom distress, anxiety, information needs, self-efficacy, change.

26. Factors Influencing Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in a Taiwanese Cardiac ICU

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Purpose: Central venous catheters (CVC) are commonly used in intensive care units for various purposes such as intravenous infusion, drug administration, blood product transfusion, parenteral nutrition, hemodynamic monitoring and more. According to the Taiwan Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System, the occurrence of bloodstream infections accounts for 41.1% of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) in medical centers, with central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) comprising 79.2% of these cases. The present study is conducted to understand the factors causing CLABSI in the cardiac intensive care unit (CICU) of a Taiwanese medical center.

Method: A case-control study and survey method were employed. Study instruments were developed by researchers and deemed valid by three experts. A total of 43 nurses participated in the survey, which was conducted from July 31 to August 11, 2023, to examine the CLABSI rate and the care practices related to CVC among nursing staff in the CICU from January to June 2023. **Results:** The survey covered 1,740 patient-days in the CICU from January to June 2023, with 1,269 instances of CVC use, resulting in a utilization rate of 73% and a CLABSI rate of 8.34%. The CLABSI rate in the CICU is 2.2 times higher (3.72%) than that of other ICU. The completion rate of CVC Care by nursing staff was 92.5%, with 3% non-compliance observed in hand-hygiene before procedure, 2% lack of glove usage, 2% inadequate disinfection of connectors and CVC hubs, 1% improper replacement of catheter components without following standard procedures, and 1% incorrect execution of CVC Care steps.

Conclusions: The study identified incomplete integrated care of CVC as the reason for the high CLABSI rate. To prevent CLABSI, education and training of nurses should be strengthened in regard to CVC Care knowledge and skills, thereby effectively reducing CLABSI and improving the quality of medical care. The findings can serve as a reference for administrators to improve efforts of CLABSI prevention.

Keywords: central line-associated bloodstream infection, central venous catheter, healthcare-associated infection, cardiac intensive care unit, CVC care

27. The Mediation Role of Leader-Member Exchange on Paternalistic Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior Among Nurses

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Purpose: The global shortage of nursing staff has heightened tensions in labor-management relationships. Exploring the way nursing leaders navigate the difficult tasks of building a mutually dependent relationship with their subordinates and influence organizational citizenship behaviors in nurses proves to be a complex endeavor. While research shows that a paternalistic leadership style triggers positive leader-member interactions, which impacts the willingness for employees to go beyond formal job duties, the specific interplay among these factors in the nursing context remains unclear. The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of a Leader-Member Exchange (LMX) in mediating the relationship between Paternalistic Leadership (PL) and Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) among nurses. **Method:** This study was a hospital-based cross-sectional survey. It employed a convenience sample drawn from 16 inpatient units and 4 intensive care units across four Taiwan regional teaching hospitals with over 500 beds. A total of 754 questionnaires were distributed equally to each hospital. The data collection method involved the utilization of an anonymous, self-administered, and structured questionnaire. Ethical consideration were adhered to, including obtaining Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval and informed consents from all participants, as well as ensuring voluntary participation and confidentiality. The model's validity was assessed through structural equation modeling and serial mediation analysis.

Results: 629 completed questionnaires were successfully collected out of the total sum, yielding an 83.42% response rate. Data showed an 81.96% retrieval rate with 618 valid questionnaires. The analysis uncovered positive significant correlations between PL and LMX, LMX and OCB, as well as PL and OCB. Furthermore, the findings revealed a full mediation effect of LMX in the relationship between PL and OCB. **Conclusions:** The study results provided evidence of the mediating role of LMX between PL and OCB. In light of this, nurse administrators are encouraged to adopt a paternalistic leadership style and maintain high-quality leader-member exchange relationships. These proactive

measures are expected to increase nurses' voluntary commitment towards their respective workplace.

Keywords: leader-member exchange, paternalistic leadership, organizational citizenship behavior, nurse, mediating role

28. Exploring the Nursing Students Learning Experiences of Kolb's Theory on Human Development Course through University Social Responsibility

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Purpose: To explore the learning experiences of students in their first year of the university's nursing program, particularly focusing on integrating community-based service learning with an emphasis on disadvantaged children into the human development course. **Method:** The study employed an action research method conducted using convenient sampling, targeting students who studied Human Development and agreed to participate in the research. The human development course is structured around Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory. Alongside traditional classroom lectures, the curriculum includes community service learning opportunities with children from vulnerable families. Group observation reports covering various developmental stages are assigned, along with individual service learning reflection assignments for each student. Qualitative narrative data from these reflection assignments are analyzed using content analysis methods. **Results:** There were 41 students took the human development course, of which 19 students participated in community service learning, and 652 person-hours in community service. Four categories were deduced, namely, Understand the Common characteristics and individual differences in child development. Improving communication skills with children, A feeling of being valued and satisfied, Recognizing civic responsibility awareness. **Conclusions:** Students express satisfaction with the curriculum planning and believe that through service-learning experiences, they deepen their understanding of theories of human development and lifespan stages. Service-learning participants articulate a personal commitment to nurturing children and youth within the community.

Keywords: Nursing student、University Social Responsibility、Kolb's Theory

29. Improve the implementation rate of early rehabilitation

in medical intensive care units with cross-team model

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Purpose: This project adopts a cross-team cooperation model, with the purpose of increasing the implementation rate of early rehabilitation in the internal medicine intensive care unit to 90%, in order to reduce the occurrence of intensive care unit-acquired weakness in critically ill patients be weaned from respirators as soon as possible. **Methods:** A cross team composed of physicians, nurses, physical therapists and respiratory therapists jointly established early rehabilitation exercise guidelines for critically ill medical patients and implemented in the medical ICU of a medical center in northern Taiwan. Admitted patients are the targets of implementation. From June 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024, a total of 325 patients were admitted. **Results:** The effectiveness evaluation will only be conducted on a total of 135 patients admitted from November 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024, 76 patients met the conditions for early rehabilitation exercise, and 67 of them used respirators. The implementation rate of early rehabilitation exercise increased from 35.9% to 100%. The average length of stay in the intensive care unit was reduced from 14.3 days to 11.1 days, and the average number of days of respirator use was reduced from 15 days to 10.6 days. **Conclusions/Implications for Practice:** Severely ill patients are often listed as unable to exercise due to their unstable condition. Through cross-team cooperation and include patient's family in stages to enhance the execution of early rehabilitation exercises. Promoting this strategy and empowering specialist nurses to serve as first activity level assessors and issue medical orders can accelerate patients' early rehabilitation exercises and reduce the occurrence of ICU-AW.

Keywords: intensive care unit-acquired weakness (ICU-AW), early rehabilitation, Cross-team collaboration

30. Philippine Nurses' Readiness for Industry 4.0: Towards a Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Quality Framework

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Purpose: The study investigates the readiness of nurses in the Philippines for the challenges posed by Industry 4.0. Given the rapid technological advancements, the research aims to assess nurses' preparedness for this new era, focusing on dimensions such as perceived ease of use, facilitating conditions, perceived usefulness, and social influence. Additionally, the study explores the impact of these factors on nurses' skills and competency level. **Method:** The study utilized an online survey to collect data from 192 nurses in the Philippines. Participants were assessed on their perceived readiness for Industry 4.0, with a focus on the specified dimensions. The survey methodology allowed for a comprehensive understanding of nurses' perceptions and attitudes towards technological advancements in their field. **Results:** Findings reveal that approximately 90% of Filipino nurses perceive a high level of readiness for Industry 4.0 across all dimensions assessed. Particularly, perceived ease of use significantly influences the skills competency level of nurses. These results suggest a positive outlook regarding nurses' adaptability to technological changes and their ability to engage with emerging technologies effectively.

Conclusions: The study underscores the importance of nurses' readiness for Industry 4.0 and their ability to adapt to evolving technological landscapes. The high levels of perceived readiness among Filipino nurses signify a promising outlook for their capacity to navigate the challenges posed by technological advancements. Furthermore, the development of a CPD Quality Framework aims to enhance the delivery of continuous professional development services, fostering collaboration and proactive engagement within the nursing community to address emerging needs and opportunities effectively.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, nurses, readiness, perceived ease of use, skills competency, CPD Quality Framework.

32. Improve the Early Implementation Rate Of Getting Out Of Bed For Patients With Traumatic Brain Injury

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Purpose: Patients with continuous traumatic brain injury often experience physical discomfort such as dizziness, headaches, post-concussion syndrome, sleep disturbances, imbalance, fatigue, and weakness, among other reasons, which can lead to delayed early mobilization and prolonged hospital stays. Our neurosurgery ward has a total of 25 beds, with TBI patients accounting for 55%. Clinically, patients often refuse to get out of bed due to physical discomfort, or physicians assess that the condition is stable enough for discharge, but patients feel that their symptoms have not improved and request extended hospital stays, resulting in dissatisfaction among patients and their families, as well as potential extension of hospitalization and wastage of healthcare costs. Expect to improve the implementation rate of early ambulation for TBI patients to 94.3%. **Method:** Through observation and interview analysis, it was found that the reasons for patients not getting out of bed early include: lack of dizziness, early mobilization care standards, and handover mechanisms; low willingness and motivation of patients to get out of bed; absence of relevant in-service education; lack of educational tools; and absence of audit systems. To address these issues, we propose the establishment of early mobilization care standards for TBI (Traumatic Brain Injury) patients with dizziness, specifying handover content, designing bedside activities, creating incentive cards, planning in-service education training courses for early mobilization of TBI patients with dizziness, developing diverse educational tools, and establishing an audit system for early mobilization. **Results:** The early mobilization rate of patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI) increased from 37.5% to 95.1%, The severity of dizziness decreased from 52 points to 30.3 points, while the level of anxiety and depression decreased from 17 points to 10 points(October-December 2022). The correct recognition rate of nurses increased from 67% to 100%. and the average length of hospital stay for TBI patients decreased from 11 days to 9days. This improvement is accompanied by enhanced professional knowledge and caregiving skills among nursing staff, resulting in reduced hospitalization days and medical costs for patients. **Conclusions:** To provide these healthcare education measures and tools to other

wards, positive feedback has been received from patients with dizziness and vestibular system impairments who use them. It is hoped that patients outside of this ward will also experience improvement. Currently, there is no scale for evaluating dizziness clinically, making it difficult to assess the severity of patients' dizziness. It is recommended to use this dizziness scale for clinical assessment in order to implement intervention measures earlier.

Keywords: Traumatic Brain Injury, Get out of bed early, dizziness

34. Patients and families as teachers: The effect assessment of cooperative learning models for caring and communication course

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Purpose: This study explores the feasibility of introducing a patient/family as teaching model in nursing education. This model provides students with opportunities for learning reflection and practicing communication skills through group cooperative learning, aiming to confirm the impact of this course on student learning outcomes. **Method:** The study employed a quasi-experimental design, targeting second-year nursing students at a technological university in central Taiwan. The experimental group consisted of 39 students who underwent the patient/family as teaching model with cooperative learning, while the control group comprised 35 students who did not receive this course. The questionnaires were informed by assistant for ethics issues. Anonymous questionnaire data were collected before and after the intervention and pair-*t* test for data analysis. Qualitative feedback from the experimental group students and patients/families regarding the course was collected and analyzed using Nvivo qualitative software. **Results:** The results showed that the experimental group exhibited significantly higher levels of compassion, interpersonal communication skills, and the communication and collaboration, critical thinking, caring, and ethical competence components of the nursing eight core competencies compared to the control group. Experimental group students Achieved learning outcomes related to promoting implicit compassion, practicing for others, and realizing professional missions after the implementation of the patient/family as teaching model. **Conclusions:** The findings of this study suggest that integrating a patient/family as teaching model into nursing courses helps students understand the patient's perspective and apply caring theories and communication skills through group cooperative learning. Future nursing education may consider incorporating this model into teaching to better prepare students to meet the needs of patients and become more competent nurses.

Keywords: Patient/family as teachers, caring, communication. Curriculum

35. Comparing the Effectiveness of Intermittent Nasogastric Feeding and Bolus Nasogastric Feeding on Gastric Emptying in Intensive Care Unit Patients

36. The psychometrics test of Chinese version

of post-intensive care syndrome scale

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Purpose: This study was used to examine the psychometrics of the Chinese version of the Post-Intensive Care Syndrome Scale (PICS_C) in intensive care unit survivors.

Methods: A cross-sectional design, participants were recruited from a hospital in Southern Taiwan. Following approval by the participant hospital's institutional review board (EMRP-108-145), 126 patients who were diagnosed with critical illness and stay at ICU at least 7 days were used for statistical analysis. The instrument used the Post-Intensive Care Syndrome Scale, which was developed by Jeong & Kang. The validity and reliability of PICS_C were assessed using exploratory factor analysis, and internal consistency coefficients. **Results:** The PICS_C consisted of three subscales: mental issues (5 items), cognitive status (6 items), and physical problems (7 items) from the exploratory factor analysis, and accounted for 63.74% of the explained variance. The overall scale reliability of PICS_C was represented by a Cronbach's coefficients 0.92, and each subscale alpha were 0.91 for mental, 0.81 for cognitive, and 0.80 for physical. The one-week test-retest showed $r=0.73$ ($p<.001$), indicated the PICS_C was a validity and reliability scale for exploration the post-intensive care syndrome. **Conclusions:** This study indicates that the PICS_C was a valid, reliable instrument for assessment the post-intensive care syndrome, and recommended for using in clinical practice and research to assess post-intensive care syndrome in intensive care survivors.

Keywords: post-intensive care syndrome, intensive care unit, critical illness

**37. Exploring Rural Elderly's Needs, Attitude,
and Acceptance of Social Care Robots**

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38. Effectiveness of Day Care Services for Older Dementia Adults and Caregiver Stress

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Background: Taiwan government launched the 10-year Long-term Care Plan since in 2007. One of the service plan goals is to establish day care for older adults with dementia and disabilities. This study arm to explore the effectiveness and caregiver stress of day care services for people with dementia. **Methods:** This cohort study period is from January 2014 to January 2024. We providing cognitive stimulation and evaluate each case's activity function and develop an individual rehabilitation plan. The transdisciplinary medical team meetings and caregiver support and skills training classes are held every month. The case management use telephone to track cases home life every month. The measurement tools employed included mini-mental state examination (MMSE), structured questionnaires of Barthel Index, instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), disability level (Case-Mix System, CMS) and caregiver stress by self-assessment. This study was approved by the hospital ethical considerations. **Results:** A total of 84 cases and their caregivers were enrolled. We found that the cases' ADL average score increased from 71.2 ± 8.6 to 74.7 ± 10.4 points ($p < 0.05$), and the IADL average score increased from 7.4 ± 3.6 to 8.6 ± 4.2 points ($p < 0.05$). The average stress of caregiver from 18.5 points down to 7.3 points ($p < 0.01$). The average disability level (CMS) improved by 32.9%. The MMSE scores have declined, but the average dropped scores remain within 2.0 points. **Conclusions:** Day care services can maintain physical functions of older dementia adults and reduce the caregiver stress. The study shows that Taiwan's long-term care policies can indeed meet the dementia care in the community.

Keywords: Activity of daily living (ADL), Case-Mix System (CMS), Dementia, Instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), Mini-mental state examination (MMSE)

39. Comparing Face-to-Face vs. Web-Based Nurse-Led Insomnia Treatment in Stroke Recovery

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Purpose: To examine the effects of nurse-led face-to-face brief behavioural therapy for insomnia (BBTI) and web-based BBTI, in comparison to sleep hygiene education (SHE), on reducing insomnia symptoms, daytime sleepiness, anxiety, depression, and fatigue in stroke survivors. **Method:** This is a quantitative design using an assessor-blinded, a pilot three-arm, parallel randomized control trials. All data were collected by using paper-based questionnaire from 30 patients with stroke complaining insomnia in outpatient clinic in Indonesia. This study obtained ethical number of N202303084. **Results:** Thirty patients were randomly assigned to web-based BBTI, face-to-face BBTI, and SHE. We found that stroke survivors with insomnia in the intervention group showed improvements in insomnia severity, as well as other outcomes such as anxiety, depression, and fatigue, but not daytime sleepiness. The intervention group improved insomnia severity compare to SHE. Furthermore, face-to-face BBTI and web-based BBTI had comparable effects on relieving the levels of anxiety, depression, and fatigue compared to SHE. **Conclusions:** The web-based BBTI yielded non-inferior effects compared to face-to-face BBTI. Further research should be conducted with a larger sample size. This pilot study can be used by clinical personnel to inform therapy choices and suggestions for stroke survivors who are experiencing insomnia. Patients who might find it difficult to get face-to-face therapy may find that nurse-led web-based BBTI is an easy and practical treatment alternative. Future studies comparing the effectiveness of web-based BBTI to alternative treatments for insomnia in stroke survivors can be designed using the data from this study as guidance.

Keywords: insomnia, stroke, post-stroke insomnia, BBTI

40. A Grounded Theory Example of Physical Self-care for Taiwan's Pregnant Teenagers

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Purpose: This study aimed to develop a substantive theory to guide physical self-care and caregiver assistance in pregnant teenagers to ensure the health and well-being of pregnant teenagers and fetal development.

Methods: The grounded theory used Strauss and Corbin's (1990) approach. Semi-structured one-to-one in-depth interviews collected data. Comparative analyses continued during open, axial, and selective coding until data saturation occurred. Sixteen participants from hospitals, clinics, and colleges were selected through theoretical sampling. Evaluate rigor using credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability criteria to establish trustworthiness.

Results: The following is a substantive theory of physiological self-care in teenage pregnancy. Causes: body changes (obesity, fatigue), physical discomfort reactions (dizziness, foot cramps, constipation, vomiting). Context: environment (family factor, social factor), social status (low education, low economic). Interventions: healthcare support (medical treatment, self-care knowledge), family support (individual characteristics, interactions), social support (policy, social worker, teachers); Consequences: controlled body changes, alleviated physical discomfort, improvements in childbirth care. The core category is that teenagers lack self-care experience, and interventions can be crucial. **Conclusions:** Taiwan's national health insurance policy has significantly reduced out-of-pocket payments and improved teenagers' health care during prenatal and delivery. However, teenagers are more concerned about their appearance during pregnancy than adult women. They are less adaptable to physical discomfort and intolerant of maternal obesity. Teenagers with unintended pregnancies mostly come from low-income families and need to learn more self-care knowledge and skills. This theory provides physical self-care and assistance for pregnant teenagers of their own and fetal health.

Keywords: self-care, pregnant, teenagers

Ethical Consideration: The purpose, methods, and related rights of the study were explained to the participants and their parents, their willingness to participate was confirmed, and their signatures on the informed consent form were obtained. Participation in the study is voluntary. Participants and their parents were informed that they could stop participating anytime. The Medical Ethics and Institutional Review Board of the Taoyuan General Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, approved the study. (IRB No: TYGH111082).

41. Utilizing Diversified Fall Prevention Strategies to Improve Fall Incidence Rates among High-Risk Inpatients

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Purpose: "Falls" represent one of the most common patient safety incidents in hospitals, often resulting from a combination of factors such as aging, physiological, psychological, and environmental influences. The Health Policy Committee has designated "preventing patient falls and reducing the severity of injuries" as one of the eight major goals of medical quality and patient safety. This article aims to verify, through empirical evidence, whether the utilization of diversified fall prevention strategies can reduce the occurrence of abnormal fall events among high-risk inpatients. **Methods:** Using the evidence-based care five-step approach, clinical problems were formulated into the PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) format to list keywords. A search was conducted using both Chinese and English keywords, synonyms, and MeSH terms such as "hospitalized patient," "multifactorial interventions," and "fall prevention" in databases including The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE With Full Text (EBSCO), PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, and CEPS for literature published within the past five years until 2024. Inclusion criteria encompassed randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and systematic reviews (SRs) with identifiable text language. Non-experimental literature and those not pertinent to the topic were excluded. Ultimately, one SR and one RCT meeting the criteria for utilizing diversified fall prevention strategies among high-risk inpatients were selected. The CASP tool was employed for assessing the quality of the literature, resulting in one SR meeting 9 out of 10 criteria and one RCT meeting 8 out of 10 criteria. **Results:** Dautelet et al. (2019) conducted a two-center randomized controlled trial, enrolling 240 community-dwelling individuals with hip or pelvic fractures and mild to moderate cognitive impairment. They implemented a multifactorial intervention that included an individualized progressive home exercise program, physical activity promotion, and long-term care counseling. The study evaluated the impact of the intervention on fear of falling, self-efficacy, falls, depression, quality of life, and activities of daily living, and conducted economic data and cost-effectiveness analysis with the aim of improving patients' functional independence and quality of life. Research by Gute and Zimbudzi

(2023) found that exercise can reduce the fall rate of hospitalized patients, especially for dialysis patients, with resistance training being particularly effective. However, exercise interventions often result in lower participation rates and dropout rates of 20%-50%. To increase participation, exercise interventions should be frequent, of moderate duration, accessible and convenient, acceptable, and contextually specific. Other strategies include staff and patient education, environmental reconfiguration, wearing non-slip footwear, gait straps, bed exit alerts, and hourly rounds. **Conclusion:** As society ages and the number of osteoporotic fractures increases, there is a need to establish an effective, sustainable, and economical rehabilitation system to limit the rise in long-term care costs. For patients with hip and pelvic fractures who suffer from cognitive impairment, there is an even greater need for a tailored rehabilitation approach to restore maximum functional independence. The concept of home intervention is to develop and evaluate a series of measures aimed at ensuring better continuity and coordination of care after inpatient rehabilitation and promoting physical activity, ensuring regular exercise of appropriate intensity, and ongoing supervision. Moderate frequency of supervised home exercise has been shown to increase the effectiveness of programs for vulnerable older adults and ensure good compliance. Including training in home visits can address more valuable psychosocial issues, and this intensive training will have additional positive effects on training uptake and persistence. For improving case engagement, priority should be given to exercise interventions that are frequent, of medium duration, easily accessible and convenient, acceptable, and specific.

Keywords: Diversified fall prevention strategies, Fall incidence rates, Multifactorial interventions, Clinical application, Patient safety

42. The Efficacy of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction in Alleviating Cancer-Related Fatigue in Cancer Patients

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Purpose: Cancer ranks as the second leading cause of mortality globally, profoundly affecting individuals' quality of life and overall well-being. This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) in alleviating cancer-related fatigue, recognizing its potential as a remedy for this pervasive symptom.

Methods: Adopting a meticulous five-step evidence-based nursing approach, this study thoroughly sifted through pertinent literature from esteemed databases such as The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, and PubMed. Selection criteria were anchored in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and systematic reviews, with a targeted focus on keywords including cancer patients, MBSR, and Cancer-Related Fatigue. Three exemplary RCTs, meticulously identified (Chayadi et al., 2019; Tian et al., 2022; Kim et al., 2022), underwent rigorous evaluation via the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) and were classified as Level II evidence according to the Oxford 2011 classification. **Results:** Chayadi et al.'s systematic review and meta-analysis revealed that mindfulness-based interventions significantly impact depression, anxiety, and cancer-related fatigue symptoms in oncology patients. These interventions exhibited a significant moderate effect in reducing depression symptoms (Hedges' $g = 0.43$), anxiety symptoms (Hedges' $g = 0.55$), and cancer-related fatigue (Hedges' $g = 0.43$), persisting for at least three months post-intervention. Additionally, mindfulness-based interventions were superior to the control group in reducing anxiety, depression, and cancer-related fatigue symptoms, with this superiority lasting for at least three months post-intervention for anxiety and cancer-related fatigue symptoms, though not necessarily for depression symptoms. The included studies demonstrated low to moderate risk of bias. Kim et al.'s updated systematic review and meta-analysis on the effects of mindfulness-based stress reduction on adults with sleep disturbance indicated positive effects on improving sleep disturbances, although specific data were not provided. Tian et al.'s meta-analysis on the impact of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) on psychological outcomes

and quality of life in patients with lung cancer demonstrated that MBSR significantly alleviates cancer-related fatigue, improves negative psychological states, and enhances quality of life. **Conclusion:** The conclusions of the three studies consistently indicate that Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) significantly improves the mental health and quality of life of cancer patients. These studies underscore the importance of MBSR as a comprehensive intervention, aiding cancer patients in coping with psychological stress, anxiety, and depression while enhancing their overall quality of life. MBSR not only assists patients in managing emotional distress during treatment but also bolsters their psychological resilience and self-regulation. These research findings offer crucial recommendations for clinical practice and nursing. Firstly, it is suggested that healthcare teams assess the mental health status of cancer patients and integrate MBSR into treatment plans as an adjunct therapy. Secondly, healthcare professionals should undergo appropriate training to effectively implement MBSR programs and monitor the improvement of patients' mental health. Additionally, providing patients with increased psychological support and care during cancer treatment is recommended to help them actively cope with the stress and emotional challenges brought by the illness. The results underscore the significance of MBSR as a safe and effective psychological intervention and provide empirical evidence of its positive impact on the mental health and quality of life of cancer patients. By integrating MBSR into comprehensive treatment plans for cancer patients, a more holistic support system can be established to assist patients in better managing the physical and emotional stress of the disease, ultimately enhancing their quality of life and overall well-being.

Keywords: Cancer patient, Mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR), Cancer-related fatigue (CRF)

43. Performance of ChatGPT on the Pediatric Nursing Scenarios Compared to Students

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Purpose: The application of ChatGPT serves as an interactive medical education tool, improving students' learning efficiency, clinical reasoning abilities, and grasp of complex concepts. Despite its prospective benefits as a teaching tool, the implementation of ChatGPT in nursing education requires further validation. The purpose of this study is to understand the performance of ChatGPT on the test of "Pediatric Nursing Laboratory" courses and compared to nursing students in Taiwan.

Method: A descriptive study is utilized to evaluate ChatGPT's performance in a written examination using pediatric scenarios in "Pediatric Nursing Laboratory" courses, and to compare it with the scores of nursing students. The test offers four pediatric scenarios, and evaluates by single-choice questions, matching questions, and similar approaches. To pass, an average score of at least 60 is required. A total of 267 nursing students in the third year of an Associate Degree in Nursing (ADN) program participated.

Results: ChatGPT 3.5 scored 60 in the test, just managing to pass. It could offer correct or incorrect answers and statements for each prompt. It might produce misleading or inaccurate explanations, or even result in hallucinations. In comparison, nursing students achieved a mean score of 64.49, outperforming ChatGPT. However, there were still 77 students (28.8%) who scored below 60, performing worse than ChatGPT.

Conclusions: ChatGPT can serve as one of the tools in nursing education. However, it still cannot replace human creativity and critical thinking. Particularly in clinical scenarios, ChatGPT struggles to provide accurate judgments and responses. Therefore, using ChatGPT for nursing students to practice or explain nursing care knowledge should be done with caution.

Keywords: ChatGPT, pediatric nursing, nursing students

44. My Nursing Experience of Caring for A Preschool-aged Child with COVID-19

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Purpose: This article describes the nursing experience of caring for a preschool child with COVID-19. The physical discomfort caused by the disease symptoms affects daily life, and the fear of facing the nursing staff to perform therapeutic actions. **Method:** The care period was from July 15 to July 20, 2022. Collected through medical record review, physical assessment, interviews, actual care, etc., and assessed using Gordon's 11 functional health patterns. **Results:** Identify problems such as hyperthermia, pain, and fear. Through health education leaflets, QR Code videos, feeding with small medicine cups and dolls taking medicine, and giving sticker rewards; the health education program mother takes small and frequent meals, allows patients to choose their favorite foods, and uses 3C electronic products to play favorite cartoons and pictures. Paintings, etc. can divert attention from pain. **Conclusions:** It is recommended that video devices be added to the ward so that nursing staff can understand the needs of patients and caregivers in real time, thereby reducing dressing time and nursing staff's stress. This care experience can be used as a sharing to provide future care for nursing staff. A reference for such sick children.

Keywords: COVID-19, therapeutic play, anxiety

46. Pesticide Exposure as a Risk Factor for Psychological Distress in Farmers: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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Purpose: farmers are often exposed to pesticides which can lead to various health issues, including psychological distress. Despite evidence supporting the association between pesticide exposure and psychological distress among farmers, it remains unclear if pesticide exposure is a direct risk factor. Therefore, this systematic review aims to determine if pesticide exposure significantly contributes to psychological distress among farmers. **Method:** the literature search will encompass the following research databases: PubMed, PsycInfo, CINALH, Scopus, and Web of Science, with no date limitations. The potential included studies must meet the following eligibility criteria: investigating the influence of pesticide exposure on psychological distress, featuring farmers as the target population, featuring pesticide exposure as the independent variable, comparing psychological distress events between exposed and non-exposed participants, reporting psychological distress as the outcome variable, and utilizing valid and reliable measurement tools. Pooled risk ratios (RRs) and odd ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) will be calculated using random-effects methods to estimate the influence of pesticide exposure on psychological distress events. **Results:** We incorporated 14 case-control studies and seven longitudinal studies for both qualitative and quantitative syntheses. While the qualitative synthesis revealed a discrepancy regarding the impact of pesticides on psychological distress, the meta-analyses showed that pesticide exposure as a significant risk factor for psychological distress among farmers (Pooled RR[95%CI]=1.46[1.17-1.82], OR[95%CI]= 2.21 [1.70-2.70]). **Conclusions:** this study may indicate pesticide exposure as a significant risk factor for psychological distress among farmers. Occupational nurses should be aware of pesticides' potential role in increasing psychological distress.

Keywords: farmer, pesticide, psychological distress, systematic review, meta-analysis

47. Nursing Experience In Caring For A Preschool Child With Acute Gastroenteritis

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Purpose: The case described in this article involves a 10-year-old school-age boy who was hospitalized in the intensive care unit due to developing ketoacidosis as a result of type 1 diabetes. After being transferred to a general ward, he began learning self-monitoring of blood sugar, dietary control, and maintaining a regular daily routine. Subsequently, he exhibited withdrawal, feelings of helplessness, and fear about returning to school, prompting the author's investigation. The aim is to assist the child and his family in completing self-blood glucose monitoring, dietary control, food substitution, regular exercise, and insulin injection guidance. Additionally, educating the family and the child about the care methods for type 1 diabetes and reducing the occurrence of complications, enabling them to independently face the challenges brought by the disease. Providing avenues for seeking assistance such as health centers, case managers, and school nurses also aims to reduce anxiety upon returning home, meeting the holistic healthcare needs. **Method:** From February 10, 2022, to February 19, 2022, data was collected through medical record review, physical assessments, interviews, actual care provision, direct observation, and other methods. The Groden Eleven Functional Health Patterns were utilized for assessment. **Results:** The identification of health issues such as "unstable blood glucose levels," "inadequate nutrition," and "anxiety" was established. Educational pamphlets and hospital QR code videos were provided to educate the child and family on the common signs of high and low blood sugar. Utilizing picture books and a reward system for answering questions, the child was encouraged to learn how to manage blood sugar fluctuations. Additionally, family members were taught carbohydrate counting and its purpose. Due to the child's preference for sweets, sugar substitutes and diverse food choices were introduced, along with creating visual aids for food substitution to enhance memory retention. Guiding the child to express their feelings, understand the illness, and learn self-care strategies aimed to boost the child's confidence. Furthermore, using artificial arms, the child and family were instructed on insulin injection techniques to alleviate anxiety. **Conclusions:** After discharge, the child requires long-term monitoring of blood sugar

control. However, due to the high caseload of diabetes cases, the in-hospital diabetes case manager cannot provide intensive follow-up on the child's diabetes control and dietary status. It is suggested that after discharge, the child be referred to the local health center and case manager, as well as school teachers and nurses, for monitoring their care through home visits and outpatient follow-ups. This sharing of experience aims to provide nursing reference for future care providers.

Keywords: type 1 diabetes. Anxiety. dangerous unstable blood sugar concentration

50. Scale development and psychometric properties: Perioperative Nurses' Workload Scale (PNWS)

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Purpose: Working overload is a significant factor for perioperative nurses' intention to leave. However, there is lacking instrument for measuring perioperative nurses' workload. This study aims to develop and test the psychometric properties of the perioperative nurses' workload scale (PNWS). **Method:** A cross-sectional quantitative design was used to investigate perioperative nurses' workload in four major medical centers in Taiwan in 2023. The scale was developed through a literature review and panel discussions for item generation. Six experts were invited to evaluate the content validity. Then, one hundred perioperative nurses with a convenient sampling were invited to evaluate Item analysis, reliability, and exploratory factor analysis (EFA). In final step, a total of 333 perioperative nurses were invited to examine construct validity by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). **Results:** After conducting item analysis and EFA on the original 22-item PNWS scale, 19 items were retained, and a four-factor structure was identified. The CFA confirmed the four-factor structure with the final 14-item scale. Model fit measures indicated an acceptable fit. The final scale's Cronbach's α coefficient was 0.85. The intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) score for this scale was 0.83, indicating good reliability. **Conclusions:** The PNWS is a psychometric measure of perioperative nurses' workload. This study makes a significant contribution to understanding the workload for perioperative nurses. Taiwan faces obviously shortages of perioperative nurses, as do other global countries. The PNWS can be used to measure perioperative nurses' workload, then be helpful policymaking for workload reduction in perioperative practice settings, nursing administration, and future research.

Keywords: perioperative nurses, workload, psychometric testing, scale development

**51. Exploration of Factors Influencing Knowledge and Willingness to Sign
Advance Care Planning among Community Residents**

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52. Exploration of Nursing Students' First Internship Experience

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Background: Clinical practice is a compulsory course in nursing education, a smooth initial practice experience may lead to reduced stress in subsequent practices. Conversely, negative experiences during the initial practice may escalate stress levels in future practices, affecting role adaptation. **Objective:** To investigate the stress experienced by nursing students during their initial practice and its correlation with anxiety, sleep quality, and mental health. **Methods:** A cross-sectional correlational study was conducted among second-year nursing students enrolled in a basic nursing course at a technological university in Eastern Taiwan. A total of 144 students participated in the study. The scales included basic information, clinical practice stress scale, sleep quality scale, the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and Brief Symptom Rating scale (BSRS). Before data collection, Institutional Review Board approval was obtained, by Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital Ethics Committee. A simple linear regression analysis was performed. **Results:** Nursing students who perceived themselves as extroverted and in good health experienced lower practice stress. There was a moderate correlation between anxiety scores and practice stress, with students experiencing mild to severe anxiety showing an average practice stress score approximately 15 points higher than those without anxiety. The BSRS showed a moderate correlation with practice stress scores, with increasing severity of emotional disturbance corresponding to higher practice stress scores. Sleep quality was moderately correlated with practice stress, with students reporting poor sleep quality having an average practice stress score approximately 12 points higher than those with good sleep quality. **Conclusion:** Schools can adopt problem-oriented strategies to prepare students for their practices, teaching coping behaviors and skills to help them grow through the challenges of their initial practice and reduce stress.

Keywords: Nursing Students, Basic Nursing, Initial Clinical Practice, Practice Stress, Practice Anxiety

53. Using Multidisciplinary Intervention Reduce the Abnormal Rate of Risk Factors in Patients With ACS

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Purpose: Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is the leading cause of cardiovascular death and reducing the risks of ACS is important strategy in secondary prevention. Disease awareness and self-care behaviors were documented to improve patient's quality of life, re-admission and mortality. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the efficacy of multidisciplinary intervention on reducing cardiovascular risk. **Method:** Ten controllable risk factors were selectively addressed in our project, including smoking, weight reduction, cholesterol levels, and so forth. Multidisciplinary interventions were applied during admission to increase awareness and encourage self-care behaviors. These interventions included health education sessions conducted by nursing staff, utilizing oral presentations or visual aids, dietary modifications guided by dietitians, and enhancing medication adherence and awareness of potential complications through medication cards provided by clinical pharmacists. The prevalence of these risk factors was analyzed both upon admission and three months post-discharge. **Results:** The implementation rate of nursing guidance has increased from 34.2% to 88.6%. The overall abnormal rate of ten risk factors was reduced from 79.0% at admission to 58.3% three months after discharge and the reducing ratio was up to 26.2%. Among the reducing rate of individual risk factor, three risks strongly significantly reduced. The percentage of Well blood pressure control rate was from 83.3% to 56.7%; the percentage of achieving target level of low-density cholesterol was from 90.0% to 56.7% and the percentage of achieving target level of triglyceride was from 73.3% to 53.3%. **Conclusions:** Multidisciplinary intervention with diversified health education tools can reduce the abnormal rate of risk factor in patients with ACS. Long-term study will be warranted to assess the effect of multidisciplinary intervention on reducing cardiovascular events.

Keywords: Acute coronary syndrome, Secondary prevention, Multidisciplinary intervention.

54. Effectiveness of Nurse Training in Performing Port-A Catheter Injections

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to assess the current status of clinical nursing staff performing Port-A catheter injections and evaluate the effectiveness of clinical skill training using an observational checklist. **Methods:** A purposive sample of clinical nurses was selected. During Port-A catheter injection procedures in the ward, the technical checklist was used to assess the accuracy of nursing staff's performance of Port-A catheter injections. **Results:** The study included 20 nurses from different units. The average age was 23.8 years, with an average professional experience of 1.3 years. Most nurses had a university education (65%). The frequency of Port-A catheter injections ranged from 2 to 3 times per week (50%). The overall accuracy rate for Port-A catheter injections was 90.2%. The highest accuracy rates were observed in "preparing materials" and "correctly inserting the needle." Lower accuracy rates were found in items such as "handwashing time," "simultaneously closing the positive pressure clamp during the last remaining 1 mL of normal saline," "cleaning the skin with distilled water cotton swabs (after washing with Antigerm)," "avoiding cotton swab contact with the bottle mouth," and "securing the bent needle tubing of the Port-A catheter to clothing," which fell between 60% and 80%. **Conclusions:** Nursing skills are a critical factor in quality care. Assessing nursing skills through practical performance evaluation can aid in designing educational training programs to maintain optimal nursing skills. Identifying areas of lower accuracy during clinical nursing practice can guide curriculum planning for nursing skill education, with the aim of enhancing nurses' practical clinical abilities.

Keywords: Skill teaching, teaching effectiveness, Port-A catheter

57. The Effects of Dignity Group Therapy on Perceived Dignity in Chronic Schizophrenia

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Purpose: Dignity group therapy has significantly impacted the health and quality of life of patients. However, its application in people with schizophrenia has been relatively limited. The purpose is to examine the effectiveness of dignity group therapy in people with chronic schizophrenia. **Method:** This's a quantitative study. Approval from the Joint Institutional Review Board (YLH-IRB-10611) was obtained prior to data collection. participants were to unconditionally withdraw at any time without harming their medical rights. Fifty-two people with schizophrenia residing for over 2 years in psychiatric nursing homes in Eastern Taiwan participated, with 24 in the experimental group and 28 in the control group. The experimental group received a dignity group therapy. The dignity group therapy involved 60-minute meetings once a week, for a total of 8 meetings. The control group engaged in rehabilitation activities, comprising 40 minutes of recreational activities and 20 minutes of walking. The participants completed the Dignity Instrument, which is a self-report questionnaire. Data were collected at baseline, immediately post-intervention, and 3 months post-intervention. The impact of the intervention was evaluated using generalized estimating equations (GEEs). **Results:** The total scores on the Dignity Instrument in the experimental group had significantly improved immediately following the intervention and at 3 months post-intervention. The dignity group therapy improved perceived dignity in people with schizophrenia. **Conclusions:** The dignity group therapy improved perceived dignity in people with schizophrenia. It is suggested that dignity group therapy be included in the routine rehabilitation activities for people with chronic schizophrenia in the psychiatric nursing home.

Keywords: schizophrenia, dignity, nursing home

58. Exploring Stroke Knowledge and Pre-hospital Emergency Medical Service Behavioral Intention Among Emergency Medical Technicians.

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Purpose: Identifying stroke patients before hospital arrival is crucial for emergency medical technicians. Yet, many cases are overlooked, possibly due to insufficient stroke knowledge and behavioral intent, delaying critical prehospital care. The behavioral intention examined in this study involves the willingness of emergency medical technicians (EMTs) to participate in stroke rescue education training, provide prehospital stroke care, and issue prehospital notifications for patients experiencing acute stroke. The aim of this study was to explore the level of stroke knowledge and pre-hospital emergency medical service behavioral intention among EMTs. The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of MacKay Memorial Hospital (IRB: 23MMHIS165e).

Method: A cross-sectional survey of 86 emergency medical technicians were recruited from a medical center in Taiwan. Surveys were conducted using a demographic questionnaire, Stroke Knowledge Questionnaire among Emergency Medical Services Personnel (SKQ-EMSP), and behavioral intention questionnaire. T-tests, one-way ANOVA, Pearson's product correlation, and a p value of less than .05 was considered statistically significant. **Results:** The results were as follows: (1) overall, 53% of emergency medical technicians demonstrated stroke knowledge below the average level; (2) there were significant differences in stroke knowledge, related to job category, participation in acute stroke emergency work, and experience in pre-hospital stroke notification ($F= 12.2,; t=2.02, t=2.02; p<.05$); (3) there was a statistically significant relationship between stroke knowledge, and pre-hospital emergency medical service intentions ($r = 0.263, p<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The results of this study can serve as a reference for medical administration managers and decision-makers to design in-service stroke education and technician training for improving the quality of stroke patient care.

Keyword: Stroke Knowledge, Emergency Medical Technician, Behavioral intention

59. Nurses' Knowledge and Attitude towards Paediatrics' Pain Management

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Purpose: Hospitalized children continuously experience unrelieved pain; hence, the provision of effective pain management is an integral and important part of the nurse's role. Adequate knowledge and positive practices of nurses regarding pain management among children are key if optimal pain management is to be achieved among pediatric case. Unrelieved pain among hospitalized children is a worldwide phenomenon that has been addressed by researchers for decades as a cause of suffering and decreased quality of life. Scientists' understanding of pain has been improved significantly in terms of its physiology and causes, accompanied with advancement in its treatment methods. But despite that, it is still reported globally that pain in children is undertreated, causing them unnecessary suffering. Nurses play an essential role in children's pain management process, as they provide care to them. Hence, nurses should be knowledgeable, competent and efficient in paediatrics pain assessment and management. The aim of this study was to determine nurse's level in knowledge and attitudes towards pediatric pain management at KPJ Seremban, KPJ Ampang, KPJ Damansara, KPJ Selangor, KPJ Tawakkal and KPJ Kajang. This study aims to assess the level of nurses' attitudes and knowledge regarding the treatment of pediatric pain at the mentioned KPJ hospitals. **Method:** This study used a quantitative, descriptive, cross-sectional design through self-report questionnaire as a data collection method to assess the level of knowledge, pain management practices, and barriers to pain management among nurses at KPJ Seremban, KPJ Ampang, KPJ Damansara, KPJ Selangor, KPJ Tawakkal and KPJ Kajang. The tool used to achieve the study aim was the Pediatric Nurses Knowledge and Attitude Survey (PNKAS). **Results:** Total nursing experience ranged from five months to 26 years. Experience in pediatric units ranged from five months to 23 year. 87 percent of nurses had bachelor degree, 8.1 percent had diploma, and 4.9 percent had master degree. The majority of nurses (78.3 %) declared no attendance of any sort of continuous education related to pain management, 6.5 percent mentioned that they have attended conferences, and 15.2 percent have attended courses. The total mean score achieved by the study participants on the PNKAS was 45.3 percent, the median was 45 percent, SD 9.52. Scores ranged from

22.5 percent to 67.5 percent. The result of the current study revealed that the level of knowledge and attitude towards pediatric pain management for pediatric nurses at KPJ Seremban, KPJ Ampang, KPJ Damansara, KPJ Selangor, KPJ Tawakkal and KPJ Kajang is low and far from satisfactory. More education related to pediatrics pain management in formal nursing education and in hospitals is recommended.

Conclusions: The result of this survey revealed low level of nurses' knowledge and attitude towards pediatrics' pain management in KPJ Seremban, KPJ Ampang, KPJ Damansara, KPJ Selangor, KPJ Tawakkal and KPJ Kajang, such low level indicates the need for improvement in education and training related to pain management. Nurses have an important task of enhancing their knowledge and performance in pain management through the involvement in more pain management education forms such as lectures and conferences or practice self-study, this could make a big difference in the pediatrics' patient pain experience by providing pain management that is appropriate, updated and accurate. Nursing managements in hospitals as well may benefit from the results of this study to plan for more comprehensive, constant and updated in-hospitals pain education programs for nurses, to improve their knowledge and attitude towards pain management. The future research need to address the reported low level of pain management performance in another private hospital in Malaysia more importance to extending these investigations beyond the current scope.

Keywords: Pain Management, Paediatric, Assessment, Knowledge, Attitudes, Nurses

60. Exploring the Correlation Between Stroke Patients' Uncertainty about Disease and Depression

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Purpose: Stroke, a major cause of disability and death globally, can lead to limb dysfunction and increased uncertainty for patients during recovery. While most research focuses on daily living functions, there is less emphasis on comprehensive psychological assessments. This study examines the relationships between stroke patients' basic demographic attributes, uncertainty, and depression. **Method:** The study used a cross-sectional, descriptive correlational design with purposive sampling. Structured questionnaires gathered data on patients' demographic attributes, uncertainty (using the Mishel Uncertainty in Illness Scale), and depression (using the Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale). Data were collected one week after patients began rehabilitation; participants were consenting stroke patients. **Results:** Of 68 valid questionnaires, the mean age was 55.94 years. Women (52.9%), first-time stroke (82.4%), and hemorrhagic stroke (64.7%) were most common. ANOVA, t-tests, and Pearson's correlation showed no significant differences or correlations between demographic attributes and levels of uncertainty or depression in stroke patients. However, a significant positive correlation was found between disease uncertainty and depression ($r = 0.53, p = 0.028$), indicating that higher uncertainty in stroke patients correlates with higher depression. **Conclusions:** Stroke can alter patients' physical function and lead to psychological distress such as depression. The positive correlation between disease uncertainty and depression in stroke patients highlights the need for integrated psychological assessment and support in stroke rehabilitation programs.

Keywords: Stroke, uncertainty, depression

61. Applying Multimedia to Improve the Implementation Rate of Pulmonary Rehabilitation Exercises for Ventilator Patients in Medical Intensive Care Units

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Purpose: Among patients using respirators, 25-60% experience respiratory muscle fatigue, affecting the function of skeletal muscles and diaphragms, increasing the days of respirator use, hospital stay, and mortality. Early interventional exercise training can effectively improve the success rate of ventilator weaning in ICU patients. This hospital, a regional teaching hospital's internal medicine ICU, aims to assist respirator-dependent patients in performing lung rehabilitation exercises early and successfully weaning off the respirator. **Methods:** This study reviewed data from 843 patients using invasive and non-invasive respirators between January 2018 and May 2019. Among them, 146 patients were stable, able to follow instructions, and had clear consciousness. However, only two patients actually performed lung rehabilitation exercises, with an implementation rate of just 1.36%. Interventions included training staff to establish standards for pulmonary rehabilitation exercise care, producing instructional videos, and conducting six pulmonary rehabilitation exercises (abdominal breathing, pursed-lip breathing, upper and lower limb cycling, sitting on the edge of the bed, and holding a water bottle) through educational videos. **Results:** After implementing the measures, the rate of lung rehabilitation exercises increased from 1.36% to 100% between July 1 and August 30. The average implementation rate from September to November was 85.2%. **Conclusions:** Improved interventional measures significantly increased the implementation rate of lung rehabilitation exercises for ventilator patients, with a sustained effect of about 70-80%. This initiative has been extended to surgical ICUs to enhance the overall quality of critical care.

Keywords: Lung rehabilitation exercises, respirator patients, multimedia teaching

62. Application Quality Control Circle to Reduce the Waiting Time of Outpatient Chemotherapy

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Purpose: Chemotherapy is one of the important treatments for cancer patients. In order to balance social roles and functions and save hospitalization expenses, more and more cancer patients choose to complete their treatment through outpatient chemotherapy. During October to November of 2022, our unit found that waiting time for outpatient chemotherapy injections was as high as 64 minutes, which triggered improvement motivation and hoped to effectively and safely shorten the waiting time for outpatient chemotherapy. **Method:** Method: Use quality control circle techniques. Location: Oncology Outpatient Day Chemotherapy Room. Participating healthcare team members: Including 6 nurses, 3 pharmacists, 7 doctors. Participating patients: 515 patients. Measurement of waiting time: Using the observation method and interviewing the patient, the patient receives chemotherapy deployment order from the outpatient clinic and reports to chemotherapy room until the time to start injection. The intervention measures included: 1.Nursing Department: Implementing zone-based patient flow to improve bed utilization efficiency; 2.Pharmacy Department: Establish chemotherapy drug delivery tracking system; 3.Medical Department: Scheduling ancillary therapies to avoid overlap with chemotherapy patients. Measurement of patient satisfaction: Conduct satisfaction questionnaire 6 months after improvement measures. **Results:** Quality control techniques have effectively shortened the waiting time for outpatient chemotherapy from 64 minutes to 37 minutes. Six months after implementation, patient satisfaction increased from 85% to 95%. **Conclusions:** In the future, outpatient chemotherapy can be more sophisticated in the re-engineering of outpatient consultation processes, such as digitization of scheduling and appointments, to improve the quality and satisfaction of patients' medical treatment.

Keywords: quality control circle, Waiting Time, Outpatient Chemotherapy

63. Relationship Between Social Support and Uncertainty Among Recurrent Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients

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Purpose: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) has an extremely high recurrence rate. When facing cancer recurrence, patients frequently feel uncertainty. Social support may influence their decision-making process. The purpose of the study was to explore the context of social support and uncertainty and the factors that influence medical decision-making process among patients with recurrent HCC. **Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study. By using purposive sampling, 66 subjects with recurrent HCC were recruited in a regional hospital in Taiwan. Structured questionnaires and semi-structured interview questions were used for data collection. Data was analyzed by using SPSS 26.0. **Results:** Most of the subjects were male (78.8%) with the age range between 40-84 years. The subjects perceived that family provided more support than healthcare professionals and friends. There was a moderately positive correlation in social support between healthcare professional and family ($r = .40, p < .01$). Emotional support, informational support, appraisal support, and instrumental support were significantly and strongly correlated ($r = .83, r = .84, r = .73, p < .00$, respectively). Social support from family also moderately correlated with uncertainty in complexity factors ($r = .77, p < .00$). The qualitative interview resulted in three main themes: Follow the Flow of Life, Value the Expertise of Healthcare Professionals, and Concern for the Effects of Treatment. **Conclusions:** When healthcare professionals take the initiative to provide medical information to the patients and their family, it strengthens their motivation for being involved in self-care, increases the consensus in decision-making process, and results in a decrease in uncertainty.

Keywords: Recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma, Social support, Uncertainty

65. “Low Self-Esteem in Children Concept” Report Outline

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Aims: The purpose of this concept analysis is to delve into the mutual relationship between childhood obesity and low self-esteem, along with their influencing factors. It aims to precisely define the scope and meaning of childhood obesity and low self-esteem, understand their interpretations and perceptions across different contexts, and explore their manifestations and characteristics within individuals to gain deeper insights into their underlying mechanisms. **Design:** Concept analysis. **Methods:** This study applies Rogers' self-concept analysis evolution method, following the concept analysis steps recommended by Walker and Avant (2011), and integrating relevant literature-based concept analysis approaches. **Results:** The study will provide an in-depth understanding of childhood obesity and low self-esteem, including their definitions, features, expressions, influencing factors, and relevant evidence. This clarity will contribute to addressing these issues in childhood obesity care and enhancing healthcare professionals' awareness and coping abilities related to children's mental health. **Conclusion:** Using Rogers' self-concept analysis evolution method, this study identifies alternative terms, attributes, antecedents, and consequences, ultimately formulating a contemporary definition. It will aid nurses in better understanding childhood obesity and low self-esteem issues and provide evidence-based strategies for addressing them. This contributes to implementing child-centered mental health care and improving overall child psychological well-being. The design or execution of this research does not require patient or public contributions

Keywords: children, obesity, low self-esteem, concept analysis, self-concept

66. Factors influencing the 21st century competencies among nursing students in Thailand: A cross-sectional study

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Purpose: This research aimed to study the 21st-century competencies and their predictive factors among nursing students. The participants comprised 171 nursing students from the Faculty of Nursing at Princess Agrarajakumari College of Nursing, Thailand. **Method:** The sample was selected based on proportional representation of students. The research questionnaire successfully passed the quality assessment. This tool was designed to capture the following elements: Personal information, Factors supporting online learning, Extracurricular experiences, Perception of self-efficacy, and Measures of competency required in the 21st century. Descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and stepwise multiple regressions were employed for data analysis. **Results:** The results revealed high scores for 21st-century competencies during the COVID-19 situation (mean = 4.22, SD = 0.41). Three influencing factors on these competencies emerged, including Self-Efficacy ($\beta = 0.520$), Factors supporting online learning ($\beta = 0.230$), and Extracurricular activity ($\beta = 0.197$). Stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that these factors accounted for 60.9% of the variance in competencies during the COVID-19 situation ($F = 86.705$; $p < 0.001$). **Conclusions:** This research recommends that self-efficacy in online learning significantly influences 21st-century competencies, particularly cooperation and teamwork, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the concept of self-efficacy should be incorporated into teaching and learning methodologies to make them more concrete and practical.

Keywords: The 21st century Competencies, Nursing students, COVID-19

67. Insights Regarding to Parents of Children with Developmental Disabilities through Narrative Interviews

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Purpose: When a child has a developmental disability, parents experience difficulties in ascertaining the child's feelings, and support for such parents is imperative in family nursing care. Therefore, this study aimed to gain insights regarding family nursing care practice by conducting narrative interviews wherein parents raising children with developmental disabilities are asked to talk about their parenting and related life experiences. **Method:** After obtaining approval from an ethics review board, four couples (eight individuals) raising children with developmental disabilities were interviewed for approximately 2 hours each. **Results:** The children with developmental disabilities ranged in age from 7 to 14 years, and their diagnoses included ASD, ADHD, and intellectual disability. The analysis themes were (1) "Relationship between one's life experiences and current child rearing" and (2) "Influence of the relationship with one's spouse on child rearing." After analyzing the narratives, following themes were derived: Theme (1) [Influence received from people and occupations encountered during one's life]; [Perceptions of children's characteristics]; and [How to deal with children based on their characteristics and one's own experiences], and Theme (2) [Differences in opinions and actions with one's spouse]; [Cooperation and similarities with one's spouse]; and [Visualizing the feelings behind the spouse's behavior]. **Conclusions:** The narrative interviews suggested that the participants were aware of the way they interact with their children and their expectations of each other as a couple. Based on these results, we aim to develop guidelines on how to communicate appropriately in family nursing care.

Keywords: insights regarding, narrative interview, parents, children with developmental disabilities

68. Using Compound Essential Oil for Skin Integrity of Nurses in Emergency Room

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Purpose: Regular handwashing and prolonged exposure to harsh chemicals pose occupational risks that can adversely affect nurses' hands. It results in damaged skin that causes discomfort and increases the risk of infections. This study investigates the efficacy of using compound essential oils to preserve the integrity of hand skin among emergency nurses. **Method:** Based on Kolcaba's Comfort Theory, a quasi-experimental design with the pre-post test using a convenience sample was conducted among emergency nurses in a teaching hospital. Data from control group were obtained first. Then the experimental group received a 3% blend of lavender and geranium essential oils to their hands three times daily for two weeks. Skin Self-Assessment forms and Transepidermal Water Loss Measurements (TWLM) were used to collect data. **Results:** A total of 60 subjects participated in the study and were evenly divided into two groups. Majority were female (95%) with ages ranging from 22 to 49 years. The homogeneity test showed two groups were similar. After using the compound essential oils, the TWLM showed the experimental group had a significant improvement in both hands ($t = 4.69$, $p < 0.01$). Subjects reported the oil aromas helped them to maintain a pleasant mood during work (70%), with an average score of 8 (0-10 scale) in comfort when using the intervention. Half of the subjects recorded their hand skin conditions such as dehydration, flakes, cracks, peeling, and hangnails were improved. **Conclusion:** Compound essential oils may help hand skin integrity. The aroma may also provide psychological benefits to emergency nurses.

Keywords: Lavender essential oil, Geranium essential oil, Skin integrity,

69. Relationship Between Wound pH and Microbial Dissimilarity Between Wound and Peri-Wound Skin

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Purpose: Dysbiotic wound microbiota, which is dissimilar to those of the peri-wound skin, is likely to cause delayed wound healing. To date, no point-of-care microbiota test is available, so this understanding of dysbiotic microbiota has not yet been put into practice. As a first step in establishing a method for assessing dysbiosis, we investigated the relationship between wound exudate pH and the microbial dissimilarity between wound and peri-wound skin. **Method:** This cross-sectional observational study was conducted at a specialized wound care clinic. Wound exudate pH was measured using a pH meter sensor. The microbiota was characterized by collecting swab samples from the wound and peri-wound skin and performing 16S rRNA gene analyses. To evaluate microbial dissimilarity, the weighted UniFrac dissimilarity index between wound and peri-wound skin microbiota was calculated. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient between the weighted UniFrac dissimilarity index and pH value was calculated. **Results:** Thirteen wounds were assessed in this study. The median weighted UniFrac dissimilarity index value was 0.34 (IQR: 0.07), and the median pH value was 7.47 (IQR: 1.10). There was a significant positive correlation between the weighted UniFrac dissimilarity index value and wound exudate pH ($\rho = 0.75$, $p < 0.01$). **Conclusions:** When the microbial dissimilarity between the wound and peri-wound skin increased, wound exudate pH was increased. This finding is compatible with the facts that an alkaline tissue environment impairs wound healing and that healing is delayed in wounds with dysbiosis. Therefore, wound exudate pH may offer a simple method for assessing dysbiosis.

Keywords: Wound care management, Dysbiosis, Point-of-care test

**70. Using Modified Knowledge Management Process Model to Integrate Nursing
Teaching and Research Data –
An empirical study of a regional hospital in northern Taiwan**

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Purpose: In Taiwan, hospitals are required to participate in accreditation of hospitals every four years and the staffs must be display data to the accreditation surveyors in the shortest time. Our hospital is a regional hospital in Taipei. We already have a nursing information system, but the teaching and research information construction still lacks integration. This study is armed to use the modified knowledge management process (MKMP) model to construct teaching and research data. **Methods:** The study period was from July to October 2023. The MKMP model included 6 processes. The Create, which classifies the data into on-the-job education and training group, clinical ladder group, research and development group, cooperative education group, nurse post graduate year (NPGY) group. The Capture, which creates files into the computer system. The Organize, which creates a common folder on the hospital network. The Access, which specification are announced at monthly nursing meetings. Final is Use and Evaluate, which to create an audit checklist and set up a feedback system. The data construction did not involve personal privacy or ethical issues, this study did not require IRB approval. **Results:** According to the study results, we found that the data construction integrity and auditing data by the information engineer and ward head nurse with the checklist were 100%. The satisfaction items include data completeness, convenience, management and overall, the average score on satisfaction survey is found to be 95%. Interviews with colleagues indicated that it can effectively simplify workflow and data transition. **Conclusions:** Using the MKMP model to integrate teaching and research data can simplify data collection process, reduce waste the manpower and maximize the value of data. This model has now been promoted to our hospital to comprehensively data integration.

Keywords: nursing information system, simplify workflow, modified knowledge management process model, teaching and research

71. Effect of Interventions on Oral Frailty in Older Adults: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Purpose: This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions for oral frailty in community-dwelling older adults. **Method:** We systematically searched databases including Embase, PubMed, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and Web of Science from inception to May 18, 2023, for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) published in English. The meta-analysis was performed by using Review Manager 5.4, and the effect size was calculated by the standardized mean difference and its 95% confidence interval. **Results:** The systematic review comprised 11 RCTs from 4 countries with a total of 734 participants. Most studies involved oral exercise interventions. Overall, compared to control group participants, participants in the oral exercise intervention group showed significant improvement in tongue-lip motor function, tongue pressure, maximum occlusal force, chewing function, and oral dryness (mean difference 0.37[95%CI=0.19,0.56]), 0.67 [95%CI=0.31,1.03]), (0.48[95%CI=0.20,0.77]), (16.16[95%CI=10.99,21.33]), and (1.07 [95%CI=0.29, 1.84]) respectively, but demonstrated no statistically significant difference in swallowing function. Additionally, Participants in the oral exercise combined with education and diet interventions group demonstrated significant improvement in tongue pressure and maximum occlusal force (2.83[95%CI=0.55,5.11] and 39.39 [95%CI=38.66,40.11]). However, participants in the oral exercise combined with education intervention group demonstrated no statistically significant difference in tongue-lip motor function(0.01 [95%CI=-0.29,0.32]). **Conclusions:** This study demonstrates that oral exercise intervention can improve oral motor skills and oral muscle strength, which is crucial for enhancing oral health in older adults and improving oral frailty. In the future, multicenter, large-sample, high-quality randomized controlled trials are needed to validate the effectiveness of interventions in improving oral frailty.

Keywords: Frailty; Oral Health; Intervention; Nursing; Older Adults

72. Effects of Multicomponent Exercise Intervention on Frailty Indicators and Physical Fitness among Community Elders

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Aim: This study aimed to investigate the potential of a multicomponent exercise intervention for improving frailty status and physical fitness among community elders.

Methods: A one-group pretest-posttest design was employed for this study. Participants were recruited from a community care center in New Taipei City, Taiwan. Ten subjects aged over 65 years participated in a 12-week multicomponent exercise program, held twice weekly for 90 minutes each session, from November 6, 2023, to January 29, 2024. Outcome measures included physiological data (height, weight, body mass index [BMI]), comprehensive geriatric assessment, physical fitness tests, and Fried's Frailty Phenotype assessment. This article is the implementation result of the nursing application of the elderly nursing internship carried out by the researcher during his master's degree course. **Results:** Ten frail older individuals participated in the study (1 frail, 9 pre-frail), with an average age of 66.1 years, all of whom were female. Following the 12-week exercise intervention, several outcome measures showed significant improvements, including Fried's Frailty Phenotype ($p = 0.025$), handgrip strength ($p = 0.005$), arm-curl test ($p = 0.016$), chair stand test ($p = 0.020$), back-scratch test ($p = 0.010$), 8-foot up-and-go test ($p = 0.012$), one-leg stance test with eyes open (left foot) ($p = 0.007$), and one-leg stance test with eyes open (right foot) ($p = 0.007$). **Conclusion:** A 12-week multicomponent exercise intervention provided at a community care center led to notable enhancements in frailty status, lower and upper limb muscle endurance, upper limb flexibility, agility, and static balance among pre-frail older adults.

Keywords: multicomponent exercise, frailty, physical fitness, community elders

73. Igniting the Spark of Learning: The Application of Game-Based Learning in Innovative Teaching

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Background: Traditional teaching methods have become less effective in engaging modern learners in the internet age. Gamified learning, incorporating game elements, has emerged as a new trend in teaching innovation that enhances learner focus, interactivity, and motivation through the fun of games. Previous studies showed benefits of applying flipped learning models and board games in nursing education. **Purpose:** This study aimed to explore how gamified learning could be applied to innovative teaching programs for in-service nurses and evaluate its impact on learners' post-class satisfaction and instructors' self-efficacy. Despite a 91-point satisfaction rate, the nursing department observed low interest, fatigue, and lack of focus among learners in in-service courses, prompting them to consider changing teaching methods. **Method:** Innovative teaching programs were implemented in in-service nursing courses. Experts were invited to share methods like flipped classrooms, multimedia, virtual reality, online learning, and interactive apps (e.g., Slido, Kahoot, Google, Quizlet) to enhance teacher-student interaction and increase learning enjoyment. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The innovative teaching method boosted learners' satisfaction from 91 to 95 and instructors' self-efficacy from 88 to 94. Learners found classes engaging and interactive. Instructors acknowledged challenges in adopting innovation, enhancing their skills. This underscores innovative teaching's potential to enhance satisfaction and self-efficacy. Gamified learning, merging education and entertainment, is crucial in modern education. Instructors must balance game elements with learning goals. Further research is needed on its impact and the instructor's role. This is not a human subject research case and has passed the institutional IRB review.

Keywords: Game-Based Learning, Innovative teaching programs, Satisfaction & self-efficacy.

74. The Relationship between the Support and the Role Pressures of Nurse Managers

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Purpose: Nurse managers are one of the important roles to maintain nursing quality. The pressures and trials they face cannot be ignored. Support is often considered as key to relieving pressures, but the impact of support systems on the role of nurse managers has rarely been explored in depth. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted. A purposive sampling method was to select participants in North Taiwan. Serve as the head nurses of the first line patient care unit were be included. A structured questionnaire developed from literature review and expert input (CVI= .96-1.00), and validated by psychometric tests indicating a good face validity, construct validity and internal consistency (Cronbach α = .76-.96). The study was approved by the institutional review board of National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (YM111-39E). **Results:** A total of 265 nurse managers participated, giving a 95.3% response rate. These respondents were 96.6% women, with an average age of 46.1 ± 6.5 years. The results showed that the nurse managers felt moderate role pressure (Mean= 96.9, Range= 36~159), among the three dimensions of role pressure, role overload (Mean=3.1) is the highest. Nurse managers received upper-middle levels of support (Mean= 76.6, Range= 26~109), and the in-work ($p < .001$) and extra-work ($p = .003$) support were significantly negatively correlated with role pressures. **Conclusions:** The findings might suggest clear understanding of the link between the role pressures and support systems of nurse managers for clinical workers or school educators, and then provide a reference for planning counseling policies to help nurse managers relieve role pressures.

Keywords: Nurse manager, Role pressure, Support

75. Adaptation of the Psychometric Inventory of Childrearing Difficulties (PICD)in Pregnant Women

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Purpose: As child abuse consultations continue to rise in Japan, understanding the risk factors for parents facing parenting challenges becomes crucial. This study aimed to examine the applicability of the “Psychometric Inventory of Childrearing Difficulties” (PICD), a scale created by the authors to identify parents who may struggle with parenting difficulties. The scale is based on data collected from parents with infants and toddlers, and its reliability and validity have been examined through factor analysis and other tests. It comprises 34 items across four factors: abandonment anxiety, anxiety due to lack of confidence, suspicion, and perfectionism. **Method:** A questionnaire survey was conducted on 322 pregnancy mothers in Japan (79 in the first trimester, 111 in the second trimester, and 132 in the third trimester). The data collection period is July 2019. Data were subjected to confirmatory factor analysis. Model fit on four factors of the PICD was checked. **Results:** The subjects had an average age of 31.4 (20-44) years, 112 (34.8%) suspected depression based on the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), and 63 (19.6%) had visited a hospital or consulted a specialist. The confirmatory factor analysis showed that the fit of the model was relatively good, suggesting that the PICD can also be applied to pregnant parents. **Conclusions:** Using this Inventory is expected to contribute to the primary prevention of child abuse by assessing the risk of mothers falling into childrearing difficulties during pregnancy and identifying parents in need of support at an early stage.

Keyword: Childrearing Difficulties, pregnant women, Psychometric Inventory, Confirmatory factor analysis

**77. Explore Predictors for Adverse Events Following
Physical Restraint in Internal Medicine Ward Patients**

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78. The Association Between Diabetes Stress, Self-Efficacy, Self-Management, and Glycemic Control in Youth

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Purpose: The objective of this study was to investigate the mediation and moderation effects of self-efficacy and self-management on the relationship between diabetes stress and glycemic control in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus. **Methods:** This study was conducted from December 11, 2022 to August 30, 2023. A total of 102 participants were recruited from the pediatric endocrinology outpatient clinic at National Taiwan University Children's Hospital. Data were collected on socio-demographic characteristics, DSQ-SF for diabetes stress, the Chinese version of the self-efficacy scale for self-efficacy, C-SMOD-A-23 for self-management, and HbA1c values from medical records (The average HbA1c value was calculated based on four measurements taken over the previous year). Regression analyses were conducted to examine the mediation and moderation effects of self-efficacy and self-management on the relationship between diabetes stress and glycemic control, with significance levels estimated through bootstrapping. **Results:** Significant correlations were found among diabetes stress, self-efficacy, self-management, and glycemic control in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Self-efficacy fully mediated the impact of diabetes stress on glycemic control, while self-management did not exhibit a significant mediating effect. Furthermore, self-efficacy and self-management demonstrated sequential mediation effects in the pathway between diabetes stress and glycemic control. Additionally, both self-efficacy and self-management acted as moderators in the relationship between diabetes stress and glycemic control. **Conclusion:** Enhancing self-efficacy and self-management among children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus could serve as feasible intervention targets to improve glycemic control. It appears that diabetes stress influence subsequent glycemic control through its effects on self-efficacy and self-management. Moreover, the impact of diabetes stress on glycemic control varies depending on the levels of self-efficacy and self-management.

Keywords: Type 1 diabetes mellitus children and adolescents, diabetes stress, self-efficacy, self-management, glycemic control

79. Self-Perceived Health Status and Health Behaviors Self-Efficacy Among Junior Nursing College Students

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Purpose: Health habits and personal health are closely related. Adolescents are vulnerable to unhealthy behaviors as they adapt to new environments and educational demands. This study examined the relationship between self-perceived health status and health behaviors self-efficacy among junior nursing college students. **Methods:** The participants were 148 second-year junior nursing college students enrolled in the departments of nursing, childhood care and education, applied foreign languages, cosmetic application and management, and food beverage management, all of whom had completed the Health and Nursing course. One class of students was randomly sampled from each department. Data collection took place in Taiwan from January 2020 to February 2020. Statistical data analysis was conducted using SPSS for Windows 18.0, employing both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics were used to present the personal background information of the study subjects in terms of frequency distribution and percentages. Inferential statistics, including t-tests, One-Way ANOVA, and Scheffe's post hoc comparison, were utilized to examine the differences in health behavior self-efficacy among different study subjects. Additionally, Pearson product-moment correlation analysis was employed to explore the relationship between self-perceived health status and health behavior self-efficacy. **Results:** The students reported good self-perceived health status. Academic grade and self-perceived health status were significantly correlated ($p < .05$); self-perceived health status and self-efficacy in performing health behaviors were significantly correlated ($p < .001$). The explanatory power of personal attributes and self-perceived health status on self-efficacy in performing health behaviors was 19.2%. The regression coefficient for the food beverage management department compared to the nursing department was statistically significant and negative ($\beta = -.33, p < .01$), nursing students begin to engage with professional nursing subjects in their second year, hence exhibiting better health behavior self-efficacy compared to food beverage management. **Conclusions:** Students with higher academic grades, and higher self-perceived health status was associated with higher self-efficacy in performing health behaviors. Students in the food

beverage management department had poorer self-efficacy in performing health behaviors. This study recommends that the student health center organize health-promoting activities to facilitate the development of healthy behaviors among students.

Keywords: junior college nursing students, health status, health behavior self-efficacy

80. Exploration of Factors Related to Quality of Life in Patients with Traumatic Fractures

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Purpose: This study aimed to explore the relationship between daily life function, depression, social support, and quality of life in patients with traumatic fractures.

Methods: This purposive sampling quantitative study was conducted from July 1 to August 31, 2023, on hospitalized patients with traumatic fractures aged 18 years and above, regardless of body part fracture, within one week after surgery. However, those with ISS Score (Trauma Severity Scale) ≥ 16 points (representing severe trauma) were excluded. A total of 123 cases. The statistical methods include: frequency allocation, percentage, mean, standard deviation, etc. to describe the distribution of each study variable, and t-test, one-way ANOVA, Sheffe's post hoc multiple comparison, Pearson correlation and Multiple linear regression analysis conduct difference and correlation analysis. **Results:** The statistics demonstrate that social support and quality of life were positively correlated ($r = .36$, $p < .001$). Fracture site ($\beta = .18$, $p = .018$), daily life function ($\beta = .40$, $p < .001$), and depression ($\beta = -.40$, $p < .001$) significantly influenced the quality of life index, explaining 59.2% of the variance. Fracture site ($\beta = .70$, $p < .001$) and chronic illness ($\beta = -.51$, $p < .001$) greatly affected perceived health-related quality of life, explaining 63.3% of the variance. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Daily life function, depression, and social support were significantly associated with the quality of life of patients with traumatic fractures. Care plan should address these conditions appropriately.

Keywords: Traumatic fracture, Activities of daily living, Depression level, Social support, Quality of life

81. Investigating the Correlation between Medical Device use and Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries in Critically Ill Patients

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Purpose: This study aims to investigate the correlation between the use of various medical devices in Neurosurgical Intensive Care Unit (NSCU) in Taiwan and the occurrence of Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries (MDRPI). By identifying risk factors associated with MDRPI and implementing effective preventive measures, the study seeks to reduce the incidence of MDRPI and enhance the quality of care provided to patients. **Method:** This retrospective study was conducted in a 20-bed NSCU in Taiwan throughout the year 2023. The study population consisted of adult patients who utilized medical devices such as endotracheal and nasogastric tubes during their ICU stay. Data collection involved a systematic review of medical records, focusing on instances of pressure injuries documented during the study period. To ensure patient privacy, all data is deleted following analysis. Access to data is restricted to authorized personnel only, and all procedures comply with applicable data protection regulations and institutional policies. **Results:** In 2023, a total of 198 cases of pressure injuries were reported, with 16.7% identified as MDRPI. Common devices associated with MDRPI included nasogastric and endotracheal tubes, as well as oxygen masks. Most patients with MDRPI were male, over 65 years old, and had comorbidities such as hypertension, diabetes, or a history of smoking. Patients who developed MDRPI had significantly longer hospital and ICU stays compared to those without MDRPI. Furthermore, health scores such as the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation score and the Braden Scale were found to correlate with MDRPI occurrence. **Conclusions:** Implementation of a systematic care program significantly reduced MDRPI incidence from 35.4% (2022) to 16.7% (2023). Enhanced monitoring and evidence-based practices, including skin pressure offloading, timely repositioning, and early device removal were pivotal. These findings underscore the importance of preventive strategies in improving patient care in ICU settings.

Keywords: Medical Device-Related Pressure Injuries (MDRPI), intensive care, pressure injury, neurosurgical

82. Exploring the Home Birth Experiences among Taiwanese Women

During the Pandemic

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Purpose: During the epidemic, the proportion of births attended by midwives increased in Taiwan. Through this study, we learned about women's considerations and influences when choosing a birth location, including their expectations for childbirth and preparations for childbirth, as well as the birth process and postpartum recovery status.

Methods: This study investigates the experiences and feelings of Taiwanese women who have chosen home birth. Purposive sampling was conducted, targeting women who planned and completed home births at a specific maternity care facility in the northern region of Taiwan. Semi-structured interview guides were employed for face-to-face interviews, recorded in their entirety, and data were analyzed using phenomenological methods. **Results:** From November 1, 2022, to July 16, 2023, a total of ten women who chose home birth were interviewed. Qualitative data analysis resulted in the identification of three main themes and eight subthemes: 1. Decision-making considerations for choosing home birth; 2. The process of preparing for home birth; 3. The warm experience of home birth. Based on the above aspects, the decision to choose home production during the epidemic has more expectations for autonomy. Preparation for home production can achieve your own expectations for production and a warm process.

Conclusion: Home birth is a unique experience for a minority of Taiwanese women, emphasizing the importance of cultural and societal factors in influencing their decisions and experiences. Understanding these experiences can assist healthcare professionals, policymakers, and childbirth educators in providing comprehensive support and care for women choosing home birth in Taiwan.

Keywords: Home birth, childbirth experience, Taiwanese women, phenomenology, qualitative research.

83. Enhancing Nursing Staff's Breastfeeding Skills and Knowledge

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Purpose: Investigating the Impact of Breastfeeding Skills Training on Nursing Staff's Breastfeeding Knowledge and Skills. **Method:** A group of breastfeeding champions comprised the teaching team, targeting nursing staff from educational institutions and postnatal care homes in a specific region of southern Taiwan. A quasi-experimental research design was employed, with participants divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group received training primarily focused on five core skills selected from the WHO Competency Verification Tool, while the control group underwent traditional lecture-based education. Data collection took place from May 1st to June 30th, 2023, with a total of 55 participants in the experimental group and 52 in the control group. **Results:** The study found that nursing staff who received breastfeeding skills training centered around the WHO Competency Verification Tool performed significantly better in both knowledge and skills tests compared to those who received traditional education. The differences between the two groups in the nursing staff's knowledge and skills test scores reached a significant level ($p<0.01$). **Conclusions:** Breastfeeding skills training primarily focused on the WHO Competency Verification Tool effectively enhances the breastfeeding knowledge and skills of maternity-friendly nursing staff. This educational approach ensures that nursing staff directly involved in maternal and infant care possess the necessary professional competence to accurately and sensitively carry out breastfeeding practices in clinical settings, thereby continuously improving the quality of breastfeeding care.

Keywords: Breastfeeding skills education, Breastfeeding, WHO Competency Verification Tool.

85. Effectiveness of Reducing Unexpected Nasogastric Tube Dislodgement in the Neurosurgery Ward

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is to reduce the incidence of unexpected nasogastric tube dislodgement in the neurosurgery ward through preventive measures. **Methods:** Analyzing medical records, we examined 20 cases of unexpected nasogastric tube dislodgement in the neurosurgery ward of a medical center in southern Taiwan from January to December 2022 to identify the causes. Preventive measures were formulated, including: (1) improving restraint devices and methods for securing nasogastric tubes, (2) providing education materials and questionnaires to enhance education for caregivers, (3) implementing swallow screening, and (4) conducting three in-service education sessions and technical tests for nurses regularly. The incidence rate of nasogastric tube dislodgement and the completeness of nasogastric tube care by nurses were compared before and after the implementation of the interventions. **Results:** After the interventions, the number of cases of unexpected nasogastric tube dislodgement in 2023 significantly decreased to 8 cases (a 60% reduction), and the dislodgement rate decreased from 6.91% to 2.38%. Two technical tests related to tube management were conducted, with a 100% pass rate each time, and the completeness of nasogastric tube care by nurses increased from 60% to 96%. Our study results demonstrate that preventive measures can reduce the incidence of unexpected nasogastric tube dislodgement. **Conclusion:** Implementing preventive measures helps reduce nasogastric tube dislodgement and enhances nurses' knowledge and skills in nasogastric tube care, benefiting patient tube safety.

Keywords: Unplanned Nasogastric Tube Dislodgement, Accidental Withdrawal, Swallowing Screening, Nursing, Clinical Practice

88. Literature Review of Nursing Students' Sleep During Clinical Training

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Purpose: Nursing students may experience stress-induced insomnia and insufficient sleep due to completing assignments during clinical training. Thus, we conducted a literature review to investigate sleep among nursing students during clinical training and discuss approaches to solving their sleep problems. **Method:** A search was conducted using the keywords "nursing students" "nursing practice" and "sleep" in Japanese journals and PubMed. An article search published between 2014 and 2024 identified 96 articles in the Japanese journal database (ICHUSHI) and 35 in PubMed. Articles related to nurses' night-shift work were excluded, and those relevant to the review's purpose were included. A manual search was also conducted. **Results:** According to a previous study, the average sleep duration during clinical training was approximately 4.5 hours (Oshige, 2019). This study also reported that 34% of the students slept without taking off light, and a bright environment at bedtime and an extended study time influenced sleep disorders assessed by the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index in nursing students during their training period. As a countermeasure for university nursing students who fall asleep during lectures, practical training, and exercises, raising students' awareness and reducing fatigue is essential (Ito, 2018). It has been suggested that nursing students need self-management and interventions to help them get high-quality sleep (Silva, 2016). **Conclusion:** This literature review revealed shortened sleep duration and high prevalence of sleep problems in nursing students during clinical training. An approach involving both sleep hygiene education and scheduling to ensure that students can secure sufficient sleep time has been suggested.

Keywords: nursing students, practical training, sleep

89. Preliminary Exploration of Stress Recovery among Nurses in Taiwan's Deluxe Wards

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Purpose: Due to the complexity of medical specialties in Taiwan's hospitals' deluxe private wards, which provide high-quality care services and a more comfortable environment. These wards encompass a complex range of specialties without a specific focus. Nurses who work in these units must possess comprehensive skills and constantly operate in high-pressure and high-demand environments, leading to the significant stress on their physical, mental, and emotional well-being. This study aims to preliminarily investigate the stress recovery status of nursing staff. **Methods:** A cross-sectional survey research design was employed, targeting 27 nursing staff members from the deluxe ward of a hospital in central Taiwan by using a stress recovery questionnaire. **Results:** Stress recovery was assessed through nine questions, revealing that the highest reported issue was feeling fatigued when waking up in the morning (85.1%), while the lowest reported issue was feeling the significant pressure from the direct contact with others when at work(37%). **Conclusion:** Nursing staff in deluxe wards exhibit relatively low stress recovery capacities, which may have long-term implications for their physical health, patient safety, and retention. It is imperative to actively foster a positive environment and provide support groups for stress relief. This involves cultivating deluxe wards nurses' innate abilities for positive thinking and problem-solving, encouraging mutual sharing, interaction, emotional expression, and stress release, as well as offering emotional support to enhance nurses' stress resilience.

Keywords: deluxe ward, nursing staff, stress recovery

90. Improvement Project to Reduce Waiting Times for Urology Outpatient Surgery Patients

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Purpose: Outpatient surgery patients experiencing prolonged wait times are likely to exhibit decreased satisfaction with medical services and increase negative evaluations.

This project aims to reduce waiting times for urology outpatient surgery patients, thereby enhancing satisfaction with surgical services and overall healthcare quality.

Method: This study employed a quasi-experimental design to evaluate the effects of interventions on wait times for urology outpatient surgeries at a medical center in northern Taiwan. Data were collected by comparing surgical wait times between July and August 2022 and February to June 2023. The study utilized database-driven methods to calculate the time from patient check-in to entry into the operating room. Interventions included adjustments to patient scheduling via information system enhancements, promotion of electronic and paper consent forms, standardization of outpatient surgical check-in procedures, optimization of surgical scheduling based on prioritization, and educational training. Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted.

Results: Following the implementation of multifaceted interventions, the average wait time for urology outpatient surgeries decreased significantly from 60.3 minutes to 29.8 minutes, demonstrating substantial improvements. **Conclusions:** The implementation of multifaceted interventions significantly reduced wait times for urology outpatient surgeries, enhancing operating room efficiency and decreasing patient wait times. These measures effectively reduced wait times for urology surgical patients, improving patient satisfaction and enhancing the quality of surgical care, thereby increasing healthcare service efficiency and safety.

Keywords: Outpatient patients, waiting time, satisfaction

91. The Impact of Multifaceted Strategy Interventions

on Urological Surgical Instrument Management

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Purpose: This study aims to investigate how multifaceted strategy interventions impact the management of urological surgical instruments. **Method:** This study employed a quasi-experimental design. Data were collected from 34 operating room nurses at a medical center in northern Taiwan between August 1, 2023, and January 31, 2024. The research instruments included assessing the integrity of instrument checks through Objective Structured Examination (OSE), measuring the time spent verifying the number of surgical instruments using a stopwatch, and conducting descriptive statistical analysis. The multifaceted strategy interventions included establishing an instrument information management system, redesigning the placement and arrangement of instruments, using dedicated barcodes and barcode scanners to manage urological surgical instruments, conducting in-service education training, and establishing a mechanism for verifying instrument expiry dates. **Results:** The study found that after the implementation of multifaceted strategy interventions, there was a statistically significant difference ($p<0.00$) in the integrity of instrument checks and the time spent verifying the number of surgical instruments by operating room nursing staff. **Conclusions:** After the implementation of multifaceted strategy interventions, the integrity of instrument checks was significantly improved, and the time spent verifying the number of surgical instruments was reduced, enhancing the efficiency of nursing staff and the entire medical team, as well as increasing patient safety. It is recommended to regularly review and optimize work processes using information technology to improve the quality of surgical medical services.

Keywords: Operating room, surgical instruments, management effectiveness

92. Factors Associated with Chemotherapy-Induced Taste Alterations, Xerostomia, Quality of Life Among Older Cancer Patients in Taiwan

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Purpose: Taste alterations (TAs) are one of the common side effects of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy-induced TAs can affect patients' appetite thereby causing malnutrition. Currently, there is a lack of relevant research on chemotherapy-induced TAs in older cancer patients. This study aimed to (1) evaluate the prevalence of chemotherapy-induced TAs among older cancer patients, (2) explore the relationships among TAs, xerostomia, and health-related quality of life (HRQoL), and (3) identify independent predictors of TAs. **Method:** A cross-sectional survey of 120 older cancer patients was conducted in a hospital in Taiwan using a self-reported questionnaire. We evaluated the severity of TAs, xerostomia, oral health, and HRQoL using the Chemotherapy-induced Taste Alteration Scale (CiTAS), the Xerostomia Questionnaire (XQ), the Oral Health Assessment Tool (OHAT), and the Taiwan Chinese version of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer questionnaires (EORTC QLQ-C30), respectively. Multivariate stepwise linear regression was applied to determine independent predictors of TAs. **Results:** In total, 111 out of 120 (93%) older cancer patients experienced TAs, most of which were gastrointestinal cancers (45.5%). The average score of xerostomia in the group with TAs was 21.31 (SD = 15.00), and the oral health status was 6.15 (SD = 2.60), which was significantly worse than those of the group with unchanged taste ($p < .05$). Our correlation analyses showed that Tas is significantly correlated with overall HRQoL, symptom component of quality of life, and xerostomia. The most important predictive factor was xerostomia (regression coefficient [β] = 0.51; 95% CI, 0.22 to 0.42; $p < .001$), followed by symptom subscales of quality of life (β = 0.22; 95% CI, 0.06 to 0.36; $p < .01$) and the previous chemotherapy (β = -0.16; 95% CI, -8.17 to -0.11; $p < .05$) which account for 32% of the variance of TAs scores. **Conclusions:** The findings show that chemotherapy-induced TAs are highly prevalent in older cancer patients. It is recommended that medical professionals actively

develop nursing interventions for TAs in older cancer patients, especially to improve xerostomia and oral health.

Keywords: older, cancer, chemotherapy, taste alteration, quality of life

95. Experiences of Teenage Mothers in Delivering Infants with Complications: A Qualitative Study

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Purpose: Teenage pregnancy rate in Thailand continues to rise in recent years. Meanwhile, it is found that most newborns delivered by teenage mothers experience complications. Also, they have to endure various challenges, impacting their physical, mental, and social well-being. This research explores experiences of Thai teenage mothers in delivering infants with complications. **Method:** This qualitative research, selected by purposive sampling, includes 6 postpartum mothers under 20 years old residing in Lak Si District, Bangkok, Thailand, who delivered infants with complications; low birth weight, preterm, birth asphyxia. Data collection tools included in-depth interviews forms reviewed by three qualified individuals and validated through data triangulation process. Thematic analysis was employed for data examination. **Results:** Research findings revealed that the average age of teenage mothers was 15.83 years. Key experiences of teenage mothers with infants having complications postpartum included three main points: 1) Pregnancy perception comprising (1) pregnancy signs and (2) seeking answers for pregnancy; 2) Secret disclosure and reality facing including (2.1) disclosing secrets such as decision-making, trusted individuals, timing, and reasons for disclosure, and (2.2) facing reality; 3) Risk avoidance; 4) Self-care during pregnancy including (4.1) Prenatal care (4.2) Self-care during pregnancy, such as medication, nutrition, routine adjustments, and seeking information. **Conclusions:** The study of teenage mothers in urban area's experiences offered valuable understanding of how they perceive and behave during pregnancy, which affects the newborns and contributes to birth complications. These finding can lead to the development of policies and services suitable to their needs and mitigate adverse birth outcomes.

Keywords: Teenage mothers, Teenage mothers' experience, Infants with complications, Qualitative study on teenage mothers

96. Evaluating The Effectiveness of Empathy Training in Simulation Courses in Nursing Education

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Purpose: The Simulated Courses on Preoperative Patient Care design was based on the National League for Nursing Jeffries Simulation Theory. This study investigated the effects of incorporating empathy training into the Simulated Courses. **Method:** This study employed a quasi-experimental design. The participants were purposively sampled from a nursing college. They consisted of 287 nursing students, all aged over 20 years. There were 268 female students (93.4%) and 19 male students (6.6%). After graduation, 52.3% (150) of the participants planned to pursue further studies, and 47.7% (137) intended to seek employment. The following research tools were used: the Chinese Version–Jefferson Scale of Empathy–Health Professional Student (C-JSE-HPS), Simulation Design Scale (SDS), Educational Practices Questionnaire (EPQ), and Student Satisfaction and Self-Confidence in Learning Scale (SCLS). The collected data were statistically analyzed using paired samples t-test and independent samples t-test.

Results: The participants' overall average scores on the SDS, EPQ, and SCLS were 93.6 (out of 100), 75.2 (out of 80), and 61.2 (out of 65), respectively. For the C-JSE-HPS, the course intervention led to a significant difference between the pretest and post test results for empathy ($p < .001$), revealing a favorable learning outcome. Notably, the participants who intended to seek employment after graduation exhibited significantly higher levels of empathy relative to those who intended to pursue further studies ($p < .01$). Regarding gender, there was no significant difference in empathy levels ($p > .05$).

Conclusions: The participants responded positively to the Simulated Courses on Preoperative Patient Care, which provided an engaging learning environment. Through this course, the empathy of the participants was improved. The innovative teaching strategies explored in this study provide valuable insights for nursing educators.

Keywords: empathy training, nursing education, simulation

97. Granisetron and Palonosetron for postoperative nausea and vomiting after gynecological surgery

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Purpose: The rate of postoperative nausea and vomiting after surgery remains between 20% and 30%. The vomiting rate of patients with high risk factors is about 70% to 80%. There is a potential relationship between anesthesia with nausea and vomiting. PONV is an important part of ERAS. However, ERAS has not been fully applied Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the effect of Granisetron and Palonosetron for postoperative nausea and vomiting after gynecological surgery. **Method:** This study collected data and analysis from a medical center in central Taiwan, with 200 cases. To explore the use of Granisetron (5-HT3 Receptor antagonist) and Palonosetron (5-HT3 Receptor antagonist) for anti-nausea and vomiting during surgical anesthesia to monitor the postoperative efficacy. P value <.05 was considered as a statistically significant difference. **Result:** According to the survey results, 100 samples each were analyzed using Granisetron and Palonosetron for anti-nausea and vomiting. The proportion of postoperative nausea and vomiting was 12% (for those using Granisetron) and 5% (for those using Palonosetron), respectively, which is statistically significant difference ($p<.05$). Samples who use Palonosetron have less postoperative nausea and vomiting. There is estimated to be the advantage of reducing postoperative complications after surgical anesthesia. **Conclusion:** This study found that Palonosetron is effective in reducing nausea and vomiting after anesthesia for gynecological surgery. This is because patients with high risk factors may have poor efficacy and may develop postoperative nausea and vomiting. Therefore, this study can provide clinical data analysis for the new anti-nausea and vomiting drug Palonosetron and provide reference materials for clinical practice.

Keyword: Granisetron, Palonosetron, Nausea, Vomiting

101. An Initial Exploration of Work Stress Among VIP Ward Nursing Staff

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Purpose: Patients in VIP wards usually have higher requirements and expectations. Nursing staff face complex departments and must have comprehensive skills. The workload is heavy, high-risk and long working hours, which puts nursing staff in a high-stress working environment. The purpose of this article is to explore Work stress status of nursing staff. **Method:** Referring to the Work Stressors Inventory for Nurses developed by the Taiwan Ministry of Labor, consisting of 25 items, a cross-sectional study was conducted. Twenty-seven nursing staff members from a hospital in the central region in Taiwan were surveyed anonymously. **Results:** The research analyzed that nursing staff in VIP wards reported medium to high levels of work stress, with "I would be very stressed if I had to support other specialist wards" accounted for (93%), and "I would not be able to take leave if I was seriously unwell" accounted for (15%). **Conclusions:** The shortage of nursing manpower leads to the frequent adjustments in nursing schedules, providing support to other wards, resulting in additional work pressure for the nursing staff and affecting both their physical and mental health, as well as patient safety and quality of care. Arranging additional training and preparation, establishing a supportive system, and effectively providing mental health support services can alleviate the work pressure faced by the nursing staff when supporting other wards. In addition, these methods can improve the work efficiency and satisfaction, and ensure patients receive high-quality care, thereby fostering an effective collaborative team.

Keyword: Nursing staff, Work stress, Mental health support

102. Effectiveness of Manual Therapy for Cancer Patients to Relieve Chronic Pain of Systmatic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Background and purpose: As cancer becomes more prevalent worldwide, addressing the symptom of cancer patients is becoming ever more crucial. Chronic pain is the most severe symptom experienced by cancer patients; hence, multiple non-pharmacological treatments for pain management is essential. Therefore, this review article aims to investigate the effectiveness of manual therapy in improving chronic pain in cancer patients. **Method:** The electronic databases Ovid MEDLINE, CINAHL, PubMed, and the Cochrane library were searched. Studies addressing intervention of manual therapy, relief of chronic cancer pain, inception between 2020 and 2024 were included. Article critical appraisal was used. **Results:** Two studies were included, in which 26 randomized controlled trials ($n=2006$) and methodological quality were level I. The results showed that manual therapy significantly relieve chronic cancer pain in patients by meta-analysis. **Conclusion:** The empirical results have confirmed that manual therapy is helpful for improving cancer pain management. The combination of medication and manual therapy can achieve better relief of chronic cancer pain. This review also recommends incorporating manual therapy into the care regimen for patients with chronic cancer pain to enhance their comfort and quality of life.

Keywords: Cancer; Chronic Cancer Pain; Manual Therapy

103. Immunotherapy-Induced Severe Pneumonitis in Patient with Head and Neck Cancer: A Case Report

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Immunotherapy has emerged as the first-line treatment for recurrent head and neck cancer in recent years. However, over-activation of the immune system by non-tumor cells can lead to adverse immune reactions. Among these reactions, pneumonia is rare but particularly severe, with a mortality rate of 12-22%. This condition necessitates prompt diagnosis and medical intervention. In this case report, a 55-year-old male patient with a history of smoking underwent surgery and chemoradiotherapy for left lower gingiva cancer in October 2022. Following cancer recurrence, he received the first dose of Pembrolizumab in December 2023. Two weeks later, the patient suffered from shallow breathing and coughing, with an oxygen level of 92%. A chest X-ray revealed right lower lobe (RLL) infiltration, and antibiotics were prescribed. Three days later, his symptoms escalated to CTCAE grade IV dyspnea and cough. A chest radiograph showed bilateral lobar infiltrates and thickened pulmonary veins, and a PJP test was negative. A chest CT scan revealed ground-glass opacities and interstitial pneumonitis. High-dose steroids at 2 mg/kg/day were administered (Beattie et al., 2021), and the patient's respiratory status was supported with a high-flow nasal cannula, maintaining oxygen levels at 96-98%. The steroid dosage was tapered after symptom resolution and improvement in chest X-ray findings. This report aims to heighten medical staff awareness of the side effects of immunotherapy. Additionally, enhancing differential diagnosis skills and ensuring early administration of steroids and oxygen therapy for patients with immunotherapy-induced severe pneumonitis can reduce mortality and improve medication safety.

Keywords: immunotherapy; pneumonitis; cancer

104. Nutritional Care Strategies and Improvement Project for Newly Diagnosed Cancer Patients

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Purpose: A private secondary hospital on the east coast of Taiwan found that the screening rate for cancer patients with nutritional problems was about 20% to 21%, significantly lower than the 51% reported in the literature. Nutritional screening aims to improve care, enhance pre-treatment nutrition, and reduce post-treatment side effects.

Method: The Mini Nutritional Assessment Short Form (MNA-SF) was used for initial screening. The results (MNA scores) were recorded for research purposes. Patients were divided into three groups based on their MNA scores: at risk of malnutrition ($8 \leq MNA \leq 11$), malnourished ($MNA \leq 7$), and normal nutritional status ($MNA > 11$). For all patients diagnosed and admitted to our hospital, and those who received nutritional support within 30 days of treatment, the coverage rate of nutritional intervention was calculated. This allowed for understanding and analyzing the nutritional status of newly diagnosed patients. Malnutrition screening rates were based on MNA results, combining patients at risk of malnutrition and those who were malnourished.

Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the screening rates, coverage rates, and nutritional status distribution. The malnutrition screening rate was calculated by combining the percentages of patients at risk of malnutrition and those who were malnourished. **Results:** In 2023, among the diagnosed patients, 388 received timely screening, achieving an 85.8% (388/452) intervention coverage rate. Screening revealed a 42.8% (157/388) malnutrition risk and 10.1% (37/388) malnutrition, with 47.1% (173/388) normal nutritional status. The overall malnutrition screening rate was 52.9% (194/388), combining the 42.8% at risk and 10.1% malnourished.

Conclusions: The results of the nutritional screening rate using MNA were similar to those reported in the literature. Providing nutrition education and guidance according to different nutritional risks, and working across teams to strengthen and improve care, led to an increase in the complete treatment rate of esophageal cancer from 75% (8/11) in 2022 to 100% (5/5) in the first half of 2023. Therefore, our hospital continues to perform nutritional screening, assessment, and care for newly diagnosed cancer patients.

Keywords: newly diagnosed, cancer, nutrition, Mini Nutritional Assessment

105. Effectiveness of Mediterranean Diet Intervention in Preventing Cardiovascular Disease in Adults Systematic Review and Meta Analysis

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Purpose: Cardiovascular disease ranks among the top ten hidden causes of death in the world, and prevention is more important than cure. Shannon(2020) and Fatima (2023) mention endothelial dysfunction serves as an early maker for the risk of cardiovascular disease, Mediterranean diet improve endothelial function in Adults. This article aims to interventions of Mediterranean diet intervention in preventing cardiovascular disease in Adults through empirical evidence. **Method:** Empirical literature ,PICO keywords ,P: Adult, I: Mediterranean diet; C: none; O: cardiovascular disease prevention. Papers published between 2021 and 2024 were identified by searching online databases (including PubMed, Cochrane, CINAHL and MEDLINE) using searchable keywords combinations. There were 2 papers that matched the topic and were level. **Results:** Taylor et al.(2024) A total of 159RCT trials that include 6272676 Adults .The meta-analysis of Mediterranean diet significantly lower cardiovascular disease ($p<0.001$); Sebastian et al.(2024) A total 4 RCT trials that include 10054 adults, mean follow-up duration ranging from 2 to 7 years. The meta-analysis of Mediterranean diet significantly lower cardiovascular disease ($p=0.008$). **Conclusions:** With changes in contemporary lifestyle habits, cardiovascular diseases often silently affect the bodies of young adults. Mediterranean diet serves as an effective intervention for both primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease, have substantial and long-term impact. It is recommended to adopt the Mediterranean Diet as an intervention to prevent cardiovascular disease and achieve a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: Mediterranean diet, cardiovascular disease, preventing

**107. Improve the Technical Accuracy of Nurses in Preparing for
Cardiovascular Critical Care Treatment**

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109. Fathers' Help-seeking: Protocol of a Scoping Review

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Purpose: Fathers, including men in transition to fatherhood, have high health risks. It is important for fathers to get help for maintaining their health. This scoping review aims to summarize the characteristics and results of previous studies of fathers' help-seeking, and to identify research gaps. **Method:** The study design is a scoping review involving a literature search of five databases (MEDLINE, CINAHL, PsycInfo, Embase, Ichushi-Web). Search terms will represent the key concepts of "father" and "help-seeking." Inclusion criteria; (a) help-seeking of fathers who have child(ren) under 20 years old or men whose partners are pregnant, (b) written in English or Japanese. Exclusion criteria are; (a) no description of independent help-seeking of fathers, if the study focuses on multiple participants such as both fathers and mothers, (b) abstract only, protocol, or books, (c) fathers whose children have illnesses or disabilities, or fathers whose child died, (d) fathers with very different characteristics. Duration of publication will not be limited. Duplicates will be removed automatically and manually and the records will be screened. Reports will be assessed for eligibility. Data charting from the included reports will be conducted using a data charting form. Record screening, report assessment for eligibility, and data charting will be conducted by the two researchers independently, and disagreements will be resolved through consultation with other researchers. We will summarize the characteristics and main results of the included studies. **Results:** Not applicable. **Conclusions:** This scoping review will identify research gaps, and suggest implementation practices or directions for further research.

Keywords: Help-Seeking, Fathers, Protocol of a scoping review

111. Psychometric of Properties Traditional Chinese Version of Workplace Dignity Scale In Nurses

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Purpose: The issue of dignity in the nursing workplace is an important issue that must be paid attention to improve the work efficiency and performance of nursing professionals. The Workplace Dignity Scale was developed by American scholars Thomas and Lucas. Fewer instrument that measures workplace dignity, especially for nursing professionals. The aims of this study were to: (1) translate the Workplace Dignity Scale (WDS) into Traditional Chinese (2) assess the psychometric properties of the traditional Chinese version of the Workplace Dignity Scale (TC-WDS) among employed nurse. **Method:** Online survey between February and April 2024 (N = 216). The WDS was translated into traditional Chinese using forward and back translation. Self-administered online questionnaires, including a demographic questionnaire, the Workplace Dignity Scale (WDS), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), Wiegman Dignity Inventory, Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS). Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS 24.0 software. **Results:** The TC-WDS was found to be both reliable and valid. The alpha coefficient for the total inventory Chinese version (N = 216) was .930. Test-retest reliability was 0.764. EFA showed a satisfactory Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin value of 0.944 and a Bartlett's test value of 3661.82 ($p < .001$), suggesting that 68.217% of the total variance was explained by the two-factor TC- WDS. The TC-WDS had criterion-related validity by RSES ($r = .499$), Wiegman Dignity Inventory ($r = .479$), and DASS ($r = -.508$). **Conclusions:** The TC-WDS demonstrated good reliability and validity among nursing participants. Future research should explore factors associated with workplace dignity among employed nurses.

Keywords: Workplace, dignity, nurses, psychometrics

112. An Exploration of Nursing Students' Adaptation to Clinical Practice and Related Factors

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Purpose: This study aims to explore the relationship between sources of stress, coping strategies, and the life adaptation of nursing students in Taiwan during their clinical internships. **Method:** This study employed a correlational research design with nursing students from a five-year vocational school in northern Taiwan. Using stratified random sampling, 12 students were selected from each of the 14 fourth- and fifth-year classes via a computer-generated random number table, distributing 168 questionnaires. After obtaining informed consent, 161 completed questionnaires were collected. The structured questionnaire included the Internship Stress Scale, Internship Coping Scale, and Life Adaptation Scale, all scored on a four-point Likert Scale. The Cronbach's α for the scales were 0.92, 0.77, and 0.90. **Results:** The study involved 161 participants, with recent graduates comprising the largest proportion at 52.2%. The overall average score for life adaptation during nursing students' internship period is 46.12 ± 8.10 (ranging from 16 to 64 points). Among the different aspects, family life adaptation has the highest score at 12.16 ± 2.95 , followed by school life at 12.05 ± 2.46 , personal life at 11.21 ± 2.68 , and social life at 10.69 ± 3.0 . A negative correlation was found between life adaptation and sources of stress ($r = -.29$, $p < .01$), while a significant positive correlation was observed between life adaptation and problem-focused coping strategies for stress ($r = .58$, $p < .01$). **Conclusions:** The results of this study found that the use of problem-focused coping strategies during internships helps nursing students improve their life adaptation. It is recommended that training in problem-focused coping strategies be included in the formal or informal curriculum for nursing students.

Keywords: life adaptation, clinical internship stress, stress coping strategies, clinical education

113. Can Periodontal Care Improve Acute Exacerbations in Patients with COPD: A Systematic Review

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Purpose: COPD is a common global respiratory disease with significant morbidity and mortality. However, recent studies suggest a link between periodontitis and COPD exacerbations due to similar pathophysiology. This study aims to assess how periodontal care can reduce acute exacerbations in COPD patients, thereby enhancing their quality of life and lowering mortality and hospitalization rates. Additionally, we provide recommendations for future clinical care or evidence-based interventions. **Method:** Keywords were identified for each step of the PICO model. Medical Subject Headings were used to conduct database searches for Chinese and English studies published before April 2024. After removing duplicate studies, screening was performed according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Finally, we identified two systematic reviews (SR) and one randomized controlled trial (RCT), which were further evaluated using the Critical Appraisal Skills Program SR & RCT checklist and the Oxford Center for Evidence-Based Medicine levels of evidence. **Results:** Our results showed that COPD patients who received periodontal care interventions, such as periodontal cleaning, dental scaling, and subgingival debridement, experienced significant improvement in oral health. This led to a reduced risk of acute exacerbations, thereby enhancing their quality of life and significantly lowering mortality and hospitalization rates. **Conclusions:** These findings underscore the importance of integrating periodontal care into the management of COPD. Therefore, we plan to conduct further clinical trials to validate our results and investigate the efficacy of periodontal interventions in improving outcomes for COPD patients.

Keywords: COPD, Oral care, Periodontal care, Exacerbation

114. The Application of Peplau's Theory Approach to Improve Interpersonal Relationship and Communication Skills Between the Nursing Students'

and The Patients' (A Concept Paper)

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Purpose: The Peplau interpersonal relationship theory, is essential in nurse-patient interactions. In the four phases of communication process; this research studies the level of interpersonal relationship and communication skills among nursing students. This theory approach can be seen through the application of Peplau's theory in building interpersonal relationship and improving communication of nursing student and patient, starting from admission until discharge. This research also examines nursing students' ability to understand patient's behaviour and promote toward patient's health and wellbeing. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, by applying Hildegard Peplau's nursing theory of interpersonal relationships to the nursing practice, the nursing students can communicate and work with the patient more efficiently toward the common goal of wellness. As the foundation for effective, supportive work environments and excellent patient care, professional communication skills and interpersonal relationships must be one goal every nurse and nursing student strives to achieve. Peplau's theory teaches the nurse and nursing student how to interact with his or her patient so that the patient feels more in control of his treatment. Finally, this framework will be able to develop a professional, clear, and effective communication skills and interpersonal relationships are essential to the professional nursing skills set.

Keywords: Interpersonal relationship, communication skills, nursing students and patient.

116. Exercise Strategies Used to Improve Muscle Strength and HbA1c in Diabetes

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Purpose: Diabetic patients have more significant muscle strength reduction and decline than the general population. Regular exercise, dietary management, and medication are considered the three main roles for glucose control. The effects of the study aims to evaluate on improvement of muscle strength and HbA1c among diabetes patients, and to establish exercise habits. **Method:** This study employed one-group pretest-posttest design as a type of quasi-experiment study, combined with diabetes support groups, we organize muscle-building exercise courses. Which provided training videos, were encouraged to contribute grip balls and resistance bands to foster exercise adherence. Real-time communication apps are utilized for group sharing to establish exercise habits. The SARC-F questionnaire for sarcopenia risk assessment and Smedley handgrip measurement, were evaluated before and after the courses.

Results: 35 participants were included in this study. After three months of resistance training intervention, the muscle strength improvement was 56.25% for males and 57.89% for females. 20 participants who used the Smedley handgrip device, were found positive increases in muscle strength. The HbA1c decreased from 8.7% to 7.1%, fasting blood glucose decreased from 144mg/dl to 136mg/dl, and postprandial blood glucose decreased from 189mg/dl to 143mg/dl. **Conclusions:** This results of study demonstrates that early implementing resistance training effectively improves muscle strength and glucose control in patients with diabetes.

Keywords: Sarcopenia, Resistance exercise, Glycated Hemoglobin

**117. Effectiveness of Pediatric Post-Acute Care (Ped-PAC, PPAC)
in Improving Pediatric Care: An Empirical Study**

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Purpose: This study evaluates the effectiveness of Pediatric Post-Acute Care (Ped-PAC, PPAC) in enhancing the physical and mental recovery of children and adolescents in Taiwan, and assesses its impact on integrated care. **Method:** This empirical study includes children under 18 years discharged from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tainan Hospital's pediatric/neonatal intensive care units between December 30, 2021, and April 30, 2022, who are medically stable and covered by health insurance. The study employs a multidisciplinary team approach, utilizing medical records and rehabilitation equipment. Services encompass medical, nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/swallowing therapy, psychotherapy, social work, nutrition, medical consultation, and health education. Data analysis involves descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. **Results:** In 2023, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tainan Hospital prioritized this initiative, collaborating with hospitals to foster a child-friendly environment. The integrated care network successfully facilitated the recovery of critically ill children and adolescents, enabling their smooth return to family and school life. **Conclusions:** The PPAC model addresses existing system gaps, improves the child-friendly environment, and prevents disabilities resulting from acute severe illnesses, warranting promotion in hospitals.

Keywords: Pediatric Post-Acute Care, PPAC

119. Effects of Psyllium on Constipation in Schizophrenia: A Randomized Controlled Crossover Trial

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Purpose: Investigate the effect of psyllium husk supplementation on defecation in hospitalized patients with chronic schizophrenia suffering from constipation. **Method:** A single-blinded, simple randomization, crossover study was conducted with 42 constipated patients diagnosed with chronic schizophrenia. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 22 and nonparametric statistics (Mann-Whitney U test and Wilcoxon signed rank test). Patients were randomized into two groups and underwent three phases: a four-week pre-test, a four-week intervention with either 3.5 grams or 7 grams of psyllium husk daily, and a washout phase. Data on mental symptoms, defecation frequency, and quality of life were collected using BPRS and PAC-QoL scales. The study followed the Declaration of Helsinki and received approval from the Institutional Review Board of Tsoutun Psychiatric Center in Taiwan (IRB: 111060). All patients provided written informed consent. **Results:** Significant improvements were observed in defecation frequency ($z = -2.08, p = .04$) and PAC-QoL ($z = -3.48, p < .001$) following psyllium husk intervention, with no significant changes in mental symptoms or differences between the two dosage levels regarding constipation frequency and experience. **Conclusions:** Psyllium husk supplementation is beneficial for addressing bowel problems in patients with schizophrenia and is recommended as an effective component of future care plans for managing constipation in these patients.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Constipation, Psyllium, Crossover Trial

**120. Effect of Experiential Learning in the Foot Reflexology
for Nursing Students**

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122. A Preliminary Study on the Effectiveness of Preventing Puncture Injuries of New Nurses in the Operating Room

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Purpose: This study aimed to reduce and prevent the puncture injuries of new nurses in the operating room. **Method:** The implementation period is from March 2023 to April 2024, and the proposed strategy is as follows. Revise the pre-employment training plan for new nursing staff. Make instructional videos: including the correct and wrong versions of loading and unloading sharp objects, and the delivery of sharp objects. Design an advocacy video for the prevention of puncture injuries in the operating room and set up a computer screen saver. Make posters for the prevention of puncture injuries. Standardize the safe area for the placement of sharp objects. Formulate standard operations and regular monitoring for loading and unloading sharp objects and the delivery of sharp objects. **Results:** The nursing staff's satisfaction with the teaching has increased from 67% to 89%, the awareness of puncture injury prevention is 100 points, the accuracy rate of loading and unloading sharp objects and the delivery of sharp objects have reached 100%, and as of April 2024, there have been no more puncture injuries in the unit. **Conclusions:** Through teaching videos, promotional videos, production and display of posters and audits, the medical team is reminded of the concept of puncture prevention, strengthens the tacit understanding of the team, improves the knowledge and skills of nursing staff in the prevention and treatment of puncture injuries.

Keywords: New recruits, Operating rooms, Puncture injuries

123. Applying serious game teaching to improve the learning effectiveness of clinical nurses on high-alert drugs

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Background: Enhancing clinical nurses' awareness of high-alert medications and the importance of patient medication safety. **Purpose:** Utilizing serious game-based learning to enhance clinical nurses' motivation, knowledge, and skill effectiveness in learning about high-alert medications for atrial fibrillation and paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. **Methods:** Using Kahoot interactive game software for pre-test and post-test assessments. The game design spans 50 minutes, structured as a combination of instructional and board game formats. Initially, disease pathophysiology and high-risk medication teaching sessions on "atrial fibrillation" and "paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia" are conducted. The educational tools employed are "Monopoly" and "Cooperative Game," aimed at 15 clinical and novice nursing staff members who learn through gameplay to enhance their proficiency in handling high-alert medications. **Results:** Game-based learning increased motivation effectively by 100% among the 15 participants and enhanced concentration by 100%. Pre-test scores for learning about high-alert medications for atrial fibrillation and paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia were 48.7, while post-test scores averaged 93.3, reflecting an overall cognitive improvement of 44.6 points. Clinical nurses noted that game-based learning was more impactful, thereby enhancing medication safety for high-alert medications. **Conclusions/Implications for Practice:** The use of serious games as a clinical teaching tool indeed enhances clinical nurses' learning of high-alert medications for atrial fibrillation and paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, thereby increasing their clinical skills and medication safety.

Keywords: serious games, teaching, board game

124. Creation of color reference indices of postoperative drained fluids and standardization of their components

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Purpose: This study aims to create color reference indices for drained fluids through color analysis and standardize them from their association with clinical laboratory data in patients who underwent drainage after surgery for gastrointestinal diseases at A university hospital.

Method: Contents of data: **Primary Outcomes:** Properties and color of drained fluids

Secondary Outcomes: Hematocrit, hemoglobin, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, amylase, pancreatic amylase, and neutral fat (only when the sample was chylous). Other items of observation:

Basic profile of patients (ID, age, sex), date of surgery, surgical procedure, sites of drain placement, and records about drained fluids retrieved from clinical records. **Methods for data collection:** 1) After obtaining approval from the institutional review board until March 31, 2024, to objectively evaluate the properties of drained fluids, normal and abnormal drained fluids collected were photographed using a special camera under fixed illumination conditions 1 and 3 days after surgery. Photography was performed under fixed conditions. 2) For prospective evaluation, information concerning the patients' basic background, date of surgery, surgical procedure, site of drain placement, and drained fluid was collected from the clinical records.

Ethical consideration: Institutional Review Board approval. **Results:** The sample size was as follows: postoperative day 1: 108 cases (3 cases with other photos but no examination data); postoperative day 3: 50 cases (3 cases with other photos but no examination data).

Of these, 105 normal drains with complete photographic and drainage data on postoperative day 1 were included in the analysis. The mean values of haemoglobin and haematocrit data were, in order Haemorrhagic, Thin haemorrhagic, More thin haemorrhagic, Serous: 1.27, 0.50, 0.10, 0.05; 3.65, 1.45, 0.32, 0.12.

Conclusions: The mean values of the postoperative drainage components and photographic data could be standardised. This is extremely important information for the

prevention of deteriorating patient conditions and complications, as it provides an early indication of abnormalities occurring in the body post-operatively, prior to other tests and monitoring. Therefore, based on the results of this study, future implementation studies to create a scale and apply it to real-world clinical practice are in the pipeline.

Keywords: Postoperative drained fluids, Creation of color, Standardization

125. Implementation and Evaluation of an Integrated Information Platform on Efficiency and Satisfaction in Home Hospice Care

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Purpose: Home hospice care in the past required nurses to manually collect patient information before visiting, which was time-consuming and hampered immediate diagnosis and treatment. The "Home Hospice Information Platform System" integrates patient records, medication, and treatment information, giving healthcare professionals instant access to comprehensive patient data, facilitating timely and coordinated care. The study aimed to evaluate if the platform could shorten the time for nurses to record and collect patient information, reduce the burden of carrying paper records, change the preparation process, enhance immediacy of treatment, improve nurse satisfaction.

Method: Using purposive sampling, data were collected from January to December 2023, involving 1435 home hospice visits conducted by three nurses. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the number of visits, interview preparation time, the weight of preparation materials, and nurse satisfaction. The effectiveness of the system was evaluated using Satisfaction Survey. **Results:** After implementing the system, the number of visits increased by 18.8%, 1435 visits compared to the previous year. Timely data reduced the patient readmission rates from 1.9% to 1.4%. Time spent on case data management decreased from an average of 30 minutes to 10 minutes per person. The visiting load weight per person decreased from an average of 304 kg to 101 kg. Nurse satisfaction was 87.2%. **Conclusions:** The system simplifies the preparation process and reduces the burden on nurses. Instant access to patient data can improve the timeliness of medical treatment and effectively utilize home care time, benefiting patients, nurses, and hospitals.

Keywords: Home Hospice Information Platform System, Visit Preparation Process, Immediacy of Medical Treatment.

126. Holistic Health Care to using Duffy Quality-Caring Model and AI Medical - taking surgical case as an example

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Purpose: AI is rapidly advancing in healthcare to provide comprehensive care through collaborative cross-team care. The Duffy quality-caring model will be implemented in nursing to improve patient-centered care and quality of healthcare. **Method:** In the interview, after a patient's first surgery for buccal cancer, poor eating habits led to severe pain and health problems. To improve their overall health, a second surgery was performed, with various teams collaborating to establish treatment policies and provide rehabilitation training. Electronic nursing records, AI technology, pain relief e-book videos, and wound databases were utilized to monitor wound treatment behaviors. The aim is to promote healthcare quality and address public health issues like depression, anxiety, and right-sided wound pain. **Results:** Patient's BSRS-5 score was 9 points on Apr 21 indicating mild emotional distress. Pain intensity was 7 points on Apr 23, 5 points on Apr 25 relieved via deep breathing. BSRS-5 score was 5 points. Pain intensity was 0 points on May 2 at discharge. BSRS-5 score was 4 points. Wounds healed without infection. Patient satisfied with care and now has a positive attitude. **Conclusions:** This article advocates combining the Duffy quality care model with smart medical practices to treat pain and anxiety-related health problems. By adopting comprehensive whole-person healthcare, healthcare providers can offer high-quality care that promotes a better quality of life for their patients.

Keywords: AI Medical, Duffy Quality-Caring Model, Holistic Health Care.

128. The Development of Frailty Intervention among Patients

with Chronic Kidney Disease

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Background: Frailty correlates with adverse health outcomes, especially in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). CKD patients are having difficulties to follow health education instructions to prevent frailty due to the intervention not considering the motivation of change. **Purpose:** To develop a frailty intervention program among patients with chronic kidney disease. **Method:** A two-phased research design guided by the transtheoretical model was employed to develop the intervention program. In phase 1, a literature review was conducted to identify possible strategies of frailty intervention for patients with CKD. In phase 2, a Delphi survey was conducted with five experts using e-mail survey to obtain consensus on the intervention contents. This study was approved by the ethical committee of National Cheng Kung University Hospital(B-ER-109-494). **Results:** Twenty-five main components and one hundred fifty-eight strategies were identified. The components were established based on strategies of five change stages and differences in CKD disease stages for each domain of frailty. Additionally, 24 modules were developed. The modules follow a four-by-six matrix, with each module including applicable strategies. The four stages of change include precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, and action, and the six stages of CKD include CKD stage 1, stage 2, stage 3a, stage 3b, stage 4, and stage 5. **Conclusions:** The principal merit of this study lies in the development of a frailty intervention program for patients with CKD. The intervention's usability and efficacy needs be investigated in future studies.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease, frailty intervention, intervention development, Delphi

129. Using Flipped Teaching to Improve the Learning Effect of Catheter Care

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Purpose: An examination of stressors among new staff within the surgical ward of a regional hospital in Taipei over the past two years revealed that the primary source of stress was attributed to a lack of knowledge and practical experience in catheter care. The study aims to explore the effectiveness of using flipped teaching on the different types of catheter care. To address this, a teaching initiative was designed to enhance the understanding and skills of new staff in catheter care, thereby reducing their learning stress and improving patient safety and care quality. **Method:** This study period is from October to December 2023. First, we use semi-structure interview method to investigate the problems and work stress of new staffs about the different types of catheter care. Second, the flipped teaching method was adopted, the clinical instructors recorded four instructional videos covering central venous catheter, Port-A catheter, chest tubes and Hemovac drain catheter which according to the post-interview summary problems. These videos were uploaded to a learning platform for pre-class self-learning by the new staffs. They must complete watching of the video within one week before class. Subsequent classroom sessions involved hands-on demonstrations and practice using teaching models. The knowledge of catheter care written test and performance accuracy rate are used to evaluate the new staffs. **Results:** Following the implementation of this educational activity, knowledge of catheter care improved from a pretest score of average 60.25 points to post-test 100 points, and the accuracy rate of practical skills reached 100%. **Conclusions:** The shift from traditional teaching methods to contemporary approaches is an inevitable trend. Integrating physical and digital learning modes enriches nursing education, and utilizing flipped teaching can significantly enhance the catheter care knowledge and skills of new staff, thereby reducing the incidence of catheter-related complications and alleviating the work stress.

Keywords: Innovative Teaching, Catheter Knowledge, Work stress, Learning effect, Flipped Teaching.

130. The Effectiveness of Using English Translation Cards During the Admission Assessment for Foreign Patients

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Purpose: The study unit is the surgical ward of a regional hospital, with a total of 45 beds, and which admitted at least 8.5% foreign patients every month. However, the admission assessment only provides a Chinese version in our hospital. This study aims to use English Translation Cards to reduce admission time and improve quality of care.

Method: The sources of foreign patients include traveling, settling, studying and working in Taiwan. The steps for making English translation cards include the following steps. To confirm the admission assessment items and use software to translate and ask an English expert to confirm that the translation contents are correct. This card is used for admission assessment when foreign patients are admitted to our hospital. This study was approved by the hospital IRB. **Results:** The study period from 2022/09/01 to 2023/02/01, a total of 25 foreign patients were included. The admission assessment time was reduced from an average 50 minutes to 20 minutes. According to the qualitative interviews, it was found that foreign patients said that using English translation cards can increase their understanding of the admission treatment process, and make it easier to answer questions from nurses without misunderstandings. Nursing staff's satisfaction rate after performing can reach 100%. **Conclusions:** The use of English translation cards can effectively reduce the language barriers during admission assessment time of foreign patients. It can be extended to other national languages, such as Japanese and Indonesian, to improve nurse-patient communication and the accuracy of nursing assessment.

Keywords: English Translation Card, Admission Assessment, Foreign patients, Language barriers

132. Efficacy of Arm Exercise Training on Arteriovenous Fistula Maturation – A Systematic Review

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Purpose: The maturation of arteriovenous fistula (AVF) is crucial as it directly impacts hemodialysis efficiency and the quality of life for chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients. Our objective was to compare postoperative isometric (ISM) and isotonic (IST) exercises on AVF maturation among CKD patients. **Method:** This study systematically reviewed evidence from five databases (EMBASE, PubMed, CINAHL, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Airiti Library) spanning from 2014 to March 31, 2024. It focused on randomized controlled trials and experimental studies comparing two different arm exercise training programs in terms of clinical outcomes, ultrasound maturation, and cephalic vein diameters. **Results:** From a total of eleven studies identified across five databases, two involving 110 participants were included after screening and removing duplicates. By the eighth week, approximately 80% of participants in the ISM exercise group achieved ultrasound maturation, compared to 40% in the IST exercise group. Subgroup analyses indicated that ISM exercise significantly improved clinical and ultrasound maturation, as well as cephalic vein diameters, compared to IST exercise. **Conclusions:** Both exercise types improve clinical maturation in patients with AVF. However, ISM group is more effective at increasing cephalic vein diameters and had a higher number of patients meeting ultrasound maturation rate than IST group. In conclusion, ISM exercise training may have a better effect on AVF maturation than IST.

Keywords: arteriovenous fistula maturation, arm exercise, hemodialysis

**134. Development and Testing of a Role Strain Scale
for Clinical Nursing Faculty Yong-Zih Lin**

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135. Subordinate life - the process of changing the life trajectory of young girls after pregnancy - a phenomenological study of Taiwanese culture

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Background: Pregnancy among adolescents not only jeopardizes their health and right to education, but also deprives them of the opportunity for a better future. Unwanted pregnancy is caused by unintended sexual intercourse without contraception and failure to consider the consequences of pregnancy. Equal educational rights are a sustainable goal advocated by the United Nations. Therefore, by exploring the life trajectory of young girls after pregnancy, we can understand what a subordinate life looks like. **Purpose:** To understand the life trajectories of women who were pregnant as teenagers through their own narratives. The process of trace change. **Methods:** Adopting the phenomenological research method, intentional sampling was adopted to collect the cases. Six people agreed to participate in this study. They followed the research steps for in-depth interviews to obtain their experience in changing their life trajectories. The entire process was audio-recorded and thematic analysis was used for research and analysis. **Results:** The average age of the respondents was 22 years old. The data analysis showed the experience of teenagers losing control of their lives after pregnancy. The changes in the life trajectory of young girls from pregnancy to postpartum cover three themes: "life intersections", "original family context", and "loss of control over life - subordinate life". **Conclusion:** The results of this study provide an in-depth understanding of the changes in the life trajectory of adolescent girls after pregnancy, thereby providing a reference for care in education and medical institutions, strengthening the recognition of sex education and intimate relationships at school age, and continuously integrating the understanding of love and sex. Education to reduce the risk of unintended pregnancy among young girls so as to maintain their complete right to education; in addition to providing individual care and counseling, it is recommended to continue to track the subsequent return to school, provide economic and social resources, and observe the context of the original family to help them survive. The period between maturity and immaturity allows for healthy development of body, mind and soul.

Keywords: teenage pregnancy, life trajectory after pregnancy, Taiwanese culture

137. "Singing for You": Using guitar for music intervention in palliative care.

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Objective: This study aims to explore the effectiveness of actively playing guitar and singing songs to enhance psychological well-being among palliative care. **Methods:** Convenience sampling was employed from August 2023 to April 2024 at a teaching hospital in Taipei. The "Singing for You" program involved nurses conducting music interventions, playing guitar, and singing favorite songs with patients and their families. Patients' reflections on the songs' impact and significance in their lives were listened to. The Psychological Well-being Satisfaction Survey was used to assess the effectiveness of music intervention on psychological well-being among patients and families. Despite no IRB approval, we ensured data confidentiality, anonymity, and secure storage for participant privacy. **Results:** Feedback from 66 participants revealed higher satisfaction in the experimental group (88.8%, n=36) compared to the control (80.6%, n=30). Qualitative feedback from patients and families included statements such as "Most of the time during hospitalization, I was focused on my own body (hearing music was quite different)," "It's great to hear this song again," "He would be very happy if he could respond," and "It's first time I've been so close to my dad." We also expressed happiness in strengthening relationships through music during hospitalization. **Conclusion:** The "Singing for You" program demonstrated the ability to enhance patients' well-being and foster closer connections and dialogue between nurses, patients, and families. It not only facilitated life review but also provided an avenue for discussing feelings before facing death, contributing to the spiritual comfort of patients and families. The intervention showed benefits for patients, families and nurses in this program.

Keywords: Music Intervention, End-of-Life, Life Review, Psychological Well-being

138. Improve Communication Skills Of New Nursing Staff

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140. Utilizing situational simulation to suicide prevention teaching in nursing education and training

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Purpose: Taiwan's suicide death rate is increasing annually, with an even higher number of suicides among inpatients being reported. Not only are the family members grieving, but the medical staff is also feeling resentful and guilty. Enhancing nursing staff understanding and self-efficacy in preventing patient suicide was the aim of this study.

Methods: A cross-sectional research design with convenience sampling was conducted. A self-made questionnaire was created using the Thackrey (1987) Confidence in Coping with Patient Aggression as well as appropriate measurements from local and international literature. The completeness of the scale was examined by five specialists. Provide suggestions for changes based on appropriateness and relevance to demonstrate the questionnaire's expert validity. The scores ranged from 1–5, Higher scores indicate improved self-efficacy in managing with suicidal patients and greater alertness on the part of the caregivers. Participant pre- and post-test questionnaires were filled out. The education included a teaching video and a discussion of communication skills. **Results:** The study included 30 nurses from different units. The average age was 31.2 years, with an average professional experience of 5.6 years. The majority of nurses (65%) had a university education. Following the program, the scores were significant increased after this program from 3.62 to 3.82 ($t=-2.25$, $p<0.05$). The highest accuracy rates were in "I am able to provide psychological care to patients at high risk of suicide," "I can meet the needs of people at high risk of suicide," and "I feel safe when dealing with patients who have attempted suicide." Lower accuracy rates were found in items such as "I know the in-hospital suicide assessment tool" and "I know the risk factors for suicide. **Conclusions:** The results of this study showed that nurses who completed the situational simulation education program improved their awareness and self-efficacy in preventing patient suicide. This study contributed to the developing understanding of the situational simulation education program, which used actual clinical occurrences as scenarios to increase nurses' awareness and self-efficacy in avoiding patient suicide.

Keywords: situational simulation, suicide prevention, self-efficacy

141. Reduce the Incidence of Falls among Inpatients in Cardiac Wards

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146. A preliminary study on the effectiveness of changing the process of dialysis solution on the satisfaction of hemodialysis nurses

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Purpose: Our facility, a hemodialysis center in a regional hospital in Taipei, Taiwan, served 950 patient sessions per month from August to September 2023. We used 2850 bottles of dialysis solution each month, stored in both the main and auxiliary solution rooms near the nursing station. Staff members transported 3.0L A and B solutions from the main solution room to the dialysis machines using carts. Nurses transported 2.5L and 3.0L A solutions from the auxiliary solution room, or as per physician orders. The auxiliary room often had excess solution, making it difficult to access. We aimed to assign dedicated personnel to handle dialysis solution transportation, changing the types and quantities of solutions to reduce nurse workload and increase satisfaction.

Method: Research Period: October to December 2023 After team discussions and leadership support, we implemented: (1) Data sheets for A and B solutions based on monthly blood tests and physician orders, with dedicated personnel placing solutions on the dialysis machines, (2) Reduced A and B solution weights from 3.8kg to 3.0kg, (3) Replaced 3.8kg B solution with 0.5kg B powder, (4) Limited the auxiliary room to two 2.5L and 3.0L A solution bottles on carts for nurses to change. **Results:** From January to March 2024, this reduced the nurses' transport tasks from 16 to 1 time per shift and increased their satisfaction from 57.1% to 100%. **Conclusions:** This approach of using dedicated personnel, changing solution weights, and limiting auxiliary room quantities effectively reduced nurse workload and improved satisfaction.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, Dialysis solution, Satisfaction

147. Suicide Risk Associated with Psychological Distress Factors among Nursing Students in Taiwan

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Purpose: This study aims to explore the risk of suicide and the influences of related factors on suicide risk, which include nursing students' age, depression history, and psychological distress among nursing students in Taiwan. **Method:** This was a cross-sectional correlational study. A sample of 490 young nursing students (18-19 years old) from nursing school in Northern Taiwan was selected, using convenience sampling. The SPSS 26.0 was applied to create a database and statistically analyze the results. Suicide risk was measured by suicide ideation (≥ 1 indicates risk of suicide). Psychological distress was measured by the Five-Item Brief Symptom Rating Scale (BSRS-5), which included insomnia, anxiety, hostility, depression, and inferiority. Linear regression analysis was used to detect important predictors of psychological distress on suicide risk. The study was registered with Ethical Institutional Review Board (22MMHIS212e).

Result: The findings of the study showed that 19.2% of nursing students perceived that they had suicide ideation. In addition, 45.3% of nursing students had psychological distress (BSRS-5 ≥ 6). The rates for each item of BSRS-5 (yes ≥ 1) were hostility (69.2%), anxiety (67.8%), depression (64.7%), inferiority (64.3%), and insomnia (58.8%). The results of the regression analysis revealed all five symptoms and depression history of self were significant predictors of suicide risk and explained 36.9% of the variance in suicide risk. This study showed that nursing students have a high risk of suicide. In addition, psychological symptoms of depression, insomnia, the history of depression, and age were significant factors in explaining the suicide risk. **Conclusions:** This study provided an understanding of the influence of psychological distress on the suicide risk of nursing students. Health professionals must pay attention to psychological symptoms of depression, insomnia, and the history of depression, which is an important basis for assessing suicide risk and promoting mental health.

Keywords: suicide risk, psychological distress, nursing students

149. Effectiveness of electronic multimedia education model on life quality, psychological adjustment and depression in patients with CIED

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Purpose: The study was to investigate the effectiveness of electronic multi-media health education models to improve life quality, psychological adjustment and depression in patients with CIED. **Method:** The research design adopts RCT experimental design (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT05441735). All data collection was single-blind study.

Total of 36 objects of study were recruited, 16 objects in the experimental group were intervened with electronic multi-media health education model and 20 in the control group with traditional education paper sheet in oral way before surgery, one week, one month, and three months after surgery with CIED information form, quality of life questionnaire, Taiwanese Depression Scale, and Stress Perception Scale, and returned to the outpatient clinic. The study was approved by MMH IRB (NO: 18MMHIS006e).

Results: After 12 weeks of electronic multimedia health education model intervention in the experimental group. After four times of post-tests with the SPSS-22 GEE model, under the interaction of time and group factors on the QOLs, the three post-tests (T2) ($\beta=-0.36$, $p =0.00$) (T3)($\beta=-1.11$, $p=0.00$); (T4) ($\beta=0.44$, $p=.00$) were statistically significant. The TDS was statistically significant in the second post-test (T3) ($\beta=-1.85$, $p =0.04$) under the interaction of time and group factors. Under the interaction of time and group factors, the PSS was statistically significantly different between two post-tests (T3) ($\beta=-2.83$, $p =0.00$); (T4) ($\beta= -3.61$, $p =0.00$). **Conclusion:** After intervention the QOLs, TDS and PSS were showed a significant improvement and the scores of the post-test part of experimental group were improved.

Keywords: Cardiac Implantable Electronic Device, depression, electronic multimedia education model, psychological adjustment, quality of life

151. Enhancing Holistic Care in Pediatric Practicums with Figure Drawing

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Purpose: Holistic care is a key focus in nursing education, prompting the adoption of various teaching strategies to foster integrative thinking among students. This study examines the impact of figure drawing teaching strategies on university nursing students' perceptions of holistic and family-centered care during pediatric practicums.

Method: The study involved 21 third-year nursing students from a university in central Taiwan, utilizing qualitative "reflection journals" and self-designed satisfaction questionnaires to assess the impact of figure drawing strategies on their learning and application of holistic care principles. Content analysis was used to analyze students' experiences and reflections, and satisfaction questionnaires and post-practicum tests were used to determine the effectiveness of this teaching method. **Results:** Among the 21 participants, with an average age of 21 years and 85% female, the overall learning satisfaction score was 4.83 out of 5. Qualitative analysis indicated that the figure drawing strategy helped students prioritize care tasks, consider family needs, alleviate pediatric patients' suffering, and enhance communication and collaboration. These improvements facilitated the development of individualized care plans tailored to each patient's unique circumstances. **Conclusions:** The figure drawing teaching strategy significantly enhances nursing students' perceptions of holistic and family-centered care in pediatric practicums. It promotes integrative thinking, family-centered approaches, and interdisciplinary collaboration skills, fostering comprehensive care capabilities in students to provide appropriate care. This teaching method can enhance nursing education and clinical practice.

Keywords: Figure Drawing Teaching Strategies, Family-Centered Care, Pediatric Practicum, Nursing Education

152. Utilization Grip Device to Reduce Puncture Failure Rate

in Newly Arteriovenous Fistulas

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Purpose: Having well-functioning vascular access in hemodialysis patients is essential for adequate dialysis. The maturation of the newly established arteriovenous fistulas requires hand grip exercises to maintain and enhance its function. In this study, a technological grip device was used to enhance hand grip exercises in hemodialysis patients with newly established static arteriovenous fistulas, shorten the maturation time of arteriovenous fistulas and reduce puncture failure rates. **Method:** A retrospective study design with convenience sampling was conducted. The technological grip device, structured model to upload data via Bluetooth through computer games and maintains records. Patients use the device to engage in hand grip exercises during hemodialysis. The device monitors the patient's grip technique, duration, intensity, and accuracy during the exercise. Compare the arteriovenous fistula maturation time and puncture failure rate in patients before and after intervention. **Results:** The maturation time of arteriovenous fistulas was 1.4 months shorter for patients who used technological grip device for hand grip training exercises (from July to December 2023, n= 38 , averaging 2.3 months) compared to those who used traditional ball grips (from Jan to Jun 2023,n= 31 ,averaging 3.7 months). The puncture failure rate of newly established arteriovenous fistula dialysis patients decreased to 9.5%, down from an average of 15.3% from January to June. There was no difference between the two groups of patients. **Conclusions:** In conjunction with computer game exercise training methods, the process is more interesting and can increase the patient's motivation to perform and achieve correct execution. Grip weight helps patients understand the intensity and importance of vascular movement, thereby shortening the maturation time of newly established arteriovenous fistula and reducing the puncture failure rate.

Keywords: Technological technological grip device, Newly established arteriovenous fistula, Puncture failure rates

153. The Effects of Music Therapy Improve Anxiety and Depression in Hemodialysis Patients: System Review and Meta Analysis

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Purpose: Hemodialysis patients have physical and psychological problems, Research indicates music therapy can reduce anxiety and depression in hemodialysis patients, This study conducted a literature search to investigate the effects of music therapy on reducing anxiety and depression in hemodialysis patients. **Methods:** In PubMed, Cochrane, CINAHL, MEDLINE, Embase databases to identify eligible articles, Search relevant literature and eliminate duplicates, The objective of this study was to conduct a system review and meta-analysis to compare the effects of participation in standard care combined with music with standard care alone. **Results:** The study uses documents searched between 2008-2022, the systematic review included six randomized trials, a total of 190 participants, Analysis results show that listening to music during hemodialysis improves anxiety levels to a significant extent using the State-trait anxiety Inventory (STAI) (95% CI: -1.11 to -0.29, P=0.0007, I²=73%); and no significant difference in depression levels using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (95% CI=-0.8 to 0.14, P=0.16, I²=0.41%). **Conclusions/Implications for Practice:** During dialysis, choose your favorite music and listen to it for about 30 minutes, research and analysis have confirmed that music therapy can reduce patient's anxiety, depression will not be significant due to the influence of other psychological factors of the patient, the intervention of music therapy will not cause physical damage to the patient but can improve the psychological quality of the patient and can be used as a simple and convenient nursing care model in clinical practice, but how to make patients willing to use music to relax and perform during dialysis is a part that needs to be considered.

Keywords: Anxiety, Depression, Hemodialysis, Music

154. Responding to Child Maltreatment in Indonesia from the Perspective of Healthcare Professionals: A descriptive qualitative study

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Purpose: There is an increasing number of child maltreatment reports, along with the referral and utilization of health services in Indonesia. Previous studies found challenges in the response. This study aims to explore the practice of healthcare professionals in identifying, intervening in, and monitoring child maltreatment cases.

Method: A descriptive qualitative study was employed to describe the experience of healthcare professionals working in community health centers and a hospital in Yogyakarta. Purposive sampling and snowballing techniques were used. Participants who provided consent filled in an online survey for demographic data. The data was collected through recorded online interviews for 40-70 minutes. In-vivo coding examined verbatim transcriptions and codes were examined across transcripts to generate categories and themes. Memos and peer briefings were used to improve the credibility of the analysis.

Results: Twenty-one healthcare professionals participated in the study. Professional backgrounds included physicians, psychologists, nurses, midwives, forensic doctors, and psychiatrists. Collaboration among sectors was noted to run well and perceived to be helpful. Lack of knowledge about the procedure and legal references was perceived to lead the healthcare professional feeling confused during the process. There was a need to clarify the guidelines and standardized procedure, as well as a need to improve understanding of child maltreatment among healthcare professionals.

Conclusions: The collaboration among professionals and sectors is perceived to facilitate healthcare professionals in responding to child maltreatment cases. Improvement is still needed in terms of knowledge about child maltreatment and standardized procedures that can be used as references.

Keywords: child maltreatment, healthcare professionals, Indonesia, qualitative study

155. Massage Therapy for Restless Legs Syndrome in Hemodialysis Patients: Meta-Analysis

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Purpose: Approximately 30-50% of hemodialysis (HD) patients suffer from restless legs syndrome (RLS), and pharmacological treatments often show limited effectiveness. Previous studies have explored the use of massage therapy for RLS, but the results have been mixed. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of massage intervention in alleviating symptoms of RLS. **Method:** This systematic review and meta-analysis conducted searches in Cochrane, PubMed, EMBASE, and Airiti Library from inception to April 30, 2024. Randomized controlled trials written in either English or Chinese that compared massage and usual care to alleviating symptoms of RLS were included. Study quality was assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias 2.0 tool. A meta-analysis was performed utilizing random-effects models using RevMan 5.4. **Results:** A total of 8 RCTs involving 575 participants were included. Overall, the quality of evidence was deemed to have 'some concerns.' Meta-analysis revealed significant reductions in RLS scores with massage interventions compared to usual care: massage with lavender oil (MD -12.50, 95% CI -16.83 to -8.16, I² = 93%); massage with other oils (MD -9.37, 95% CI -12.42 to -6.31, I² = 75%); and reflexology massage (MD -10.38, 95% CI -18.22 to -2.54, I² = 97%). High heterogeneity between studies was observed, attributed to variations in massage duration and frequency. **Conclusions:** This meta-analysis revealed that massage might be effective for relieving RLS symptoms among HD patients. It is recommended to integrate massage into clinical practice as complementary therapies. Future research should prioritize larger sample sizes and longer durations to evaluate long-term massage efficacy.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, Restless leg syndrome, Reflexology, Massage

156. Auricular Acupressure in Alleviating Xerostomia Symptoms Among Hemodialysis Patients: A Systematic Review

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Purpose: Xerostomia is a common symptom of hemodialysis patients. However, the main causes of poor adherence to fluid restriction and increase IDWG are thirst. High IDWG is associated with higher risk of cardiovascular death. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the effectiveness of the auricular acupressure of xerostomia on the dialysis patients through systematic literature review and provide empirical references for future research and clinical care. **Method:** Mesh term and text free words were used to search for articles. Articles were retrieved from electronic databases including PubMed, Cochrane Library, CNKI, EMBASE, NDLTD, and Airiti Library. A total of 18 articles published prior to October 2023 met the search criteria. After screening the inclusion and exclusion conditions, we identified six eligible clinical trials for qualitative synthesis with 305 MHD patients were included. Research quality was appraised using the Cochrane risk of bias tool, ROB 2.0, ROBINS-1 and levels of evidence was using the 2011 Oxford OCEBM system. **Results:** The efficacy of xerostomia were analysed descriptively due to insufficient data. A total of six studies were included, and most studies show that auricular acupuncture can improve dry mouth/thirst after 4 weeks, and this effect can last until 8 weeks; Intervention suggestion: can choose 3-4 acupoints or more, press each acupoint for one minute, at least 3 times a day, with a pressure of 0.3-0.5 kg, for at least 4 weeks. **Conclusions:** Auricular acupressure has the advantages of low cost, non-invasive and easy to be accepted by patients. It is also an alternative auxiliary treatment option for nursing staff to provide symptom relief. However, due to some old studies and poor research methods, we recommended to invest in large samples with RCT that will facilitate a more favorable integrated analysis in the future.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, auriculotherapy, xerostomia

157. Association Between Work Experience And Burnout Among Migrant Nurses

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Purpose: As the number of migrant nurses increases, ensuring their retention in host countries is important. However, workplaces, such as medical institutions, are more likely to witness burnout. Therefore, clarifying the association between work experience and burnout becomes critical. **Method:** We conducted a self-administered, voluntary, web-based questionnaire survey with 662 migrant nurses working in Japan. The study participants were migrant nurses from China working in Japan. We used the Japanese version of the Burnout Scale (Kubo, 1999), which comprises three sub-items (emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment) with 17 questions. Higher emotional exhaustion and depersonalization scores were associated with higher burnout, whereas lower personal accomplishment scores were associated with higher burnout. Ethical Committee for Epidemiology of Hiroshima University approved this study, and participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. **Results:** A total of 303 participants were included in the analysis (collection rate: 45.8%). The average age of the participants was 30.19 ± 5.18 years, and the average work experience working as a nurse in Japan was 4.75 ± 2.45 years. The longer the work experience, the lower the burnout score. Work experience in Japan was significantly negatively correlated with emotional exhaustion ($r = -0.263$, $P < 0.01$) and depersonalization ($r = -0.297$, $P < 0.01$) and was significantly positively correlated with personal accomplishment ($r = 0.189$, $P < 0.01$). **Conclusions:** These results indicate that migrant nurses are more likely to experience burnout when they have fewer years of work experience, suggesting that providing support to migrant nurses at an earlier stage is necessary.

Keywords: Burnout, International nurses, migrant workers

159. Nursing Experience of Using Motivational Interviewing with A Patient Facing First Hemodialysis

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Purpose: Patients facing their first hemodialysis experience a significant life change. When patients realize they are losing control over their own lives and adopt a sick role, the imbalance between hemodialysis and their daily lives can lead to problems with adjustment and non-compliance. Ultimately, this affects their health. We aim to motivate patients to change through motivational interviewing, encouraging them to solve problems on their own initiative. **Method:** We conducted qualitative research on a middle-aged man with a successful career, high education, and socioeconomic status, who developed diabetic kidney disease into end-stage renal disease requiring hemodialysis. He consistently refused medical education and pursued his own treatment methods, leading to hyperphosphatemia. Additionally, he was unwilling to accept being a hemodialysis patient. During the nursing care period, through physical examinations, observations, interviews, and medical record reviews, we identified two health issues: non-compliance and psychological adjustment disorder. We employed motivational interviewing techniques, involving four steps: engaging, focusing, evoking, and planning. Rather than rushing to provide health education, we focused on proactive care to build a nurse-patient relationship and engaged family support to address these two health issues. **Results:** We used motivational interviewing to arouse motivation. Consequently, he changed his dietary habits, adhered to regular medication, and adopted a positive attitude for the sake of his family. **Conclusions:** Through joint efforts with his wife, he turned over a new leaf and joined the kidney transplantation waiting list.

Keywords: noncompliance, psychological adjustment disorder, motivational interviewing

160. Education on the Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome among Betel Nut Chewers

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Purpose: In Taiwan, the habit of chewing betel nuts is very common, and it poses serious health risks such as metabolic syndrome. The purpose of this study is to implement health education on metabolic syndrome specifically for individuals who chew betel nuts, and to investigate its effectiveness in reducing the prevalence of metabolic syndrome among them. **Method:** From 2019 to 2022, the study focused on adults aged 30 and above in four townships in northern Taiwan who had the habit of chewing betel nuts. A stratified random sampling method was employed, and a total of 230 participants completed the entire trial. Data collection included pre- and post-intervention blood tests and measurements of various indicators of metabolic syndrome. **Results:** This study utilized SPSS version 24 for data management and statistical analysis, adhering to research ethics throughout the process. The results indicated significant correlations between smoking and the prevalence of metabolic syndrome ($p < .05$). Higher age and engagement in manual labor were also associated with higher prevalence rates. Following health education intervention, there was a significant improvement in health literacy among participants ($p < .05$). The number of betel nut chewers decreased from 230 to 57 individuals. Various physiological indicators showed improvement, with a significant increase in high-density lipoprotein ($p < .05$). **Conclusions:** Chewing betel nut can indeed contribute to the prevalence of metabolic syndrome. Health education interventions can effectively reduce risk factors, thereby lowering the overall incidence of metabolic syndrome. Quitting betel nut chewing should be a focal point in preventing metabolic syndrome.

Keywords: betel nut chewing, health literacy, Metabolic syndrome, metabolic syndrome indicators

162. Mental Adjustment and Psychosocial Factors of Patients Living with HIV— Structural Equation Model Testing

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Purpose: Positive moods and appropriate social support are known to play important roles in the mental adjustment of people living with human immunodeficiency virus (PLWH). Prior research on people living with HIV/AIDS has primarily focused on psychological distress and has often lacked theoretical paradigms. Additionally, the relationships among clinical characteristics, psychological factors, social support, and mental adjustment in PLWH remain unclear. This study aimed to discuss the influence of these factors on adjustment, the mediating effects of hope and illness uncertainty, and model testing. **Method:** We used structural equation modeling (SEM) to examine the hypothesized model, investigating whether social stigma and clinical variables (i.e., CD4 cell counts, the number of missed pills, duration of infection, recreational drug use) predicted social support, hope, and illness uncertainty, which in turn predicted mental adjustment. Data were collected from a cross-sectional study using a convenience sampling method, including 200 PLWH (mean age 36 years) from an infectious disease clinic at a medical center in northern Taiwan. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (No. 2-106-05-143) of Tri-Service General Hospital. Informed consent was obtained from all participants before data collection. **Results:** Our SEM results showed that the effect of the times of missed pills on mental adjustment was indirect through social support. The effect of social support on mental adjustment was partially influenced by hope and illness uncertainty among PLWH. **Conclusions:** This understanding provides a new perspective on developing effective interventions for PLWH with poor adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). By increasing social support and hope and reducing illness uncertainty, we can improve their mental adjustment. Additional studies are needed to confirm the temporal directionality in our hypothesized model.

Keywords: HIV; hope, mental adjustment, social support; uncertainty

163. Enhancing Nursing Students' Learning Experience Through Game-Based Teaching and Personalized E-Books

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Purpose. While some studies have highlighted the motivational benefits and increased satisfaction associated with game-based teaching methods, the evaluation of their effectiveness remains insufficient for college nursing students. The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of combining game-based teaching with personalized e-books in enhancing nursing students' interest and performance in the classroom. **Method.** Forty-nine voluntary students were organized into groups of eight and participated in a gamified card tabletop game, exploring the nutritional components of six major food categories and understanding calorie distribution for various work scenarios. Subsequently, each student created an individual e-book, incorporating audio recordings, photo search capabilities, and text annotations to document their insights gained during the tabletop game. **Results.** The assessment questionnaire, completed by 91.8% of the participants, revealed an overall satisfaction average of 4.2 ($p<.05$). The highest-rated item was "Each part of the e-book had something that caught my attention" (4.4 points). Other highly regarded aspects included the e-book's engaging presentation, unexpected learning outcomes, and a sense of fulfillment upon completing the assignments (all scoring 4.2 points) The only relatively lower-rated aspect pertained to the alignment of e-book content with individual interests (3.8 points). **Conclusions.** Integrating game-based teaching with personalized e-books holds promise for enhancing nursing students' learning interest. The game environment encourages observation, critical thinking, discussion, judgment, and decision-making, while the personalized e-books activate self-directed learning motivation and foster a sense of achievement. This approach suggests potential benefits for improving the effectiveness of teaching methods in college nursing education.

Keywords: e-book, game-based teaching methods, learning, nursing students

**165. ChatGPT's Performance in the Nurse Practitioner
Certification Exam in Taiwan: A Descriptive Study**

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166. Oral Medications or Long-Acting Injections: Which is the Better Choice?

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167. Sleep patterns and sleep-related symptoms following the return to on-campus classes after COVID19 pandemic among nursing students

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Purpose: We reported that nursing students with an advanced midpoint of sleep experienced higher prevalence of sleep paralysis and nightmares upon returning to campus after COVID19 pandemic in 2021. This study aimed to investigate the subsequent sleep patterns and sleep-related symptoms in 2022. **Method:** A questionnaire survey was conducted at A university in Japan over the years 2020, 2021, and 2022. Information about the survey was noticed to all nursing students via e-mail. The numbers of participants who responded to the questionnaire were 307 in 2020 (response rate: 60.8%), 224 in 2021 (46.5%), and 111 in 2022 (21.6%). Sleep patterns and sleep-related symptoms were compared through the three-year period. **Results:** Compared with 2020, sleep duration on weekdays was shorter, sleep-wake rhythm was advanced, and daytime sleepiness was stronger in 2021 and 2022, whereas no differences were observed between 2021 and 2022. While there was no difference in the prevalence of sleep paralysis among years, nightmares were less prevalent in 2022 than in 2020 and 2021. **Conclusions:** When social restrictions were lifted, students' sleep patterns and daytime sleepiness returned to the same level as that before the pandemic. REM-related symptoms caused by sudden changes in sleep patterns to adjust to social rhythms in 2021 were not noticeable in 2022 among nursing students. Although sleep problems due to the pandemic have subsided, it is necessary to resolve the insufficient sleep among nursing students. This study was supported by grants from JSPS (No.22K10752).

Keywords: Sleep, post-COVID-19, nursing students

168. Blended Teaching to Improve by the Success of Intravenous Injection by NPGY Students

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Purpose: Peripheral intravenous injection is a major and commonly invasive procedure in internal medicine, mainly used for blood drawing, infusion, and drug treatment. Medical patients develop limb edema due to the disease, resulting in small and curved blood vessels, Causing intravenous injection failure, which affects the timeliness of immediate treatment. Repeated injections also cause pain and anxiety of patients and stress of nursing personnel. The purpose of this study is to improve the success of peripheral intravenous injection of NPGY students. **Methods:** The study single-group sampling, Implementation period was from August to December 2023. The blended strategies included: "Narrative teaching and multimedia teaching methods" "Multimedia with Power point to assist in teaching." "Development of game-based teaching plan" used teaching aids and game-based word cards to simulate teaching.. "Situational simulation teaching method" Situational simulation preparation in the ward and used interactive learning to enable students to become more familiar with injection techniques in clinical settings. The study did not relate about NPGY students ethics and privacy issues. **Results:** The study results showed that the score of the NPGY trainees venous vascular position cognition test increased from 56 to 95 points, the accuracy of intravenous injection nursing techniques increased from 60% to 100%, and the success rate of intravenous injection increased from 50% to 90%. **Conclusions:** The blended teaching strategies significantly improved the accuracy and success rate of NPGY Students' peripheral intravenous injection techniques. This teaching strategy can be developed and applied to other techniques to help improve the learning effectiveness of NPGY students and elevate the safety and quality of clinical care.

Keywords: Blended Teaching Strategies, NPGY Students, Peripheral Intravenous Injection.

169. Effectiveness of Using Multiple Strategies in Preparing ERCP Procedures in NPGY Trainees

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Purpose: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is one of the most important invasive medical techniques used in diagnosis and treatment of biliary and pancreatic duct diseases. Incomplete preparation of ERCP supplies can easily cause problems about patient safety or infection affecting the quality of care. This study arm to use multiple strategies to analyzed the effectiveness of nurse post graduate year (NPGY) trainees' preparation for ERCP procedures. **Methods:** The study intervention time is from January to April 2023. Integrate the interdisciplinary team to simplify technical procedures workflow. Team members develop visual picture card so that trainees can carry card at any time. Designing game teaching plans to achieve simulation training effects through clinical situations. Design configuration diagram guidelines to trainees before the ERCP procedures. Finally, a checklist is designed to check whether the preparation materials are implemented. Use checklist and satisfaction ratings to evaluate study results. The study did not relate about NPGY students ethics and privacy issues. **Results:** The study results showed that the rate of completeness of the preparation of ERCP supplies by NPGY trainees increased from 65% to 100%, The average preparation time for ERCP examination was reduced to less than 10 minutes. The satisfaction of NPGY trainees reached 100%, and the satisfaction of the operating physicians was 100%. **Conclusions:** Using multiple strategies can improve the completeness of NPGY trainees' preparation of ERCP supplies. We are currently continuing used these multiple strategies in other technologies procedures to improve the learning effectiveness of NPGY trainees and improve the safety and quality of clinical care.

Keywords: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), Multiple strategies Nurse Post graduate Year (NPGY), Visual picture card, Checklist

171. Effect of Constructing a Person-centered Interdisciplinary Collaboration Chemotherapy Day Care Treatment Procedure

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Purpose: Cancer patients often need to be hospitalized for chemotherapy, which adds additional time and financial burden. This study aims to develop a person-centered interdisciplinary collaboration chemotherapy day care treatment procedure. **Methods:** We use the 4C care model to build a person-centered interdisciplinary collaboration day care and chemotherapy procedure. The study period is November 2023 to April 2024. This study took the single-group of experiment and satisfaction survey and telephone interview checklist method to collect data. “Caring” means the team modified the day chemotherapy process. “Concern” means observe the patient for 30 minutes after treatment to ensure there are no side effects before discharge. “Compassion” means nursing guidance and emergency contact information are provided via a QR code for patients to access at any time. Nurses follow up by telephone with patients the day after chemotherapy. “Change” means educating patients can improve their self-care abilities at home. This study used descriptive statistics and independent sample t test for data analysis. The study did not relate about patient ethics and privacy issues. **Results:** During the study period, 12 patients received chemotherapy day care procedure. The average satisfaction score for receiving chemotherapy day care procedure was 95 points. During the telephone interview, all patients were able to achieve 100% self-care abilities and did not suffer from discomfort. **Conclusions:** The 4C care model of chemotherapy day care procedure reduces hospitalization and costs. Online QR code learning helps patients understand the nursing process and empowerment them at home.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary, Chemotherapy day care procedure, Empowerment, QR Code, Person-Centered

172. Effectiveness of Chatbot in Critical Care Nursing

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Purpose: In early 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic intensified, a team developed an intelligent real-time educational chatbot to alleviate patient and family anxiety. This study examines the effectiveness of "Chatbot Cardiac Care Corner (CCCC)" with a focus on system operation, user experience, and nursing care outcomes. **Method:** This study integrates chatbot technology into platforms for nursing education, care satisfaction, pandemic information, and emotional support for hospitalized patients and their families. A questionnaire survey with convenience sampling and informed consent was conducted. The 18-item effectiveness assessment scale achieved a Cronbach's α of 0.97. Analysis included descriptive and t-test using SPSS 25.0. **Results:** The study enrolled a total of 70 participants, with females accounting for 51.4% and males for 48.6%. The age group of 41-60 years old constituted the majority at 62.9%. Most participants had a university degree, comprising 40% of the sample. Regarding the use of "CCCC", significant differences were found in overall effectiveness concerning educational level ($F=5.14$, $p=0.003$) among demographic variables. The overall mean score for "CCCC" effectiveness was 65.17 ± 7.37 (ranging from 14 to 70). The average scores for the three variables were highest for user quality at 18.71 ± 1.95 , followed by system operation at 18.66 ± 2.19 , and finally nursing care at 18.53 ± 3.45 . **Conclusions:** This project improved patients' and families' knowledge in care information, pandemic updates, and emotional support, enhancing service efficiency and satisfaction. The high-quality, convenient nursing services recommend extending this model to other intensive care units. Future efforts should gather feedback and continue using intelligent healthcare to enhance critical care quality and benefit more patients.

Keywords: Chatbot, Critical Care, Nursing Outcomes

174. Enhancing Hemodialysis Nurses' Competence in Vascular Access Care through Multimodal Teaching

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Purpose: Clinical instructors typically teach new staff members about dialysis vascular access primarily through experiential methods, lacking relevant real case discussions and clinical applications. Therefore, through multimodal Teaching to enhance the knowledge and skills of hemodialysis nursing staff regarding dialysis vascular access.

Method: Every quarter, we conduct in-service education for dialysis vascular access managers. Nurses lead academic courses and case discussions after selecting a case. Nephrology and cardiac surgeons participate in teaching and discussions. We employ models and multimedia audio-visual teaching methods alongside practical bedside teaching operations. The content includes dialysis vascular access care, maturity assessment, dialysis vascular access puncture technology, dialysis vascular access blood flow acoustic interpretation, and more. Participants are required to complete pre- and post-tests as well as satisfaction surveys (n=36). **Results:** Four dialysis vascular access case discussions were conducted in total. The average score on the pre-class test was 75.6 points, while the average score on the post-class test was 90.4 points (n=36). The average progress rate was 19.6%, and the average satisfaction rate was 4.8 points on a scale of 1 to 5. **Discussion:** Through multi-dimensional dialysis vascular access case discussion teaching, during the learning process, clinical hemodialysis nurses gain a comprehensive understanding of the essential aspects of caring for patients' dialysis vascular access. By engaging in ongoing discussions with their team, they continually enhance their knowledge and skills, enabling them to provide unique and specialized care for individual dialysis vascular access. Ultimately, this contributes to elevating the quality of hemodialysis care.

Keywords: vascular access care, multimodal teaching, case discussion

**176. Factors that Enhance Nursing Care for Rheumatoid
Arthritis Patients Treated with BDMARDs**

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177. Resuming Peer Activities: Understanding the Continuity Process of Performance Activities by People with Illnesses

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Purpose: This study describes how peer activities or activities among individuals with shared experiences resume. Despite their importance, challenges often disrupt these activities, leading to pauses. Understanding their resumption process is crucial due to insufficient long-term organizational descriptions and limited reports on their revival.

Method: Qualitative research, conducted using ethnological methods over a decade of fieldwork, focused on expressive activities, particularly those in April 2024. Data collection methods included participation, observation, interviews. This study was conducted following ethical review by the researcher's affiliated institution.

Results: This study primarily describes activities such as poetry readings by individuals with experiences like addiction. Despite temporary halts, activities resumed, notably with the "Revival! Festival of the Broken" event in 2020 and the resumption of Tokyo performances in April 2024. The organizers stated, "Events are indeed enjoyable," and there were numerous interactions with traditional people during pre-event meetings and on the day itself. Factors facilitating the resumption include strong determination among organizers, relationships with Tokyo live venues, and the presence of invited guests. Based on this experience, a plan for continuing activities in Tokyo was proposed. **Conclusions:** the study illuminates the process of resuming peer activities. Successful resumption requires determination and collaboration with organizations, venues, guests, and interpersonal relationships. These findings provide insights into peer activities and advocate for further research to ensure their continuity over time.

Keywords: Peer activities, Resumption process, Expressive activities, Organizational processes, Collaborative efforts

178. Enhancing Community: The Role of Clinics in Community Development and Psychiatric Care

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Purpose: The promotion of community healthcare is crucial in psychiatric care. It is important not only to provide support at the individual level post-discharge but also to create communities where people with mental illness can live. While clinics play a significant role in local healthcare, research on their contribution to community building is needed. The purpose of this study is to clarify the process of community development by clinics. **Method:** Fieldwork at the clinic during festivals and community events, interviews with clinic physicians, and examination of relevant documents were conducted to analyze the role of clinics in community development. This study is a preliminary case study using ethnological method, and the case was selected because it represents a unique field characterized by clinics aiming to foster community development. Permission for the research was obtained from the clinic's organizers, and precautions were taken to ensure that neither the clinic nor individuals were identifiable.

Results: The Clinic not only provide medical care but also strengthen cooperation with the local community, offering continued support to disaster survivors. They also engage with local history and voices of residents, organizing festivals where local residents, patients, and clinic staff mingle, sometimes blurring roles. However, this dynamic environment leads to shifts in perspective and changes in clinic staff awareness. **Conclusions:** Clinic-led community development involves activities such as festivals and ongoing support for local residents beyond medical care. Through sustained efforts involving residents, patients, and staff, gradual but significant transformations in people's involvement and community dynamics are observed.

Keywords: Community development, Clinic involvement, Psychiatric care

179. Reduce The Rate of Intravenous Catheter Bloodstream Infection in Medical Wards

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Purpose: The infection control room monitoring report found that the venous catheter bloodstream infection rate from January to September 2023 was 10.3%, which was a significant increase compared with the bloodstream infection rate of 0.24% the year before. Observe the clinical implementation process, explore its factors, formulate improvement countermeasures, and reduce infection Rate. **Method:** From October 20 to November 10, 2023, the task force developed the intravenous drip nursing technology audit form, hand hygiene audit form, intravenous care awareness questionnaire and other methods in accordance with the quality control group operating specifications. It was found that these methods were not implemented Issues such as intravenous catheter care and hand hygiene. Make hand-washing reminder cards, peripheral intravenous catheter care guidelines and video QR codes and place them on the nursing work cart for anytime inquiry; conduct on-the-job education on hand hygiene, and have quality control team members audit the care integrity rate every quarter **Result:** After interventional measures, the awareness rate of intravenous catheter care and hand hygiene compliance rate increased to 90%, and the bloodstream infection rate dropped to 0.2% from October 2023 to March 2024. **In conclusion:** The rising infection rate not only increases the severity of the disease, but also strengthens the education and audit system, making people more familiar with clinical guidelines and clearly understanding the risk factors for bloodstream infection. Promote attention to patient safety, improve the quality of care, and work together to achieve the goal of "zero" infection.

Keywords: Medical wards, intravenous catheters, bloodstream infection rates

181. Effectiveness of Health-Oriented Interventions and Health Promotion among Individuals at High Risk of Lung Cancer

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Purpose: This study examines the effects of a health promotion program on health, exercise tolerance, knowledge, and inflammation biomarkers among individuals at high risk of lung cancer. **Method:** This study systematically randomized 97 inhabitants meeting the inclusion criteria in Chiayi County. A random experimental design was used, all participants were recruited from 2 community centres and divided into three groups. Experimental Group 1 (EG1, n=23) participated in a health education program and a 3-month low-impact aerobic exercise regimen. Experimental Group 2 (EG2, n=16) only participated in the health education program. The control group (n=58) remained their usual daily activities without any interventions. Lung function test, 6-minute walk test, BMI, knowledge of air pollution, anti-smoking knowledge, cancer prevention dietary knowledge, and serum IL-1 β , IL-6, 或TNF- α were measured. Data was analyzed using repeated measures ANOVA to evaluate the effects of the comprehensive health promotion program, exercise program, and health education program. **Results:** Results indicated no differences in participant characteristics and no statistical differences in exercise tolerance, diet, lung function, or inflammation biomarkers among the groups. However, EG1 showed a statistically significant improvement in cancer prevention dietary knowledge compared to the control group. Initial knowledge accuracy varied significantly among participants, with anti-cancer dietary knowledge being the lowest (42.71-44.14%), indicating a high demand for cancer prevention dietary education. Air pollution prevention knowledge followed (49.81-54.49%), while tobacco harm prevention knowledge had the highest accuracy (79.08-87.42%). **Conclusions:** No significant differences in exercise effectiveness were observed, possibly due to reduced physical activity participation during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study provides empirical data on the effectiveness of health promotion programs for high-risk groups and can inform government policies on disease prevention and health promotion in the "Public Health White Paper."

Keywords: high risk of lung cancer, health promotion program, biomarkers, exercise tolerance

182. Strategies for Digital Tools to Support Teaching: A Course of Nursing Quality Management

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Purpose: Medical education evolves continually with technological advancements and shifts in clinical practice. This study employs competency-based education principles, integrating digital tools to enhance the nursing quality management course. **Method:** To evaluate the course planning and teaching effectiveness of the "Nursing Quality Management" course at a technology university in southern Taiwan from September 2022 to February 2023. Fifty-three second-year nursing students enrolled in the nursing quality management course, which included quality management concepts, monitoring and application of quality indicators, preparation of standard documents, quality control tools, patient safety care, and management of adverse events. The utilization of digital tools included: (1) surveying students' background in nursing quality management; (2) real-time online interaction to promote students' problem awareness and team interaction; (3) practical class exercises and uploading assignments of quality control tool diagrams; (4) collaborative editing for presentation sharing and discussion of project reports; (5) peer assessment record forms to facilitate student reflection. The effectiveness of learning was evaluated using the "Technology Acceptance Questionnaire" and "Satisfaction Survey." Data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 (IBM Corporation), expressed as mean and standard deviation for continuous data and as frequency and proportion for categorical data. Due to administrative requirements, this study was conducted to assess the learning conditions. Data collection was conducted anonymously, and there is no formal ethical approval. The Institutional Review Board application is in preparation. **Results:** The average technology acceptance score was 59.17, with 27 students scoring above 60, showing a positive attitude towards digital tools. Additionally, 25 students gave full marks for course satisfaction, averaging 46.96. Despite limited computer usage, students reported improved understanding and assistance in diagram creation and found collaborative presentations convenient for discussion and sharing. **Conclusions:** Utilizing digital tools as a supplementary

teaching method for nursing quality management enhances learning effectiveness, fostering an interactive digital environment. It improves understanding of nursing quality management, and diagram-making skills, and encourages self-directed learning attitudes, benefiting clinical application and medical education references.

Keywords: Competency-Based Education, Digital Tools, Nursing Education, Nursing Quality Management

183. COVID-19 Prognosis in Obese Patients: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis

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Purpose: Despite the availability of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccines, the exacerbating effect of obesity on COVID-19 remains a concern. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between obesity and the prognosis of confirmed COVID-19 patients. The primary objective was to provide valuable insights for optimizing the allocation of medical resources. **Method:** We conducted a comprehensive search across PubMed, Cochrane Library, and MEDLINE Online until May 31, 2020. Studies reporting relevant critical care outcomes, such as ICU admission or mortality, were included. Forest plots were categorized into two subgroups based on obesity cutoff points (overweight: BMI \geq 24-25 vs. <24-25; obese: BMI \geq 28-30 vs. <28-30). Study quality was assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale. Meta-analysis was performed using Review Manager Software (Version 5.3). **Results:** Sixteen observational studies, encompassing 10,025 COVID-19 cases, were subjected to analysis. The risks of hospital and ICU admissions were also elevated for individuals with overweight and obesity (hospital admission: overweight OR=2.17, I^2 =not applicable; obesity OR=1.88, I^2 =84%; ICU admission: overweight OR=2.15, I^2 =0; obesity OR=1.88, I^2 =0). The impact of obesity on mortality showed variability (overweight: OR=0.64, I^2 =0%; obesity: OR=1.33, I^2 =66%). Sensitivity analysis indicated a significant correlation between obesity and mortality risk among younger patients (<65 years) (OR=1.78, I^2 =34%). **Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that neither overweight nor obesity significantly increased mortality risk, except for younger patients with obesity. Nonetheless, both overweight and obesity were strongly associated with a higher likelihood of ICU admission. These results underscore the importance of addressing obesity as a COVID-19 management and resource allocation risk factor.

Keywords: Body mass index, Covid-19, Mortality, Overweight, Obesity

185. Incivility: A Qualitative Study of the Experiences and Coping Strategies of Nursing Students in a Regional Teaching Hospital in South Taiwan

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Purpose: Uncivil behaviors, ranging from mild rudeness to severe threats, can have a significant impact on the physical, psychological, and emotional well-being of individuals, often leading to concerns of bullying and violence if left unaddressed. **Method:** A hermeneutics qualitative research approach was utilized to explore challenges and potential solutions related to faculty incivility. Purposive sampling involved enrolling seven nursing students aged 20 and above from a nursing school. **Results:** Nursing students experiencing faculty incivility often develop negative emotions due to factors labeled as "ABCD": Acquiesce to abuse of power, Block true expression of emotions, Feel Chided and overwhelmed, and experience Depreciation and disregard. Implementing four "R" measures (Accepted, Being and Caring) can have positive impacts on nursing education, including responding to negative emotions, resonating with others, respecting student differences, and reconstructing education priorities.

Conclusions: Timely intervention in response to faculty incivility, whether verbal or non-verbal, can help alleviate concerns related to academic and workplace incivility. Establishing anti-uncivilization measures such as hotlines for reporting, integrating related topics into the curriculum, and educating students on appropriate responses are crucial steps in fostering a respectful environment. The Research design by in depth interview and also the ethics approval obtained for this study (IRB Number: EMRP-111-049).

Keywords: Incivility, Qualitative Study, Nursing Students

186. “Attitudes Towards Illegal Abortion Among for Teenagers in Bangkok’s Urban Community: A Qualitative study”

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Purpose: Illegal abortions among students remain prevalent, leading to numerous health problems. Despite the existence of abortion laws in Thailand, the rate of illegal abortions is still high. This qualitative study aims to examine teenagers' attitudes toward illegal abortion. **Method:** The sample was selected through convenience sampling and consisted of Thai teenagers aged 13-19 living in urban communities in Bangkok. Ten individuals participated as informants. Data were collected using an in-depth interview method that had been peer reviewed. The data collection process includes qualitative data analysis, categorizing the data according to the studied issues, analyzing the content and consistency, and synthesizing and summarizing the results. **Results:** The study found that teenagers' attitudes towards illegal abortion revolve around two main issues: 1) They perceive abortion as harmful to life, immoral, detrimental to their education, and physically dangerous, potentially leading to death; and 2) They see illegal abortion as a solution to unplanned pregnancies. Influences on illegal abortion decisions include boyfriends, friends, advertising media, while factors that help prevent illegal abortions include receiving support and understanding from family and partners. **Conclusions:** This study highlights the complex attitudes of Thai teenagers towards illegal abortion, shaped by both negative perceptions of its consequences and the perceived necessity as a solution to unplanned pregnancies. Influences such as peer pressure and media, alongside preventative factors like family support, play significant roles in their decision-making.

Keywords: attitude, illegal abortion, teenagers

187. Use of Game-based Teaching to Improve Hand-washing Compliance Rate of Nursing Personnel

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Purpose: Our unit is a pediatric respiratory care ward. In February 2023, the infection rate in the ward was rising and the observation showed that the hand-washing compliance rate of the nursing personnel was low. The implementation of game-based teaching will enable novice nursing personnel to remember to perform correctly hand-washing skills when encountering emergencies to achieve the highest goal of patient safety. **Methods:** This is a clinical practice trial, the study period was from April 1 to October 31, 2023. Sample size is 10. The implementation strategies: (1) Implementing the in-service education of hand-washing: the infection control personnel implemented in-service education; (2) designing hand-washing skill mind map and game cards : Interactive teaching using mind maps and game cards match to deepen memory. This hand-washing skill mind map and game cards include hand-washing skills、Hand washing time、Wet and dry hand washing methods、Hand washing tips, and their precautions.(3) Make reminder cards: Remind the small card to be placed on the Nursing work cart. The data construction did not involve personal privacy or ethical issues, this study did not require IRB approval. **Results:** The research results showed that the mean score increased from 70 points to 90 points. The level of satisfaction also increased from 54% to 95%. Besides, the nursing personnel also significantly benefited from the in-service education and game cards and gained more confidence in implementing correctly the hand-washing skills. **Conclusions:** In addition to deepening the impression of nursing personnel in the game, the teaching also allowed nursing personnel to understand the importance of hand-washing, thereby increasing their willingness to participate in the learning and improving the accuracy of hand-washing.

Keywords: Pediatric Respiratory Care Ward, Hand-washing Skills, Game-based Teaching

188. Use of ECRS Method to Improve the Admission Process of Pediatric Respiratory Care Wards

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Purpose: Our unit is a pediatric respiratory care ward in a regional hospital in Taipei City, Taiwan. Due to the different characteristics of the wards, the patient admission process is cumbersome and time-consuming. Family members and patients usually feel uneasy and worried because of the long waiting time. The medical team also lost previous time due to duplication of work. The purpose of this study is to reorganize and plan the admission process to improve work efficiency, optimize manpower utilization, and improve the quality of healthcare. **Methods:** This is a clinical practice trial, the study period was from January 2023 to March 2024, a total of 5 patients were admitted to the unit. The implementation strategies are as follows: 1. Eliminate: This study re-examined each procedure in the admission process and the need to do each procedure reflected on whether this procedure could be eliminated; 2. Combine: This study examined whether some work could be centralized to further improve efficiency; 3. Rearrange: This study adjusted the order and proportion of various elements in the work procedures to improve efficiency; 4. Simplify: After the above eliminations, combinations, and rearrangements, this study simplified operating methods, shortened operating time, established time-saving and economical operating methods, and improved overall efficiency. The data construction did not involve personal privacy or ethical issues, this study did not require IRB approval. **Results:** After the implementation of the ECRS method, the admission process of each pediatric patient was reduced by 10-15 minutes. **Conclusions:** This unit is a pediatric long-term care facility. After the implementation of the ECRS method, the admission process was shortened and the level of satisfaction and sense of trust of family members were increased.

Keywords: Pediatric Respiratory Care Ward (PRCW), Admission Process, ECRS.

189. The Impact of Using a Digital Platform on Nursing Students' Learning Motivation and English-Speaking Proficiency in Medical Terminology Courses

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Purpose: The internationalization of healthcare has made English speaking ability a critical factor for professional performance. However, the researchers have found significant differences in English proficiency among nursing students in medical terminology education. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the impact of using a digital platform for self-directed learning on nursing students' learning motivation and learning outcomes in medical terminology. **Method:** Using purposive sampling, a single-group pretest-posttest design was employed, targeting third-year nursing students from a five-year junior college program. After receiving ethical approval (21MMHIS271e), a total of 111 students agreed to participate. The Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) was utilized, and the data were analyzed using SPSS 25.0. Content analysis was conducted on the qualitative feedback from students. **Results:** The results showed that 56.7% of the nursing students completed or exceeded the required 100 units for the entire semester. Their learning motivation was above average, with higher academic achievers and those holding English certificates demonstrating higher motivation. After the course intervention, there was no significant difference in learning motivation, but the post-test scores increased compared to the pre-test, and significant progress was observed in both general and medical English-speaking proficiency. There was a significant positive correlation between general English-speaking ability and the expectancy of success in motivation. In qualitative feedback, students mentioned that the digital platform helped them identify their speaking shortcomings. However, some students reported poor system audio quality and questioned the accuracy of score evaluations. **Conclusions:** Using digital platforms for self-learning can significantly improve nursing students' English-speaking skills. However, enhancing motivation requires long-term strategies and individual goal-setting for low-achievement students. Continuous feedback and system improvements are essential for better mastery of English-speaking skills.

Keywords: Digital learning platform, English learning motivation, Learning outcomes, Medical terminology, Nursing students

190. The Influence of Music Therapy on Preoperative Anxiety of The Surgical Patients

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Purpose: The objective of the review was to identify the effectiveness of music therapy for preoperative anxiety in surgical patients and provide recommendations for future studies of music therapy of improving this population's preoperative anxiety. **Method:** The keywords and synonyms PICO- P: Pre-operative patient, I: Music therapy, C: Routine therapy, O: Pre-operative anxiety, literature search included: Cochrane library, PubMed, Embase, CEPS Chinese Electronic Journal Database. A total of 80 articles were searched, including excluding duplicates, articles not in line with PICO, and a total of 1 SR and 2 RCTs were then evaluated and analyzed. The 2020 version of the CASP was used as a review tool, and the Oxford CEBM (2011) was used for the classification of evidence levels. After critical appraisal, used the seven steps of empirical knowledge translation for improvement as well as implement simultaneous results analysis. The purposive sampling research was used . For the patients who received pre-operative surgery. The intervention was music therapy. **Results:** A total of 20 patients were included in this study. The anxiety level measured by the Visual Analogy Anxiety Scale (VAS-A) decreased from 4.00 ± 2.16 to 1.80 ± 2.04 in the experimental group and increased from 3.70 ± 1.94 to 4.10 ± 2.13 in the control group reaching significant difference ($p = 0.24$), indicating that music intervention can improve the preoperative anxiety of surgical patients. **Conclusions:** Music therapy reduces preoperative anxiety in surgical patients. Music intervention is non-invasive, highly acceptable to patients, and low-cost, all of which are the advantages of sustainable implementation.

Keywords: music therapy, pre-operative anxiety, surgical patients

191. Improve The Integrity Of Wound Dressing Changes For New Nursing Staff

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Purpose: Dressing changing techniques require accumulation of experience. For new nursing staff, how to choose the dressing-changing methods according to different wound type was a source of stress. In order to help new nursing staff not be afraid of dressing changes and quickly understand the types of wounds and dressing-changing alone, we tried to used innovative nursing teaching will be used to allow new nursing staff to learn and participate in various wound dressing changes as soon as possible.

Method: The wound dressing change technology is implemented using narrative methods, practical operations and feedback teaching management methods combined with situational simulation teaching For fourteen new nurses joining in 2023. Before and after training, used to conduct wound dressing integrity test. **Results:** Learning and teaching through experience makes the originally unskilled and fearful dressing-changing technique challenging. The wound dressing integrity test increased from 68.2% to 98.5%. **Conclusions:** Used Kolb's experiential learning theory as the axis and apply it to dressing change technology training, through sharing, reflection, analysis and transformation, generate new concepts and verify their correctness through actual operations. New nursing staff can quickly adapt to clinical life and apply what they have learned correctly and proficiently to clinical care, thereby improving work achievement, satisfaction, Self-confidence and no harm or stress caused.

Keywords: new nursing staff, situational simulation teaching, wound dressing changes

192. Effectiveness of Olive Oil in Preventing Pressure Injuries in ICU Patients

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Purpose: Pressure injury incidence ranges from 5 to 15%, with higher rates in intensive care units than in general wards. Most pressure injuries are preventable. Detecting pressure ulcers is crucial in ICU nursing care. This study examines the effect of olive oil in preventing grade one pressure ulcers in ICU patients. **Method:** In a 3-month **quasi-experimental study** from January 1 to December 31, 2023, 70 ICU patients aged 65 or older with Apache II scores ≥ 15 and Braden scale scores ≤ 16 were enrolled in the intervention group. Patients without pressure injuries received extra virgin olive oil applied twice daily to high-risk areas. The control group used pressure-relieving equipment and was repositioned every two hours. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB). **Results:** Despite no initial demographic disparities between the groups, 21 patients experienced pressure injuries. Notably, 17.5% ($n=7$) in the olive oil intervention cohort and 35% ($n=14$) in the control group suffered such injuries ($p=0.03$), highlighting a statistically significant distinction. This suggests a potentially beneficial effect of the olive oil intervention in reducing pressure injuries compared to conventional methods. **Conclusions:** The findings indicate that the application of olive oil can effectively decrease pressure injury occurrences among intensive care unit patients, serving as a preventative measure. This suggests that bedridden ICU patients may benefit from applying olive oil to prevent such injuries, offering valuable guidance to medical professionals in enhancing patient care quality.

Keywords: Pressure injury, extra virgin olive oil, Braden scale scores, Apache II scores

193. Determinants of Patient Preferences and Engagement in ICU Shared Decision-Making

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Purpose: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there were approximately 544,000 new cases of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) and 83,000 new cases of Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) globally in 2020. In the ICU, decisions for critically ill or intubated patients often fall to family members, overlooking conscious patients' autonomy. Conflicts can arise when patient and family views differ or support is low. Shared decision-making engages the patient, family, and medical team to collaboratively evaluate treatment options and make informed decisions. **Method:** After obtaining IRB approval, we will begin collecting participants. Our study sample consists of individuals who have been admitted to the ICU and have follow-up appointments in the oncology and thoracic surgery outpatient clinics, and are over 20 years old. The study will proceed after informing participants of the research purpose and obtaining their consent through signed consent forms. Fifty-Nine qualitative interviews were conducted with newly diagnosed with cervical lymphoma. Interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results: Participants have an average age of 78.5 years and outlined several factors influencing their preferences and involvement in treatment decisions. In the ICU, these include the patient-provider relationship affecting trust and communication, fear of being judged hindering expression of preferences, and perceived inadequacy due to overwhelming medical information. Additionally, susceptibility to instrument alarms can increase stress, distracting patients from participating in care decisions. Addressing these issues involves fostering a supportive environment, enhancing communication, and educating patients to empower their involvement, ultimately improving ICU care quality. **Conclusions:** NHL is more frequently diagnosed in older adults, while HL has a bimodal age distribution, peaking in young adults and again in older age. Patients' preferences and willingness to engage in shared decision-making vary over time and depend on the context. A deeper understanding of these factors, along with a strong patient-provider relationship, will enhance the assessment and implementation of shared decision-making.

Keywords: patient Preferences and Engagement, shared Decision-Making, newly diagnosed with cervical lymphoma

**194. Constructing an Interdisciplinary Team Model for Nutritional Care
for Older Adults with Dementia in Nursing Home Attached to
A Regional Hospital in Northern Taiwan**

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Purpose: As the dementia progresses, the older adults gradually lose the ability to eat and rely on others to assist with eating. This study aims to construct nutritional care for older adults with dementia in nursing home to maintain good nutritional status by interdisciplinary team model. **Methods:** The study period is from January 2023 to April 2024. Within 24 hours of admission, a neurology physician will evaluate the resident's eating ability, and check conditions every month. Nurses teach eating skills and measure body weight every month and discusses the situation at monthly meeting. Nurse aide observes daily eating amount, assist with 10-minute swallowing muscle exercises before meals and assist with oral hygiene after meals every day. Speech therapist provide cognitive training on eating. Nutritionists design meals suitable for each resident. The mini nutritional assessment (MNA) is conducted every three months to assess nutritional status. This study was approved by the hospital IRB. **Results:** A total of 8 residents were included in this study. We found that 87.5% of the residents had an average MNA score of 23.8 points and were in good nutritional status. However, 12.5% residents have an average MNA score of 18.2 because they have serious chronic diseases. Family members are 100% satisfied with this model. **Conclusions:** Using the interdisciplinary team model can effectively provide nutritional care for older adults with dementia in nursing home. This model also serves as a guide for increase team communication and improve quality of life care for residents.

Keywords: Dementia, Interdisciplinary team model, Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA), Nasogastric tube nutrition, Nursing home

197. Reducing HbA1C Levels Through Diabetes EduCATION: A Case Report

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Purpose: The case report was written to show the impact of diabetes education as a nursing intervention to reduce HbA1C levels in diabetic patients. **Method:** The three patients presented to the diabetes educator clinic, referred by two doctors and a nurse, with HbA1C 10.7%, 9.3%, and 8.2%. All of them were not newly diagnosed diabetic patients, had been taking medication to control their blood glucose for several months, and one of them used to have several hypoglycemic episodes. Based on the nurses' assessment results, modified healthy eating education was provided by the diabetes nurse educator in the first meeting session. To give them an additional support system, the three of them were invited to join The Siloam Diabetes Club WhatsApp Group where all, the members could share, ask, and discuss anything about diabetes under diabetes educator supervision. **Results:** HbA1C level significantly decreased to 7.1%, 7.7%, and 7% within three months. **Conclusions:** In these cases, taking diabetes medication was not enough to reduce HbA1C levels in diabetic patients. A time allocation for a series of education was needed to help patients adhere to the treatments willingly.

Keywords: diabetes education, HbA1C management, nurse educator

198. The effectiveness of using lean management to simplify the work process of nursing staff

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Purpose: the purpose of this study is to apply the lean management principle of "eliminating waste, creating value" to improve the nursing workflow, allowing nurses to invest their time more effectively in direct patient care, reducing unnecessary time waste, streamlining nursing work, and enhancing the quality of care. **Methods:** First, we collected data and used actual observation and inspection of the nursing work process to identify improvement topics to reduce waste. A total of 20 nurses in the unit found that 90% of the patients had intravenous infusions during hospitalization, and writing intravenous drip tablets took up a lot of time during the night shift. A lot of time is spent, reducing the waste of time. Simplified and innovative process improvements in production time, reducing workflow steps. Use stamps to save time on handwriting infusion labels, making drug names neat and easy to verify. **Results:** Evaluation in January 2024: After using stamps, the time spent writing infusion labels was reduced from 30-40 minutes to 10-15 minutes. Drug names were neat and transparent, making them easy to verify and less prone to errors. Job satisfaction increased from 80% to 95%. **Conclusions/Implications for Practice:** By collecting data, reducing time waste, integrating and streamlining workflow steps, and using stamps, it achieves time-saving writing infusion labels. It ensures drug names are neat and easy to verify. This reduction in waste and error prevention also improved nurse satisfaction and allowed more time for patient care. This practice can be promoted to other units before the hospital's complete digitization.

Keywords: Lean Management, waste, simplify workflow

199. The Effectiveness Of Nasogastric Tube Care Education Programs in The Neurosurgery Ward

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Purpose: This study aims to investigate effectiveness of education programs. Oral feeding cannot be used due to swallowing dysfunction, disorder of consciousness, which is common in patients after neurosurgical craniotomy operations. Nasogastric tubes are used for providing nutrition to patients who have difficulty swallowing. Nasogastric tubes dislodgement can be caused by the patient or hospital staff, and it can occur accidentally or intentionally. To investigate the effect of an education program on preventing unexpected nasogastric tube dislodgement. **Method:** A pre-test and post-test design was adopted in this study. A total of 24 nurses and 120 patients (including caregivers) received the education program. The education program included two parts: part A consisted of nurse scenario-based simulation, skill evaluation, and questionnaire, while part B was dedicated to patients and caregivers who underwent the education program and questionnaire test. We performed descriptive statistics to report the differences between pre-test and post-test results. **Results:** The skill evaluation of nurses showed an improvement in the correct rate from 60% to 96%, and the questionnaire scores also improved. Additionally, the questionnaire scores from patients and caregivers increased from 65% to 100%. **Conclusions:** This education program may be used to improve not only knowledge and skills among nurses but also knowledge among patients and caregivers. It is recommended to provide this education program to both nurses and patients (including caregivers) to enhance their knowledge and skills.

Keywords: Nasogastric Tube Care, Education Programs, Unplanned Nasogastric Tube Dislodgement

200. Exploring The Influence Of Service Learning on Patients with Chronic Schizophrenia

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Purpose: The proportion of patients with chronic schizophrenia who can achieve functional recovery is only about 1/4–1/5, and they require continued long-term institutional care, highlighting the importance of external resource intervention. Service-learning jointly designed by teachers and students has become a strength that enriches patients' lives. There is a lack of research that explores the Influence of service learning on patients with chronic schizophrenia in the context of the epidemic. The purpose of this study is to explore the Influence of service learning on patients with chronic schizophrenia. **Method:** This study adopts qualitative research. Teachers and students first jointly planned and led psychiatric service learning on patients with chronic disorders in a psychiatric hospital in northern Taiwan, a total of 96 patients. We took purposive sampling of research subjects. The descriptive phenomenological research method was used to collect the experiences of 9 participants through semi-structured interviews under ethical considerations. Colaizzi (1978) analysis method was adopted for data analysis. **Results:** The results revealed four major themes: 1. The activities are plentiful and interesting, making me feel happy and satisfied; 2. The post-epidemic activities warm my heart; 3. I am happy to be a boss and have extra gains; 4. I hope the event can be extended and look forward to meeting again in the future. **Conclusions:** Chronic schizophrenia patients have a positive Influence on interacting with nursing students through service learning. This result will help provide reference for future design of psychiatric clinical care and service learning activities.

Keywords: chronic schizophrenia, influence, service learning.

201. Using multimedia strategies, such as Environment Introduction QR Code to simplify workload of nursing staff

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Purpose: When new patients admit, in addition to the standard ward routines, nurses need to inquire about medical history, conduct nursing assessments causes workload of nursing staffs. This study armed to use multimedia strategies to simplify workload of nursing staff. **Method:** This study is from January to March 2024, using multimedia strategies to simplify workload of nursing staff. After the nurse leads the patient and caregiver into the ward, the caregiver is asked to scan the "Environment Introduction QR Code" and watch the video. After watching video, confirm whether there are any related questions, and provide additional explanations to the patient and caregiver if necessary to complete the introduction to the hospital environment. Use patient satisfaction and nurse satisfaction surveys to gather feedback on the experience. This study was approved by the hospital IRB. **Results:** This unit has 17 nurses and a total of 80 people watched the admission video. Using the "Environment Introduction QR Code" reduces the time needed for in-person environment introduction from 5 minutes and 49 seconds to just 45 seconds. After using the QR Code to streamline the new patient admission process, nurse satisfaction reached to 100%. During interviews, nurses reported saving at least 15 minutes of work time and experiencing fewer interruptions. Patient and caregiver satisfaction with the process were 95%. **Conclusions:** By utilizing multimedia strategies, nursing hours can be effectively shortened, and the workload of nursing staff can be reduced. This enhances communication between nurses and caregivers, thereby improving patient safety and care quality.

Keywords: Environment Introduction QR Code, Multimedia video, QR Code, Workload of nursing staff

202. Effect of Using an Online Information Management System to Construct the Visitor Check-in Procedure for a Regional Hospital in Northern Taiwan

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Purpose: The study unit is the respiratory care ward of Taipei Regional Hospital in Taiwan. This study aims to construct an online information management model to simplify the visitor check-in process and improve the quality of care. **Methods:** The study period is from September 2023 to March 2024. This study took the single-group of experiment and satisfaction survey quantitative method to collect data. The main participants are the main caregivers. We design online system forms. Create a QR code and design posters with visitor instructions in multiple languages for different cultural backgrounds, and post them outside the ward. Older adults or visitors without mobile phones can use business computers to log in. Use posters to teach visitors how to fill out the form online. The information system records information simultaneously to facilitate management and visitor tracking, and sets passwords to protect personal information. This study was approved by the hospital IRB. **Results:** A total of 88 visitors were collected, with an average age of 60.5 years old, and 35.2% were high school graduates. We found that the visitor check-in procedure has been reduced from 9 minutes to 1 minute ($p<0.05$). The handwritten paper is no longer used, which can effectively save 5% of costs. The visitor satisfaction rate increased from 74% to 100%. The nurse checks that the form completion rate is 100%. **Conclusions:** The use of online information management systems can effectively manage the visitor check-in procedure, improve visitor satisfaction, effectively control ward management and save costs.

Keywords: Online information management system, Visitor check-in, Ward management, QR Code, Visitor instructions

203. The association among Resilience and Quality Of Life for Liver cirrhosis patients

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Purpose: This study aims to: 1. investigate the association among resilience and quality of life in liver cirrhosis patients; 2. compare these factors between employed and unemployed. **Method:** This cross-sectional study used a questionnaire survey with the WHOQOL-BREF Taiwan version and CD-RISC. Approved by IRB (No.: 230331), data collection spanned from May 16 to November 22, 2023, involving 50 participants from a medical center's Hepatology Department. Eligible participants were over 20 years old, diagnosed with liver cirrhosis, conscious, fluent in Chinese and Taiwanese, and willing to participate with signed consent forms. **Results:** The sample's mean age was 62.32 years, evenly split by gender. Most were married (72%). Liver cirrhosis was primarily categorized as Child A (78%), with an average disease onset of 7.07 years (SD=5.4). Independent t-tests showed significant differences in resilience between employed (22 individuals) and unemployed (28 individuals). Employed individuals had higher resilience ($M=74.05$, $SD=9.9$) than the unemployed ($M=64.64$, $SD=13.38$). Additionally, in the physical domain of quality of life, employed individuals were greater ($M=16.29$, $SD=2.57$) than the unemployed ($M=13.53$, $SD=2.9$). Pearson correlations showed a significant positive relationship between quality of life and resilience across all domains: physical ($r(48)=.47$, $p<0.01$), psychological ($r(48)=.65$, $p<0.01$), social ($r(48)=.62$, $p<0.01$), and environmental ($r(48)=.60$, $p<0.01$). **Conclusions:** By strong link between resilience and quality of life in all areas. Future work could focus on tailored resilience workshops for liver cirrhosis patients. Exploring how employment impacts resilience and physical health could inform interventions like job assistance programs, indirectly improving resilience and quality of life.

Keywords: Liver cirrhosis, Resilience, Quality of life

204. Effectiveness of Tracheostomy Care Skills for New Nursing Staff by Using Multimedia Instruction Model

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Purpose: New nurses are lack experience in tracheostomy tube replacement and care skills, they are unfamiliar with the process and lack of practical experience, which leads to anxiety. The study aims to using multimedia instruction model to teach new nurse staffs about tracheostomy care skills. **Method:** The study implementation period is from July to December 2023. This study took the pre and post-test quasi experimental design to collect data. The participants receiving new nurses with no working experience. We designed and produced tracheostomy tube placement flow charts and pictures cards to improve intubation knowledge. By using situational simulation teaching strategies to make online film about tracheostomy tube replacement procedures every week. We use the airway management module to practice actual operations and demonstrations and give the testing and auditing after one month. This study used descriptive statistics and Wilcoxon signed rank test for data analysis. This study was approved by the hospital IRB. **Results:** Initially, three new nurses were included. Subsequently, with the approval of the IRB, the admission was extended and five new nurses were added. The study results show that the anxiety index of new nurses according to the Beck Anxiety Scale has dropped from the 11 points to 0 points ($p<.001$). The cognition of self-filling tracheostomy care questionnaire the score of the knowledge increased from 39 to 96 points($p<.005$). **Conclusions:** According to the study results we found that using multimedia instruction model improvement the new nursing staffs about tracheostomy care skills and reduce anxiety stress at work.

Keywords: Multimedia instruction model, Tracheostomy care, Beck Anxiety Scale, Situational simulation teaching, Module

207. Using An E-book to Enhance Fall Risk Awareness for Caregivers And Patients

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is to enhance the awareness of fall risks among high-risk patients and their caregivers and to ensure they can effectively reduce fall risks. The goal is to improve the accuracy of awareness regarding fall risks among high-risk patients and their caregivers to 95%. **Method:** Assess the current fall prevention measures and educational practices in the ward. Design an e-book educational tool for fall prevention, including videos, e-book content, and interactive quizzes. Provide e-book content education to high-risk patients and their caregivers, and conduct daily fall risk assessments for patients. Use surveys and observation records to evaluate the awareness of fall risks among patients and caregivers. Analyze the changes in awareness of fall risks among patients and caregivers before and after the intervention.

Results: After implementing the e-book educational tool, the accuracy of awareness regarding fall risks among patients and caregivers significantly increased from 75% to 95%. Additionally, the incidence of fall events in the ward significantly decreased from 0.09% in the fourth quarter of 2023 to 0.05% in the first quarter of 2024. **Conclusions:** The e-book educational tool has shown significant effectiveness in enhancing the awareness of fall risks among patients and caregivers. It is recommended to promote this method in other wards in the future to further improve the quality of medical care and reduce the risk of falls among patients.

Keywords: E-book educational tool, fall prevention, patient education

**208. The effectiveness of nursing guidance on health literacy
and parent-child attachment of mothers with neonatal jaundice
in the sick nursery during COVID-19 –Pilot project**

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Purpose: This study is to explore the effectiveness of nursing guidance intervention on the health literacy and parent-child attachment of mothers with neonatal jaundice during Covid-19. **Method:** Using convenience sampling, from September 2020 to November 2022, mothers admitted to the infant ward due to neonatal jaundice were admitted and divided into experimental groups and control groups. Research tools include: "Health Literacy Scale", "Parent-Child Attachment Scale" and "Newborn Jaundice Friendly Health Education Leaflet" were measured by the above scales in the experimental group after health education guidance, while in the control group they were measured directly. The data were analyzed using spss23.0 statistical software. **Results:** The experimental group and the control group each received 26 cases. After the health literacy post-test, the experimental group's correct answer rate was 81.2%, and the control group's correct answer rate was 76.6%, which did not reach statistically significant difference ($p=0.74$). For the parent-child attachment part, the experimental group's post-test one score was 100.7, and the post-test two score was 102.3; the control group's post-test one score was 102.0, and the post-test two score was 101.5. The experimental group's parent-child attachment two was higher than parent-child attachment one. In contrast, parent-child attachment two in the control group was lower than parent-child attachment one. **Conclusions:** The study found that the health literacy scores of mothers in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group. There was a positive correlation between mothers' health literacy scores and parent-child attachment scores, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Keywords: neonatal jaundice, parent-child attachment, health literacy, friendly materials, Covid-19

210. Illness Trajectory Management of Patients With Heart Failure During Discharge Transition

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Purpose: To explore illness trajectory management and related attributes of clients with heart failure. **Method:** A qualitative study was utilized in this study. Eleven clients were interviewed via semi-structured interviews. The data were analyzed inductively by following guidelines provided by Miles & Huberman with software NUDIST. The samples were collected from the cardiology ward of a medical center in northern Taiwan. Before conducting this study, approval was granted by the hospital's institutional review boards.

Results: This study found that the overall trajectory management of heart failure patients is a floating, cyclic, and nonlinear process involving four stages: perception, self-explanation, judgment, and evaluation. Clients participating in this study engaged in two self-care behaviors. One is symptom release strategies, and the other is general disease management strategies. Attributes that influence trajectory management and the strategies adopted by clients are also affected by different disease trajectory stages. When symptoms occur, self-care activities increase; on the other hand, when physical conditions improve, self-care strategies become simpler and more relaxed. Overall, trajectory management of heart failure patients does not appear entirely in a single model. Controllable attributes and appropriately delivered trajectory management strategies can often redirect disease trajectories, prolong stabilization times, or slow the rate of progression. The transition period is within 1 month after discharge when readmission is most likely. **Conclusions:** The findings are able to provide a reference for development of nursing interventions and discharging planning services in order to improve the quality of nursing care for patients with heart failure.

Keywords: Heart failure, Discharge transition, Illness trajectory

211. Using Smart Healthcare and Duffy Quality-Caring Model in Surgical Cases

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214. Investigating the Impact of Neutropenic Diet on Infection Rates in Neutropenia Patient

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Purpose: Neutropenia predisposes cancer patients to increased risk of infections, necessitating the adoption of neutropenic diet as a preventive measure. This study aims to empirically investigate the effect of neutropenic diet on infection rates in patients with neutropenia. **Methods:** A literature search was performed using PubMed, Cochrane and EMBASE using the search terms neutropenic diet, infection and mortality published within five years. Eligible studies are systematic review composed of randomized controlled trial. Language restriction on English, only human research, and full text are the inclusion criteria. The clinical outcomes of interest were infection rates and mortality rates. Only one systematic review met the criteria and appraised by CASP (Critical Appraisal Skills Programme) checklist. **Results:** This systematic review includes 6 studies involving 1114 patients. The findings revealed similar infection rates between the neutropenic diet group and the control group ($RR\ 1.13$, $95\% CI\ 0.97-1.31$, $I^2 = 0\%$). Two studies indicated comparable mortality rates ($p = 0.74$). Additionally, no significant divergence in infection rates was observed between pediatric ($p = 0.74$) and adult ($p = 0.11$) tumor patients. One study exhibited no notable difference in the overall infection rate ($p = 0.109$); however, a marginally elevated incidence of gastrointestinal infections was evident ($p = 0.042$). **Conclusion:** Despite a neutropenic diet, infection and mortality rates don't significantly decrease. Cancer therapy and neutropenia increase gastrointestinal issues, worsening malnutrition and infection risks. Diet decisions should be individualized based on clinical circumstances.

Keywords: Neutropenia, Neutropenic diet, Low-bacterial diet, Infection rate

215a. Case Report of a 74-Year-Old Female Presenting with Dyspnea

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Purpose: Dyspnea is a common symptom of pleural effusion, a complication of various diseases. Unilateral effusion often indicates malignancy or infection, while bilateral effusion is associated with heart failure or cirrhosis. Malignant effusions are typically unilateral and exudative, with about 25% of transudates misclassified as exudates. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) incidence is about 16-20%. Detailed history, physical assessment, and laboratory examinations are essential for early diagnosis. **Methods:** A 74-year-old female with no medical history presented with progressive dyspnea over two months, accompanied by sputum cough, orthopnea, and poor appetite. Chest X-ray revealed bilateral pleural effusions, initially suspected to be due to heart failure or cirrhosis, but subsequent tests were normal, ruling out these conditions. Thoracentesis confirmed exudative effusion. Chest CT showed multiple enlarged lymph nodes and bilateral pleural thickening, suggesting malignancy. A right pleural biopsy was performed. **Results:** The biopsy revealed nodal marginal zone lymphoma (NMZL) with pleural and bone marrow involvement. The patient began chemotherapy, showing symptom improvement, and was discharged with regular follow-up. **Conclusion:** This case presented with atypical symptoms, no B symptoms, and no palpable superficial mass. Respiratory symptoms as the initial manifestation mimicked pulmonary or cardiac diseases. NMZL accounts for about 10% of marginal zone lymphomas, a rare indolent NHL subtype. Its non-specific clinical features often include extra-nodal involvement, initial presentation with pleural effusion is rare, and diagnosis often requires tissue biopsy. This case underscores the importance of including lymphoma in differential diagnoses for unexplained pleural effusions to avoid diagnostic and treatment delays.

Keywords: Dyspnea, Pleural effusion, Nodal marginal zone lymphoma

215b. Effectiveness of Integration of Clinical Case Scenario-Based and Multimedia Teaching into the End-of-Life Care Curriculum for Undergraduate Nursing Students

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Purpose: The WHO states that approximately 400 million people worldwide require hospice palliative care each year, but only about 14% of them receive it. One major barrier to providing adequate hospice care is the insufficient training among healthcare personnel. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of integrating clinical case scenario-based and multimedia teaching methods into the end-of-life care curriculum for nursing students. **Method:** This study used a quasi-experimental design with three groups, each undergoing pre- and post-tests. The participants, senior nursing students from a junior college in Taiwan, were divided into three groups: the experimental group(n=53) received clinical case scenario-based and multimedia teaching, control group A(n=59) underwent the original end-of-life care course, and control group B (n=75) did not take the elective end-of-life care course. The experimental group participated in a one-semester end-of-life care curriculum using a team-based learning approach that incorporated clinical case scenario-based and multimedia teaching methods. The curriculum comprised five units of clinically oriented end-of-life care cases, with each unit containing three major scenarios. MMH IRB approved (21MMHIS279e).

Results: The experimental group showed significantly higher scores in knowledge, attitude, care self-efficacy, behavioral intention, and course participation in end-of-life care compared to control groups A and B ($F = 5.33\text{--}30.93$, $P < .01$). Additionally, the experimental group's post-test scores on these effectiveness indicators were significantly higher than their pre-test scores ($t = -10.74\text{--}-2.07$, $P < .05$). Qualitative data analysis also provided positive feedback on this teaching intervention.

Conclusions: The integration of clinical case scenario-based and multimedia teaching methods into the end-of-life care curriculum resulted in significant improvements in nursing students' knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy in care, behavioral intentions, and course participation in end-of-life and hospice care.

Keywords: end-of-life care, nursing education, case scenario-based teaching, multimedia teaching, team-based learning

216. Application of Hypertension Exercises in the Elderly With Nursing Problems of Ineffective Peripheral Perfusion Due to Hypertension at the Orphanage Bunda Bandung City in 2024: Case Report

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Purpose: Hypertension is one of the leading causes of premature death worldwide. Riskesdas data in 2018 shows that the prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia is 34.1%, this data shows that there has been an increase from the previous prevalence. In 2018, the prevalence of hypertension in West Java Province increased from 34.5% to 39.6%. Comprehensive hypertension treatment aims to lower blood pressure, including conventional therapy and nonconventional therapy. Hypertension exercises are one of the nonpharmacological techniques that can control blood pressure. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of hypertension exercises in lowering blood pressure in elderly people with hypertension. **Method:** This study uses descriptive research with a case report design in the form of nursing care. The research subject was an 87-year-old man. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and blood pressure measurements. **Results:** After the intervention three times in one week, blood pressure was significantly decreased. This shows the effectiveness of hypertension exercises in lowering blood pressure in elderly people with hypertension. **Conclusions:** Researchers applied hypertension exercise therapy 3 times in 1 week for 30 minutes, there was an effect that made blood pressure values decrease before and after being given hypertension exercise, namely the average result of a decrease in final blood pressure was 150/90 mmHg.

Keywords: Elderly, Hypertension, Hypertension Exercises

217. Garden of Forgetfulness Bereaved Care

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Purpose: This study aims to explore the impact of planting activities on the mental health of bereaved families and the insights and implications for related medical personnel. By alleviating mood through planting, the activity simultaneously invites family members to share their emotions while designing their plant arrangements. **Method:** Including bereaved family members as study participants, providing them with the opportunity to design terrariums to express and embed their thoughts, emotions, and love. During the activity, participants share their personal journeys, offering mutual support and encouragement to collectively face the pain of losing loved ones. Using both qualitative and quantitative research methods, through interviews, focus group discussions, and psychological scale measurements, to gain an in-depth understanding of the impact of the activities on the mental health of bereaved families and the insights for medical personnel. **Results:** This study includes 20 families who, through the design of potted plants, express their longing for their loved ones. The "Garden of Remembrance - Planting" activity demonstrates a healing effect on the mental health of bereaved families, fostering better understanding among medical teams of the needs and emotional experiences of the bereaved, and enhancing the care provided to them. **Conclusions:** Although the study includes only 20 family members, it is hoped that this research will contribute to the future promotion of palliative care, enhance societal attention to the mental health of bereaved families, and encourage positive coping and support for grief and loss.

Keywords: Bereaved care, hospice care, Grief counselling

219. Reducing the unplanned extubation rate in the intensive care unit

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Purpose: Improvement of tubes safety is one of the annual goals of patient safety, unplanned extubation is a frequent patient safety concern in the intensive care unit(ICU)with significant implications for patient well-being and increased medical costs. Because the rate of unplanned extubation in our unit is as high as 0.54%,and the occurrence of pipeline slippage caused family members to question the medical team and the quality of patient care and other negative impactsso. Aim to reduce ICU unplanned extubation rate from 0.54% to 0.11% through improvement strategies.

Method: The study was conducted from January to September 2022, using purposive sampling to survey intensive care unit nurses with a knowledge questionnaire. Subsequently, an intervention was implemented to prevent unplanned extubation incidents. The effectiveness of preventing unplanned extubation was evaluated using a pre-post test single-group design. We analyzed the reasons: (1)insufficient awareness of analgesia and sedation care;(2)incorrect restraint techniques and nursing care; (3)Insufficient communication tools for patients; (4)lack of care guideline for pain, agitation and delirium. The intervention measures for preventing unplanned extubation care, which include: educational training courses, protective restraint situation simulation training, the Pain, Agitation, and Delirium Bundle (PAD Bundle), and the use of communication charts, heart microphones, improved writing pads, and hand grippers.

Results: Unplanned extubation rates in the ICU were reduced significantly from 0.54% to 0%.The cognition correctness of nurses increased significantly from 76.2% to 92.3%; the behavioral correctness of nurses increased significantly from 75.5% to 90.9% before and intervention. **Conclusions:** After intervention, this project succeed and applicable in clinical practice to uphold patient safety and enhance overall care quality.

Keywords: unplanned extubation, intensive care unit, patient safety

**221. Using Multimedia Strategies, such as Environment Introduction QR Code
to Simplify Workload of Nursing Staff**

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**222. Factors Associated with Lack Self-Care Practice among People
with Diabetes in East Asia: A Scoping Review**

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223. Healing Art Gallary

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Purpose: Making good use of Art Therapy can help families in hospice wards to reevaluate the most valuable persons and things in life, to seize the time together, and to live life with no regrets for the living and the dead. Art Therapy can also help patients to face confused emotions during the time when they confront upcoming death and to reach a good death as much as possible. On the same while, the families left behind are burdened with lots of pains, and they need our empathy and companionship. That's the purpose of our activities.

Method: This study utilized an observational design and interviews to conduct a survey analysis of the effects of the Healing Art Gallery activities. The research participants included 50 patients and their families who attended the Healing Art Gallery activities, as well as 10 medical staff members involved in the preparation and implementation of the event. **Results:** Healing gallery activities have a positive impact on participants' emotional healing and psychological support. The Healing Art Gallary activities have a significant impact on medical staff and the community, improving the caring capabilities of medical staff and increasing the community's understanding and support for hospice care. **Conclusions:** This study will help us deeply understand the application and the value of Healing Art Gallery activities in the field of hospice care. It provides us specific and practical suggestions as well as references when we promote hospice care. In the meantime, it also offers us more diverse research materials and ideas for subsequent researches in the related fields.

Keywords: art therapy, grief counseling, Hospice Palliative Care

224. Reduce the incidence of falls in orthopedic wards

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Purpose: Patient safety is one of the most crucial quality indicators for hospitals. Fall risk assessment is vital in the clinical care of orthopedic patients. The primary goal of this study is to reduce the incidence of falls in orthopedic wards through a comprehensive, multi-layered approach focused on patient well-being and safety.

Method: During ward meetings, the practice of informing colleagues to encourage all patients upon admission to view the ward handbook placed on bedside tables was standardized. Additionally, patients and their families were assisted in accessing fall prevention videos embedded in the handbook via QR code links. Fall prevention posters were displayed on the ward notice board and printed on the back cover of the ward handbook. The implementation of the orthopedic postoperative patient assessment model was promoted during ward meetings. The primary caregiver's assessment using the MOSE Fall Risk Assessment Tool was advocated. Sampling techniques included the selection of patients admitted to the orthopedic ward between July 1, 2023, and November 30, 2023. Data analysis was performed to compare the incidence of falls before and after the intervention, using descriptive statistics to measure the effectiveness of the implemented measures. **Results:** From July 1, 2023, to November 30, 2023, the incidence of falls among patients in this unit dropped from 0.141% before improvement to 0.04% after improvement (1/5449). **Conclusions:** Falls risk and hazard factors interact with patients' physiological, environmental, and behavioral factors. By making appropriate decisions based on this awareness, fall incidents can potentially be prevented. Ethical considerations were taken into account by ensuring patient consent and confidentiality throughout the study.

Keywords: Fall Prevention, Health Education, Orthopaedics.

225. Case Study: Managing diabetic foot ulcer: Psychological impact on 53-year-old woman

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Purpose: This case study explores the challenges and complexities encountered in the treatment of a 53-year-old woman with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) presenting with a non-healing dextra pedis ulcer. The patient's medical history revealed a prolonged struggle with diabetes management, leading to inconsistent blood glucose monitoring and medication adherence. Psychological stress, arising from the unhealing wound, further complicated the clinical picture. Despite initial debridement and partial amputation, the wound remained problematic, affecting the patient both physically and emotionally. **Method:** Descriptive case study in woman with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) presenting with a non-healing dextra pedis ulcer. **Result:** This case, highlights the importance of considering psychological factors and adherence issues in the holistic management of diabetic foot ulcers. **Conclusion:** The nursing implications in diabetic foot ulcer management are critical in recognizing the significant role of psychological factors and patient adherence. Nurses play a central role in adopting a comprehensive and patient-centered approach that addresses both the medical and emotional aspects of care.

Keywords: Diabetic foot ulcers; diabetes mellitus,psychological stress; medication adherence

226. Predictors of Genitourinary Syndrome of Menopause in Middle-Aged and Older Menopausal Women

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Purpose: Women are expected to spend 30% to 40% of their lives in post-menopause. The need for well-directed interventions aiming at mitigating the discomfort associated with menopause is imminent. Genitourinary Syndrome of Menopause (GSM) is prevalent and vital for crafting effective healthcare solutions among post-menopausal women. Hence, the objective of this study is to identify predictive factors of Menopausal Symptoms and GSM. **Method:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in the outpatient setting of a regional hospital in South Taiwan. Participants aged 46 to 65 and living with their spouses were invited. Menopausal status was divided into perimenopausal (irregular menses within the last 12 months or no menstrual bleeding for 3 to 12 months) and postmenopausal (stopped menstrual bleeding spontaneously for at least 12 months). The severity of menopause symptoms and GSM, as well as clinical characteristics and socio-demographic factors, were rated. Logistic regression was applied to identify the predictive factors of menopausal symptoms and GSM. **Results:** A total of 231 women were recruited. Significant predictors of GSM severity included receiving hormone therapy (OR 2.28), GSM consultation (OR 2.69), seeking treatment for urinary incontinence (OR 2.44), total menopausal distress score (OR 1.05), and depressive symptoms rated by CES-D total score (OR 1.05, all p<0.05). **Conclusions:** The outcomes indicate a significant link between the frequency of menopausal occurrences, the level of menopausal distress, and the severity of GSM symptoms, highlighting the need for holistic approaches to managing menopause. Future studies should explore the effectiveness of interventions on menopausal distress and GSM symptoms.

Keywords: menopausal symptom, genitourinary syndrome of menopause, depression

229. Enhancing the Effect of Hospice Combined Care Intervention in Non-cancer Terminally-III Elderly Patients

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Purpose: In 2011, Taiwan initiated the An Ning Sharing License Pilot Program, allowing terminal cancer patients hospice care outside the dedicated wards and reflecting Taiwan's transition to an aging society. By March 2018, those aged 65+ comprised 14.05% of the population, marking Taiwan as an "aging society." In June 2022, An Ning expanded its services to include geriatric frailty cases in hospice care, enhancing end-of-life care quality for the elderly. **Object:** People over 65 who need hospice care and non-cancer elderly cases are the main targets. **Method:** The cases are mainly from a medical center in Hsinchu. In 2022, there were 901 An Ning cases: 315 elderly non-cancer patients and 536 cancer patients. In 2023, there were 932 cases: 392 elderly non-cancer patients and 540 cancer patients. The An Ning team provides consultation to the original medical team. It assesses, visits, suggests medications, and provides individualized comfort care every month. **Results:** In 2022, 40.5% of hospice admissions were non-cancer cases, 80% elderly. In 2023, 42.1% were non-cancer, 80% elderly. Non-cancer hospice care rose 2.1%, showing hospice demand extends beyond terminal cancer. **Conclusion:** The best blessing for the terminally ill is a good death. In a society valuing quality end-of-life care, our medical and hospice teams help patients die with dignity, reduce ineffective treatments, and support bereaved families. The goal is to live and die well, in harmony. An Ning Gongzhao aids in organ donation, grief counseling, and life reviews, helping families find peace without regrets.

Keywords: Peace and care, palliative care, spiritual care

230. Nursing Experience in Home Care for an Adolescent with Severe Burns during the Post-acute Phase

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Purpose: A 17-year-old adolescent sustained 2nd to 3rd-degree burns over 91% of his total body surface area (TBSA) due to a gas explosion accident. After being treated in the burn intensive care unit at a medical center for three months, the burn area recovered to 45%. Following an evaluation, he was approved to return home for short-term home care. This study explores the effectiveness of home wound care for the adolescent during the post-acute phase after returning home. **Methods:** This is an observational study that involves daily monitoring of the case's overall assessment and care logs. Quantitative data collection and content analysis are used to establish nursing goals, which include: preventing skin infections, preventing limb contractures, and inhibiting scar proliferation. **Results:** During the three-week home care period, the patient remained emotionally stable. The burn area increased from 45% to 52%, with no infections and no limb contractures. **Conclusions:** This case involves a severe burn injury caused by a sudden public safety accident. Returning home for a short period allows the patient to feel a sense of control, belonging, and love from family, which is beneficial for the treatment process. The greatest challenge faced in home care is the management of severe wound care.

Keywords: Burn injury, Acute phase, Wound care at home, Adolescent

231. Exploring Mothers' Experiences in Accessing Primary Health Service Facilities in Indonesia

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Purpose: Stunting reduction remains a global health priority. In Southeast Asia, Indonesia ranks second-highest after Cambodia for stunting in 2018. The direct cause of stunting was reported as poor nutritional intake and repeated infectious. Despite the availability of primary health service facilities as primary health and nutrition promotion services for mothers and children, utilization during the crucial first 1000 days of life is inadequate. This is particularly evident in Melawi District, West Kalimantan Province, where prevalence was 44.1% in 2022. This study aimed to explore mothers' experiences accessing and receiving healthcare services at primary health service facilities. **Method:** This descriptive qualitative study was conducted using purposive sampling in the Melawi district, West Kalimantan Province. In-depth interviews with six mothers (two pregnant, and four with children under two) were analyzed using content analysis. This study has received ethical approval from the ethics committee of ITEKES Muhammadiyah KALBAR (385/II.I.AU/KET.ETIK/XII/2022). **Results:** Most mothers in this study were high school graduates, of low economic status, aged 22-36 years, and of Dayak and Malay cultural background. Seven major themes impacting maternal and child health and nutrition were identified: trust issues with healthcare providers, communication barriers, cultural and social norms influence, stigma, limited information and education, problems of knowledge and awareness, as well as equity and accessibility of healthcare service facilities. **Conclusion:** Encouraging respectful communication, culturally sensitive intervention, comprehensive health promotion and education programs, and policies promoting equitable access to healthcare services are crucial to supporting mothers in preventing stunting cases during pregnancy, breastfed, and childcare.

Keywords: stunting, mother, experience, primary health service facilities, Indonesia

**233. Explore the Association Between Physiological Markers and Patients with
Unhealthy Habits in the Coronary Intensive Care Unit**

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235. Innovation of Simulated Patients Through Generative AI and Digital Transformation

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Purpose: Digital Transformation (DX) is bringing innovation to nursing education. This study aims to develop a higher-quality digital simulated patient system using generative AI and the latest computer graphics technologies. **Method:** Generative AI was used to leverage natural language processing technology to develop digital simulated patients capable of realistic dialogue. Additionally, computer graphics were employed to recreate realistic patient movements and expressions. This system allows learners to train in an environment close to actual clinical settings. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Seirei Christopher University (Ethics Review Number 24-002).

Results: The developed digital simulated patients significantly reduced costs compared to traditional human simulated patients and high-performance simulators. However, limitations in communication were evident as the technology is still in the early stages of development. Achieving "feedback from simulated patients," a key feature of human simulated patients, remains challenging with current technology. Further research and development are needed to address these issues. **Conclusions:** Digital simulated patients utilizing generative AI and computer graphics show great promise for educational effectiveness in nursing education. However, many challenges remain at the current stage. This technology is particularly beneficial for educational institutions with limited budgets and learners in remote areas. It has the potential to become a new standard in nursing education, but further improvements are required.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Nursing Education, Generative AI, Computer Graphics, Simulated Patients

236. Project for Improving Equipment Stocktake Efficiency Through Paperless Solutions

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Purpose: Equipment stocktaking is crucial for medical supplies and cost efficiency, which are associated with patient safety and quality care. However, equipment stocktaking is impacted by complex equipment, non-standardized procedures, item loss and paper-based processes which influence nursing hours and administrative efficiency.

Method: Using Lean management principles, a value stream map identifies and eliminates waste. After user requirements surveys, Microsoft 365 PowerApps is used to build an equipment stocktake application, integrating record inquiry and quality control pathways. After the intervention, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology model 2 questionnaire was used to survey 19 nurse's satisfaction and adoption of the application. **Results:** Nursing staff reduced equipment stocktake time from 23.6 to 12 minutes which achieved the goal through the application. The handwriting recognition and tracking asset difficulty were solved by the intervention. System has increased the completeness of stocktaking and reduced the time. Comprehensive analysis shows these factors impact the satisfaction between paper and application. Perceived usefulness and behavioral intention have been increased significantly(17.3% to 87.5%; 26.6% to 89.4%), while the perceived ease of using slightly increased (87.5% to 88.3%) due to the convenience and the absence of internet concerns of paper-based operations. **Conclusions:** After fully communicated with nurse, then train and implement the project. The project additional benefits have environmental sustainability, physical effort conservation, enhanced manpower efficiency, dynamic asset tracking and analysis, and high user satisfaction. Future improvements include adding borrowing and lending functionalities through linked databases to enhance overall management effectiveness across the institution.

Keywords: Microsoft 365, UTAUT 2, Equipment Stocktake

237. Using behavior change strategies to improve self-cleaning completion rates among patients in psychiatric acute wards

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Purpose: Improper personal hygiene and hygiene practices will increase the risk of infection, thereby prolonging hospitalization days and care loading. Psychiatric inpatients are disturbed by symptoms and cannot perform self-cleaning properly, which often results in a poor appearance and odor, affecting the patient's health and interpersonal relationships. Clinical practitioner focus on disease care in acute ward, sometimes ignore inpatient's personal hygiene. We intended to explore psychiatric inpatient's self-cleaning ability and strengthen the patient care and improve staff literacy to facilitate the quality of care through this project. **Methods:** The team members made a cleaning checklist with reference to literature and conducted actual observation. The results showed that only 29.3% of patients could complete the cleaning behavior by themselves. Team members carry out intervention measures based on the current situation: (1) implement hygiene and cleaning incentives; (2) implement a patient cleaning ability assessment mechanism; (3) purchase bathing equipment and supplies; (4) implement an audit mechanism to increase the attention of nursing staff . **Results:** The body cleanliness checklist was used to check the inpatients in the psychiatric acute ward. The body cleanliness completion rate before improvement was 29.3%, and it could be increased to 72.2% after improvement, achieving the set goal. **Conclusion:** Improper implementation of self-cleaning will cause many negative impacts. Therefore, we take measures to improve patients' abilities and staff's attention, hoping to reduce the negative impacts caused by poor cleaning, thereby improving patients' quality of life and self-confidence.

Keywords: Psychiatry, acute ward, self-cleaning

238. Family-Based Interventions for Patients With Mood Disorders and Their Families In Asia: A Scoping Review

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Purpose: The scoping review evaluated family-based interventions for patients with mood disorders in Asia, exploring their effectiveness and their adaptation to cultural contexts. The research aims to understand intervention characteristics, outcomes, and challenges within the unique social structures and values of Asian societies. **Method:** Utilizing a scoping review methodology and the PCC framework, this study examines recent literature from databases including Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library, CINAHL, Scopus, and PsycINFO, focusing on family-based interventions for mood disorders across various Asian countries. A total of 16 studies involving 1191 patients and 350 family members, using both qualitative and quantitative methods, were analyzed.

Results: The interventions, predominantly psychoeducation, and family-focused therapy, showed significant improvements in managing depression symptoms, enhancing family functioning, and reducing hospitalization rates. However, challenges such as cultural stigma, patient non-compliance, and logistical issues in implementation were noted. **Conclusions:** The review confirms the effectiveness of culturally adapted family-based interventions in improving mental health outcomes in Asia. It underscores the need for continuous adaptation to local cultural nuances and enhanced family involvement to address the complex dynamics of mood disorders within Asian contexts.

Keywords: Family-based interventions, mood disorders, Asia, cultural adaptation.

240. Effectiveness of Self-Administered Moxibustion for Sleep Quality: A Literature Review

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Purpose: Moxibustion, a traditional Chinese medicine technique involving the burning of mugwort on specific acupuncture points, is suggested to improve various health conditions, including sleep disturbances. However, it remains unfamiliar to many medical professionals. This literature review examines the effectiveness of self-administered moxibustion as a potential intervention for enhancing sleep quality. **Method:** Using "moxibustion" and "sleep" as key terms, clinical literature on self-administered moxibustion for sleep published between 2014 and 2024 was searched for in the PubMed and Ichushi databases, and reviewed, summarized, and analyzed. The selection criteria for the literature obtained from the search included intervention studies examining the effects of self-care using moxibustion. Literature reviews and studies related to acupuncture treatment were excluded from consideration. **Results:** This study evaluated the efficacy of self-administered moxibustion in the treatment of insomnia using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, the Epworth Sleepiness Scale, the number of nighttime awakenings, sleep quality in the past week, and the Sleep Dysfunction Rating Scale. The interviewees had different backgrounds. The acupoints and duration of moxibustion treatments also varied. **Conclusions:** Self-administered moxibustion is a simple and effective method to enhance sleep quality, thereby improving overall health and quality of life. Further research is needed to examine its efficacy, taking into account various subject groups, to provide evidence and promote the use of self-administered moxibustion.

Keywords: sleep, moxibustion

243. Managements for Controlling Maceration in Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A Scoping Review

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Purpose: Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are a severe late complication of diabetes, and the maceration of their peri-wound skin is one of the problems affecting to healing process. However, no systematic method to control maceration has been established. This scoping review aimed to summarize the available evidence of management that can control maceration in DFUs and identify the research gaps. **Method:** Four databases (MEDLINE, CINAHL, PubMed and Google Scholar) were searched using a combination of terms related to management of maceration in DFUs, and two independent researchers screened the articles according to the inclusion criteria and extracted the data. The inclusion criteria were original articles/case studies, studies involving patients with DFUs, and studies on management that can control maceration.

Results: The search yielded 1814 articles, of which 18 met the inclusion criteria. Fifteen studies related on the dressing. The working mechanism of almost all dressings used was to absorb exudate to maintain wound moisture. Otherwise, antioxidant therapy, a skin diagnostic device, and an AI system to classifying maceration with the skin image were reported. These studies were comparisons with conventional treatments or clinician assessment, and no comparisons were performed between wound conditions.

Conclusions: Management methods that can control maceration such as using absorbent dressings were presented by previous studies, but it is not indicated which method should be selected for which wound conditions. Further research is needed to select the management method according to the condition of DFUs.

Keywords: Diabetic wounds, macerated peri-wound skin, wound care

245. Correlation Between Coordination of Care and Quality of Discharge Teaching to Patient's Readiness for Discharge of Post Total Knee Replacement

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Purpose: Discharge readiness of patients post total knee replacement is a transition process that is perceived by patients where the process starts from before the patient discharge. This study aims to identify correlation between coordination of care and quality of discharge teaching that influence the discharge readiness patients post total knee replacement. **Method:** This study used a descriptive correlational design with a cross sectional approach. The sample consisted of 30 patients post total knee replacement at Kariadi Hospital Semarang was chosen by total sampling from January to March 2024 with Ethical Approval N0.16180/EC/KEPK-RSDK/2024. The respondent fill in readiness for hospital discharge scale, quality of discharge teaching scale, and care transitions measure. **Results:** The result of this study indicate that the average discharge readiness of patients post total knee replacement is 103.13 ± 19.52 . There is a relationship between coordination of care and readiness for discharge 0.049 ($p<0.05$) and there is a relationship between the quality of discharge education and readiness for discharge 0.035 ($p<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Good discharge teaching and care coordination are equally to discharge readiness. Coordination of care between disciplines in carrying out discharge planning and good discharge education includes the content of the education, the method of delivery and will provide a positive perception of discharge readiness for the patient.

Keywords: discharge readiness, patients post total knee replacement, discharge teaching

**246. The Relationship Between Social Support and
Depression among Indigenous Older Adults**

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247. Illuminated Urinal for End-of-Life Patients: Enhancing Care and Safety

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Background: End-of-life patients often encounter challenges with toileting, particularly when physical weakness prevents them from using traditional facilities. This can lead to discomfort, skin issues, and increased fall risks, especially during nighttime toileting in dimly lit environments. **Purpose:** The primary aim of the Illuminated Urinal is to offer a practical and user-friendly toileting solution for end-of-life patients. By incorporating features such as LED lights for enhanced visibility, adjustable harnesses for personalized comfort, and transparent urine bags for easy monitoring, the urinal aims to improve the overall toileting experience while reducing the risk of accidents and promoting patient well-being. **Method:** The development process of the Illuminated Urinal involved collaboration with healthcare professionals, patients, and caregivers to ensure that the design met the specific needs and preferences of end-of-life patients. Extensive testing and refinement were conducted to optimize functionality, usability, and safety. The final product is designed for simple assembly and intuitive use, making it accessible for both patients and caregivers. **Results:** The Illuminated Urinal demonstrates significant advantages in terms of gender inclusivity, functionality, and safety. Its innovative design not only addresses the practical challenges of toileting but also contributes to improving patient comfort and dignity. By providing adequate illumination and ergonomic features, the urinal reduces the risk of falls and skin issues, thereby enhancing overall care and safety for end-of-life patients. **Conclusion/Practical Applications:** The Illuminated Urinal represents a valuable innovation in end-of-life care, offering a holistic solution to the challenges associated with toileting for patients with limited mobility. Its practical design and user-friendly features make it a valuable asset in clinical settings, improving the quality of care and enhancing patient comfort and safety. Further research and collaboration are needed to expand its implementation and ensure its effectiveness in diverse healthcare settings.

Keywords: Illuminated urinal, end-of-life care, patient safety, caregiver support, healthcare innovation.

248. Prevalence and Related Psychological Aspects of Frailty in Hemodialysis Patients

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Purpose: This study aimed to assess the prevalence and dimensions of frailty among haemodialysis patients using the Tilburg Frailty Index (TFI), evaluate their anxiety and depression levels, and explore the relationships between demographic and disease characteristics, psychological factors, and frailty. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted employing a convenience sample of CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis at a Jakarta hospital. A total of 151 participants were included in this study. Instruments included demographic and clinical characteristics. The Tilburg Frailty Indicator (TFI) assessed frailty, while the Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) and Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) evaluated psychological status. Data analysis encompassed univariate descriptive statistics, t-test, and Pearson correlation to identify the relationship among variables. A multivariate regression analysis studied frailty index associations with demographic, clinical, and psychological factors. **Results:** Results: This study indicates that the prevalence of frailty, assessed by the Tilburg Frailty Index (TFI), is 53.6%, primarily evident in the physical aspect. Positive correlations are found between frailty and age, unemployment, higher CCI, and a history of diabetes. Age ($B = 0.041$, $\beta = 0.165$, $p < 0.05$), engaging in a healthy lifestyle ($B = 0.886$, $\beta = 0.138$, $p < 0.05$), anxiety ($B = 0.189$, $\beta = 0.476$, $p < 0.001$), and depression ($B = 0.066$, $\beta = 0.192$, $p < 0.05$) were significant predictors of frailty. **Conclusion:** The study highlights the complexity of frailty among hemodialysis patients. Significant correlations emerged, associating frailty with factors such as age, unemployment, comorbidity, and a history of diabetes. Frailty was linked to psychological aspects, specifically anxiety and depression. Tailored interventions are recommended, focusing on early identification, psychological support, and a holistic care approach. Educational initiatives for healthcare providers are crucial to enhance awareness and improve the quality of care for this vulnerable population, leading to better health outcomes.

Keywords: Frailty, Fatigue, Psychological Aspects, Hemodialysis, Chronic Kidney Disease

250. The Effect of Soft Silicone Foam Dressing to Reduce Intraoperative Pressure Injury

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Purpose: Pressure injury occur in operating rooms two to three times more than in inpatients. Patients under general anesthesia who are immobilized for a long time are prone to increase the risk of pressure injury, so the purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of soft silicone foam dressing in reducing intraoperative pressure injuries.

Method: This study is a randomized controlled trial; the research object is a patient in the operating room of a district teaching hospital. The control group is given routine care, in addition to routine care, the experimental group had dressing applied to the sacral area of the skin before surgery. The skin is evaluated was postoperatively according to the pressure injury staging system of the National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics, chi-square test, and independent sample t test. **Results:** A total of 134 patient were enrolled in this study, and there was no significant difference in background between the two groups ($P > .05$), excluding sample selection bias. There were significant differences in dressing intervention ($\chi^2 = 9.083$, $p = .003$), and also showed significant differences in the classification of American Society of Anesthesiology and lithotomy position ($P < .05$). However, there were no significant differences in age, hypertension, diabetes, nutrition, and operation time. **Conclusions:** The results showed soft silicone foam dressings could prevent intraoperative pressure injury. It is recommended to use this dressings as a strategy to prevent pressure injuries in operating room, provide patients with the best quality of care.

Keywords: Surgical patients, pressure injuries, soft silicone foam dressings.

**251. A Study on the Correlation Between Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors
Regarding COVID-19 Prevention and Vaccination Among Emergency Medical
Staff**

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Purpose: Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2019, vaccination has become a crucial measure to curb the pandemic due to its transmission, asymptomatic infections, and increasing variants. This study focuses on healthcare workers (physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners) in the emergency departments of public hospitals in Kaohsiung, exploring their knowledge, attitudes towards COVID-19 and its vaccines, and the relationship between preventive behaviors and vaccination. **Method:** A cross-sectional design using a questionnaire survey was employed from May 13, 2022, to July 22, 2022. Two hundred questionnaires were distributed, with 179 valid responses and 166 included in the analysis after excluding 13 invalid ones. SAS software was used for data analysis to explore correlations between demographic variables and knowledge and attitude scales, as well as differences in vaccination status and health habits. **Results:** The study reveals significant differences in knowledge scores among different age groups and years of emergency work experience. Attitudes towards susceptibility, severity, and barriers vary significantly by job position and gender. Different educational levels significantly affect overall attitude scores, perceived benefits, and barriers. Years of emergency work experience also impact overall attitude scores significantly. Drinking habits, regular health check-ups, or flu vaccination habits significantly influence overall behavior scores, particularly the habit of regular flu vaccination impacting perceived benefit attitude scores. Using a multiple regression model, every 1-point increase in COVID-19 knowledge scores correlates with a 3.08-point increase in attitude scores towards COVID-19, with benefit attitudes increasing by 1.72 points and barrier attitudes by 1.03 points. Examining the relationship between attitudes towards COVID-19 and willingness to prevent COVID-19 and get vaccinated, each 1-point increase in overall attitude scores, benefit attitudes, and barrier attitudes correlates with a 0.10, 0.18, and 0.21-point increase in willingness, respectively. **Conclusions:** The study concludes that accurate knowledge among emergency medical staff regarding COVID-19 and its vaccines correlates with positive attitudes and greater willingness to prevent COVID-19.

and get vaccinated. It suggests healthcare institutions and government health departments enhance education and address concerns of healthcare workers to promote proactive public health attitudes, increase vaccination rates, and gradually mitigate the pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Epidemic, Emergency medical staff, Covid-19 vaccine, Epidemic prevention.

252. A Qualitative Study on Certified Dialysis Nurses' Practices in Caring for Empowerment of Patients in the Conservative Stage of Chronic Kidney Disease

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Purpose: To clarify how certified dialysis nurses support the empowerment of patients in the conservative stage of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in self-management. **Method:** 5 dialysis certified nurses (CNs) who are practicing or have practiced nursing care for patients in the conservative stage of CKD were interviewed (2019), and each CN described two to three nursing practices that caring patient empowerment in proactive self-management for patients in the conservative stage of CKD. The interviews were recorded with consent and transcribed verbatim. We read the data in depth. CNs' practice and changes in the patients were extracted from CN-patient interactions with each case, and analyzed qualitatively and inductively from the perspective of personal empowerment interventions (information selection, decision making, implementation and evaluation. The study was conducted with the approval of the Ethics Committee on Human Affairs of Kanto Gakuin University (2018-5-4). **Results:** The important thing for all dialysis CNs was to understand the needs of each patient: (1) to understand the patient's feeling not to receive dialysis even if it gets worse, (2) to hope patient to continue his/her daily life style as much as possible, (3) to understand the characteristics of patient from him/her appearance at outpatient clinics, (4) to share the patient's ideal state of being with him/her, and (5) to understand the patient's personality accurately and share it with other nurses. **Conclusions:** CNs practiced patient-centered nursing that valued the patients' needs. Patients in the conservative stage of CKD are characterized by difficulties in recognizing the relationship between the process of renal function decline and symptoms. Therefore, CNs considered and practiced levels and combinations of care, taking into account the individuality of patients' perceptions and behaviors in detail.

Keywords: CKD, Empowerment, Dialysis Certified Nurse, Nursing Practice, Chronic Kidney Disease, A Qualitative Study

253. Literature Review on Outcome Measures from Empowerment Interventions: Toward Interventions for People with Chronic Kidney Disease

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Purpose: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is that requires patient empowerment to prevent and for patients to accept and manage it in their own way. The purpose of this study is to identify evaluation measures of empowerment interventions for patients with CKD and guide their use in nursing care to support empowerment of patients. **Method:** This study was a systematic review and used the Central Journal of Medicine in Japan, PubMed, and CINAHL. The domestic literature included original articles with the keywords "empowerment" and "evaluation". Inclusion criteria is 1) patients with chronic diseases in adulthood, 2) intervention, 3) articles written in Japanese or English. Exclusion criteria is studies involving psychosis, mothers and children, and nursing students. The eligible literature was organized chronologically. Next, the extracted literature was categorized by purpose, definition of empowerment, target, and evaluation index. We read carefully so as not to detract from the literature. **Results:** 14 references were included. Theories used to examine empowerment interventions were defined or utilized as "empowerment," "health empowerment (HEI)," "community empowerment," and "family empowerment. Group sessions were being held to increase empowerment, face-to-face support, and follow-up by telephone. Interventions by nurses were provided by CNSs in Japan and abroad. Fujita implemented the guidelines by nursing care for 3 to 6 months that found concrete measures for utilization, such as "setting rules," "acquiring basic knowledge of support," and so on. **Conclusions:** It is important for empowerment interventions to think about Patient-centered. Examples include the use of self-efficacy, quality of life, decision support.

Keywords: CKD, Empowerment, Literature Review

**255. The Impact of Part-time Job on The Learning Effectiveness and
Interpersonal Relationships of Nursing Students**

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256. Development and Psychometric Evaluation of the Bee Scale for Assessing Elderly Bullying

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Purpose: Bullying among older adults is a prevalent issue that significantly affects their well-being. However, existing scales are not tailored to the unique scenarios and languages of elderly bullying. This study introduced a novel scale, the BEE, designed explicitly for assessing elderly bullying and evaluated its psychometric properties.

Method: Convenient sampling was used to recruit 350 participants from places where older adults frequently gather in Taiwan. Inclusion criteria included being aged 65 and above, living in the community, and having experienced bullying in the past three months. Data analysis involved item analysis, exploratory factor analysis, and correlation coefficients. This study received approval from an ethical review board (CCH IRB #230718). **Results:** The BEE scale demonstrated strong content validity, surpassing 0.80. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy yielded a value of 0.90, and the Bartlett's test of sphericity showed significance ($\chi^2 = 4396.78$, $p < 0.001$). Four factors emerged through principal component analysis with varimax rotation, each with eigenvalues exceeding 1.0 and factor loadings above 0.5, explaining 68.89% of the variance. The four factors included ageism and disability discrimination, sexual bullying, social bullying, and religious and cyberbullying, with an overall α of 0.93. The final BEE scale comprised 19 items derived from factor analysis and 3 categorical items assessing the perpetrator's status and bullying location, totaling 22 items. **Conclusions:** With its strong psychometric properties, the BEE scale is a practical tool for the early detection of elderly bullying. It equips caregivers with valuable insights to effectively intervene in bullying scenarios.

Keywords: bullying, elderly, psychometrics

**257. Caregivers' Strategies for Managing Hoarding Scenarios
in Older Adults With Dementia**

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Purpose: Hoarding, a challenging symptom of dementia, often poses health and safety risks. There are no clear guidelines for managing dementia-related hoarding scenarios. This qualitative study aimed to document caregiver strategies for handling hoarding in older adults with dementia. **Method:** Twenty participants were purposively sampled from long-term care facilities and community centers in Taiwan. Inclusion criteria included family caregivers or caregivers in long-term care with experience managing a dementia-related hoarding scenario and knowledge of the hoarder's background. Semi-structured interviews, lasting about 60 minutes, were conducted. Data were analyzed using inductive content analysis. This study was approved by an ethical review board (CCH#230717). **Results:** The participants comprised four family caregivers and 16 staff members from long-term care facilities, with an average age of 45.32 years and mostly holding a college education. The hoarders, averaging 79.84 years old, had moderate dementia and limited education. Key themes included (1) pre-decluttering checkpoints, (2) attitudes toward hoarding, (3) languages for communication, and (4) management tactics for hoarding. Caregivers emphasized the importance of assessing the hoarder's emotional and cognitive states before decluttering. Empathy, understanding, and acceptance are crucial. Measures to reduce negative reactions in hoarding scenarios involve diverting attention and interacting with hoarders before gradually and discreetly clearing small amounts of hoarded items. **Conclusions:** Effective hoarding management in older adults with dementia requires a compassionate approach emphasizing empathy and understanding. The hoarders' emotional and cognitive states inform management strategies. Gradual decluttering and involving the hoarder in the process are essential.

Keywords: dementia, elderly, hoarding, management

258. Care Needs and Quality of Life in Glaucoma Patients: A Systematic Review

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Purpose: There was a lack of systematic review of the care needs and quality of life in glaucoma patients. Hence, this study aims to systematically review the literature on care needs and quality of life in patients with glaucoma. **Method:** This study searched related literature in the electronic databases of PubMed, CINAHL, and Medline for studies published until 30 May 2024. The inclusion criteria included observational and mixed methods studies with English investigating care needs or quality of life in glaucoma patients, using keywords: glaucoma, care needs, and quality of Life. Two authors used the STROBE Statement and JBI critical appraisal checklists to appraise the articles' methodological quality. **Results:** 147 articles were retrieved from the first search, excluding 5 duplicate articles and 137 irrelevant articles. Five articles were included in the final selection. Four observational studies (Gothwal, & Mandal, 2021; Jampel, 2001; Nelson et al., 1999; Nelson et al., 2003) and one qualitative research (Safitri et al., 2023), representing 473 glaucoma patients. These studies showed that glaucoma patients were concerned about maintaining eye vision, the ability to perform daily activities independently, the frequency of treatments, and the inconvenience brought by eye drop treatments. Worse quality of life was reported by glaucoma patients, and marital status, educational level, glare disability, and dark adaptation are significantly related factors of quality of life. **Conclusions:** Clinical healthcare providers could enhance the management of vision symptoms and guidance on maintaining eye vision and techniques for performing daily activities independently.

Keywords: Care Needs, Quality of Life, Glaucoma, Systematic Review

259. The Role of Nurses in Home Visits to Families Caring for Elderly

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is to review previous research on family care for elderly people and to discuss the role of home visiting nurses. **Method:** From the 21 target literature obtained from Ichushi-Web searched, content describing the situation of families caring for elderly in home care was extracted and analyzed using content analysis. In addition, when extracting the contents of previous literature, the sources of cited literature were clearly stated.

Results: In the analysis of the literature, it was summarized that "Nurses and other healthcare workers built good relationships with the elderly and their families, and provided decision-making support regarding home care and death at home at the appropriate time." And that "Nurses played a coordinating role in providing discharge support for returning home and continue living at home in a multidisciplinary collaboration that took into account the burden of family care." Another issue identified as a challenge was "the expectation of demonstrating community strength through mutual help in the community to ensure family caregiving capacity."

Discussion: Through literature review, the role of nurses in home visits to families caring for elderly was clarified. Regarding issues, it was pointed out that there is a need for communities to work more than ever on care that focuses on family caregivers in order to build a sustainable community-based comprehensive care system.

Keywords: home visit nursing, family care, elderly

260. Constructing Competencies of Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Concept of Environment: An Action Research Project

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Purpose: The primary purpose of the study was to apply the design thinking process to enhance the competency of multidisciplinary teamwork among graduate nursing students. Additionally, the study aimed to facilitate students in proposing problem-solving strategies related to the nursing environment. **Method:** A two-cycle action research method was employed, with a two-day workshop serving as the action program. The participants comprised nursing and architecture graduate students. Guided by the design thinking process, the workshop facilitated students through observing and identifying environmental problems in a hospital, generating ideas to address these problems, creating prototypes to resolve the identified issues, and presenting the prototypes. The instructors of the workshop included faculty from the nursing, architecture, and interdisciplinary departments. **Results:** A total of 43 nursing and 18 architecture graduate students participated in the study. During the first cycle of action research, our objectives were to understand the students' intentions, plan a cross-disciplinary curriculum, arrange site visits, and conduct a two-day workshop. Based on the outcomes and feedback from the first-cycle program, we modified and created a second-cycle program to enhance students' interaction and creative competencies. From the participants' reflections, four themes were extracted: different lens on the environment, journey exploration, teamwork engagement, and idea presentation. The participants gave high satisfaction scores for the two-day workshop, with an average score of 4.9 out of 5.0. **Conclusions:** Design thinking, an innovative interdisciplinary teaching strategy, enhances the competency of interdisciplinary collaboration among, and enables students developing problem-solving competence to improve nursing environments.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Design Thinking, Nursing Theory Curriculum

261. Physical Performance and Skeletal Muscle Health in Pre-chemotherapy Predict Symptom Distress after Chemotherapy in Women with Gynecological Cancer

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Purpose: Chemotherapy is a primary treatment for gynecological cancer, but it often leads to adverse symptoms like fatigue and muscle weakness, impacting patients' quality of life and treatment outcomes. This study examines whether skeletal muscle mass, handgrip strength, and physical performance can predict post-chemotherapy symptom distress in women with gynecological cancer. **Method:** This follow-up correlational study recruited women from a medical center in southern Taiwan who had undergone chemotherapy for gynecological cancer. Handgrip strength and skeletal muscle mass were measured using a digital dynamometer and Inbody S10, respectively. Physical performance was assessed with the Karnofsky Performance Score. Symptom distress was evaluated using the Memorial Symptom Assessment Scale short form, which includes physical symptom (PHYS), psychological symptom (PSYCH), and global distress index (GDI) subscales. The study was approved by the NCKUH IRB (B-ER-111-462). Data were analyzed using Pearson and linear regression. **Results:** Twenty patients participated, with a mean age of 57.8 ± 10.6 years. Pre-chemotherapy skeletal muscle mass was negatively associated with symptom distress ($r=-.495$, $p=.027$). Physical performance, handgrip strength, and skeletal muscle mass predicted 37.4% of symptom distress ($R^2=.374$, $p=.05$). These variables predicted 46.8% of distress in the GDI domain ($R^2=.468$, $p=.015$) and 37.9% in the PHYS domain ($R^2=.379$, $p=.049$), but not in the PSYCH domain ($R^2=.338$, $p=.079$). **Conclusions:** Skeletal muscle mass and physical performance before chemotherapy are associated with post-chemotherapy symptom distress in women with gynecological cancer. Identifying women with low skeletal muscle mass before chemotherapy is crucial.

Keywords: Skeletal Muscle Mass, Physical Performance, Symptom Prediction, Chemotherapy, Gynecological Cancer

262. Effects of Bed-Making Nursing Skills Videos on Fluency and Practice Outcomes

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Purpose: Many Japanese nursing textbooks are accompanied by attachments. However, watching a slick video performance may lead to overconfidence in the ability to perform tasks. This study examined the effects of watching bed-making videos.

Method: Students enrolled in a bed-making class were recruited. Those who consented to participate were administered the survey after watching the video and engaging in a practice session. The survey content was as follows: 1) prediction of practical bed-making test evaluation: rating from 1 (very poor) to 10 (excellent); 2) predicted need for self-practice: rating from 1 (not necessary at all) to 10 (highly necessary); 3) post-practice impressions and experiences: free-form responses regarding participants' personal experiences and thoughts on their performance and outcomes after completing the bed-making practice. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Shijonawate Gakuen University Faculty of Nursing (Approval No. 2023006). Analyses were performed using Wilcoxon signed-rank tests. **Results:** A total of 49 participants (response rate, 65%) provided valid responses and were included in the analysis. Significant differences were observed in the predicted practical test evaluations between post-practice and post-video viewing ($p<.01$), with the evaluations being significantly higher post-practice. In the free-form responses post-practice, 29 participants expressed the following regarding the task: "It seemed easy in the video and I thought it would be easy to do, but it turned out to be more difficult than I imagined." **Conclusions:** While there was a fluency effect from the video, guidance from the instructor ultimately led to increased motivation to learn.

Keywords: Nursing Skills Videos, Fluency effect, Practice

263. Current State of Nursing Support and Future Suggestions for Breast Cancer Patients Living on Remote Islands with Scarce Medical Resources

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Purpose: The previous research explored breast cancer patients living on remote islands have financial, mental, and physical difficulties. However, there aren't adequately explored actual conditions about nursing care for breast cancer patients living on remote islands. The purpose of this study was to clarify the current state of nursing support for breast cancer patients and to obtain future suggestions. **Method:** This was a descriptive study consisted of 3 parts. First part, Hearing survey was conducted 8 nurses who have experienced in remote islands to understand the actual conditions of the nursing care. Second part, to clearly the nursing care and issues, the semi-structured interview was conducted 2 primary care nurse practitioner who working remote island, and the results were analyzed using a qualitative inductive approach. Third part, the expert panel was held on between oncology certified nursing specialist and researcher to clearly the further suggestions to nursing care. The study was approved by the Review Board of the authors' institution. **Results:** Breast cancer patients living on remote islands with scarce medical resources must travel outside the island to receive cancer treatment. Therefore, remote nurses have seldom cancer care opportunities, or if having opportunity of care, this is serious or difficult cases. Face of this situation, the remote nurses don't have consultation places when the caring for breast cancer patients, they feel anxious. **Conclusions:** It's needed alignment hospitals on and off the island work together (eg, sharing information about care and collaboration) to support breast cancer patients living on remote islands.

Keywords: remote island, breast cancer, nursing

264. Factors Associated with Suicidal Ideation in Oral Cancer Patients

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Purpose: Cancer patients often face the threat of death and psychological stress caused by symptoms, leading to a higher risk of suicide. The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors associated with suicidal ideation in oral cancer patients.

Method: This study employs a cross-sectional correlational research design, conducted at a medical center in northern Taiwan. A total of 120 patients with second primary oral cancer were enrolled. Data were collected using the Karnofsky Performance Status Scale, Symptom Distress Scale, Brief Profile of Mood States – Depression Subscale, Brief Version of the Big Five Personality Inventory, Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation, and Emotional Distress Thermometer. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation and multiple regression analysis. **Results:** The results showed that the number of recurrences, symptom distress, depression, personality traits, and suicidal ideation were significantly positively correlated. Using stepwise linear regression to analyze predictors of suicidal ideation in patients, symptom distress was identified as a predictor of suicidal ideation in oral cancer patients ($\beta=0.165$, $p<0.001$), explaining 31.1% of the variance in suicidal ideation. The higher the symptom distress, the higher the suicidal ideation in patients. **Conclusions:** The more frequent the recurrence, the higher the symptom distress and depression in oral cancer patients, and the higher their suicidal ideation. High symptom distress can predict higher suicidal ideation. Clinical care should provide timely education and assistance to alleviate symptom distress caused by disease treatment, reduce depression levels, and decrease suicide risk, thereby benefiting the clinical care of these patients.

Keywords: Oral Cancer, Symptom Distress, Depression, Personality Traits, Suicidal Ideation

266. Scenario Simulation Training Enhances External Ventricular Drain (EVD) Care

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Purpose: This study aims to enhance the skills of healthcare personnel in the neurosurgery ward for external ventricular drain (EVD) care through scenario simulation training, thereby improving the quality and safety of patient care. **Method:** The subjects of this study are healthcare personnel and inpatients in the neurosurgery ward of a medical center in northern Taiwan. Analyze the causes and design intervention measures for the five incidents of ventricular drain dislodgement that occurred from 2021 to 2022. Strengthen drain care through continuous evaluation, nursing education, and appropriate tube fixation. Conduct annual scenario simulation training and participate in in-house educational courses to enhance the professional skills of healthcare personnel.

Results: Through interdisciplinary training and education, the proficiency of healthcare personnel in EVD drain care has significantly improved, and the incidence of related adverse events has decreased. From January 2023 to May 2024, there were zero incidents of EVD drain dislodgement in the unit. The completion rate of scenario simulation training and educational courses reached 100%. Patient and family satisfaction with care services reached 98%. **Conclusions:** Through effective interdisciplinary collaboration and continuous on-the-job education, scenario simulation training can significantly improve the quality and safety of EVD care, reduce the incidence of drain dislodgement events, and increase patient and family satisfaction. Continuous assessment and adjustment of improvement measures are crucial to adapting to the rapidly changing healthcare environment.

Keywords: Scenario simulation training, External Ventricular Drain (EVD), Interdisciplinary collaboration

267. Diet and Medication Adherence in Hypertension: A Cross-Sectional Study In Jember, Indonesia

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Purpose: Hypertension is a leading disease for non-communicable diseases in Indonesia. Low awareness of regular treatment and diet practices are most factor that related hypertension diseases in rural areas. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between diet and adherence medication in hypertension in Jember, Indonesia.

Method: A Cross-sectional study was performed among 202 hypertensive clients using simple random sampling. A self-administered questionnaire was used to identify sociodemographic and diet practices. A Sphyromomanometer was used to measure a blood pressure, while adherence medication was used secondary data from Puskesmas. Mann-Whitney U-test was used to analyze data. This study was approved the Ethical Committee No. 022/UN25.1.14/KEPK/2023. **Results:** Among 202 of hypertensive clients were a good dietary practice (90.2%) and adherence medication (92.6%). There was no relationship between diet and adherence medication in hypertension. However, there was relationship between adherence medication and period of hypertension ($p=0.039$). In addition, there was relationship between dietary practices and ages ($p=0.007$), gender ($p<0.001$), occupation ($p= 0.004$), and smoking ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Diet is no relationship with adherence medication. However, period hypertension, age, gender, occupation, and smoking are related with dietary practice and adherence medication. Therefore, health education and screening blood pressure should be taken for hypertensive clients in rural areas.

Keywords: Hypertension, Dietary practice, Regularity treatment, Smoking, Rural

269. Payment Source and Family Involvement in Family Planning Program: A Cross-Sectional Study in Jember, Indonesia

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Purpose: Family involvement in Family Planning Program is relatively low that related with social economic of family. This study was to analyze the correlation between the source of payment and family involvement in family planning programs in Jember city of Indonesia. **Method:** A case control research design was conducted among 218 of families (109 of cases and 109 of control) using simple random sampling. A self-administered questionnaire was used to measure sociodemographic data, source of payment and family planning program. This research was approved an Ethical committee with No. 020/UN25.1.14/KEPK/2023. A Chi-square test was used to analyze the data ($p<0.05$). **Results:** There is no significant relationship payment source and family involvement in family planning programs ($\chi^2=0.17$, $p=0.679$). However, there was relationship between access to health services and family involvement in family planning programs ($\chi^2= 6.36$; $p=0.007$). In addition, a relationship between age ($\chi^2=12.57$, $p=0.002$), education level ($\chi^2=18.52$; $p=0.001$), occupation ($\chi^2=13.06$; $p=0.011$), and access to health services ($\chi^2=9.83$; $p=0.001$). **Conclusions:** An access to health services is related family involvement in family planning programs. Age, education level, employment, and access to health services is related with sources of payment. Therefore, the government need to improve communication, information, and education to community regarding family planning programs to expand health insurance coverage, especially for low-income families.

Keywords: Sources of payment, family planning programs, couples of childbearing ages.

270. Scenario Simulation Training Enhances External Ventricular Drain (EVD) Care

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271. Improve Communication Skills of New Nursing Staff

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Objectives: Communication skills are crucial in workplace and social interactions. Creative lesson plans that use game-based teaching to improve communication skills cultivate the communication skills of new nursing staff through practical situations, and transform the characteristics of new nursing staff into better performance at work.

Methods: 1. Analysis of the current situation: From January to April 2024 there were a total of 24 new employees with an average age of 25. An open-ended questionnaire was used to investigate the difficulties in clinical communication:(1)Lack of professional knowledge and confidence, inability to listen. They understand but don't know how to hand over work.(2)They are afraid of communicating with others and unable to effectively communicate with the team. These two items account for the majority. 2. Formulate improvement strategies and use game-based teaching:(1)Arrange communication and expression courses, connect work situations through game experience activities, and allow new employees to learn from each other through observation and drills.(2)Hold regular symposiums to strengthen Collegiality. **Results:** The new employees' self-confidence has improved, they have a sense of accomplishment in their work, they get along well with the team and communicate smoothly. As of May 24, the new employees are still employed. The satisfaction rate at the forum is 100%. They find the course helpful 100%. Use communication skills assessment The average score is 80-92 points.

Conclusion: The game uses its own characteristics to conduct communication simulations, reflects on the blind spots in daily communication, improves the quality of communication, and extends it to all wards, changing different situation simulations according to departments for teaching.

Keywords: New nursing staff, communication and expression skills, game-based teaching

272. Do Female Psychotic Disorder Patients Experience Psychiatric Symptoms Deteriorated During Their Menstrual Cycle?

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Purpose: Mental health fluctuations among women with psychotic disorders during their menstrual cycles are not well understood. This study aimed to assess whether the menstrual cycle influences the exacerbation of psychiatric symptoms in female patients diagnosed with psychotic disorders. **Method:** According to evidence-based methodologies, a PICO question was formulated. Using Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), natural language, and synonyms, keywords were set up as follows: P (Population): female patients diagnosed with psychotic disorders; I (Intervention): menstrual cycle; O (Outcome): psychiatric symptoms. Boolean logic "OR" was used to connect within groups, and "AND" was used to intersect between PICO elements. The search was limited to systematic reviews and randomized controlled trials, with no date restrictions, extending up to 2023. Databases searched included PubMed, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, and CEPS. Duplicates and studies not meeting the PICO criteria were excluded, and higher levels of evidence were prioritized for inclusion in the review.

Results: Used this systematic review and meta-analysis to answer the PICO question. The study was included 19 studies and evaluated using the CASP-Systematic-Review-Checklist. It provides low risk of bias and strong evidence that the menstrual cycle can significantly affect the severity of psychiatric symptoms in women with psychotic disorders. **Conclusions:** The patients with stable menstrual cycles, it is recommended to have a protocol that provides appropriate nursing care and timely adjustment of drug therapy in advance during the period when estrogen is declining.

Keywords: Psychotic Disorders, Menstrual Cycle, Psychiatric Symptoms, Estrogen Protection Hypothesis

273. Trigona Honey Effect on Wound pH and Healing in Diabetic Foot Ulcer: Case Series

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Purpose: pH has been known to affect wound healing; however, the effect of alternative therapy on the pH and healing of diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) remains unclear. Further identification of these effects may prevent delays in DFU healing. This study aimed to identify the impact of trigona honey on wound pH and the healing process of DFU.

Method: Four patients with DFUs who visited an Indonesian wound clinic from December 2023 to March 2024 and were treated with trigona honey were followed until healing or 8 weeks. At the time of the visit, the pH of the wound bed was measured. Wound characteristics were assessed with the DMIST. The study has been approved by Kanazawa University. **Results:** The two patients who healed had inflammatory phase of 10 and 5 days, respectively, and the pH of the wound bed was acidic during most of proliferative phase. In contrast, the two patients who did not heal within 8 weeks had inflammation phase of 26 and 23 days, respectively, and the pH of the wound bed in the most of proliferative phase was alkaline. **Conclusions:** In DFUs treated with trigona honey, the ulcers that did not heal had a longer inflammatory phase and an alkaline pH of the wound bed. Acidic granulation tissue resulted in healing, while alkaline granulation tissue did not. These results suggest that the use of trigona honey may not directly affect the pH of the wound bed, and that treatment should be modified if alkaline granulation tissue is observed.

Keywords: acidic, alkalinity, diabetic foot ulcer, wound healing, trigona honey

275. Effectiveness of Tablet Computer Games for Older Adults and Caregivers with Dementia

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Background: This study aims to explore the effectiveness of tablet computer games for the older adults in dementia day care in Northern Taiwan. **Methods:** This study period is from January 2021 to January 2022. This study took the pre and post-test quasi experimental design to collect data. The participants were recruited MCI and mild to moderate dementia cases and using purposeful sampling. The tablet computer games content includes such as singing, listening to stories and asking about weather. Day care staffs will assist cases to use it for at least 30 minutes every day. The tablet computer will also be taken home by caregiver and used for at least 30 minutes, at least five days a week. Computer engineers will monitor records for three months. The measurement tools included mini-mental state examination (MMSE), neuropsychiatric inventory (NPI) and caregiver stress by caregiver self-assessment. We used descriptive statistics and Wilcoxon signed rank test for data analysis. **Results:** A total of 18 cases and their caregivers were enrolled. We found that the NPI symptoms of cases, especially anxiety, depression and irritability significantly reduced ($p=0.043$). For 6 MCI cases, MMSE can be improved from an average of 24.5 points to 26.3 points ($p<0.05$), but the MMSE of cases with mild to moderate dementia does not show statistical significance. It also can reduce the caregiver's care stress ($p<0.01$). **Conclusions/Implications for Practice:** Using Tablet Computer Games in MCI cases can effectively increase cognitive function and also reduce anxious and negative emotions of older adults with dementia.

Keywords: Caregiver stress, Dementia, Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), Tablet Computer Games

276. The Effects of Implementation Cross-team Cooperation Increased Medical Patients Community Transfer Success Rate

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Purpose: The medical expenses of chronic elderly people account for 33% of the overall medical expenses. Establish patient-centered cross-team care and effectively integrate medical resources to improve the quality of care. Due to the high severity of patients in this ward, lack of willingness to transfer, lack of staff awareness of transfer, and lack of unified standards, the transfer rate is low. **Method:** 1.Plan "Transformation Standard Operating Procedures". 2.Design "Convenient Primary Care" graphics cards and posters to explain the advantages of transformation, and set up a "Community Transformation Plan" video online platform on the platform. 3.Create "care and health" and construct a group including: private therapists and doctors to communicate in real time to provide information related to transitional care. With the patient's consent, a consent form will be obtained. After discharge, the patient will be assisted to transfer to a primary hospital. If there are any concerns, the case manager will assist in contacting them for comprehensive medical care. **Results:** The medical patients Community transfer success rate wards reached 93.1%. **Conclusions:** This measure can effectively improve the success rate of hospital transfer for discharged patients. Implement hierarchical diagnosis and treatment and a two-way referral system. For patients with chronic diseases, through the integration of personal management systems, we can strengthen disease management, reduce repeated hospitalizations, and improve the care efficiency of the medical system.

Keywords: Cross-team Cooperation . integrated care . Community transfer successful

277. DASH to Prevent Gestational Hypertension or Preeclampsia Among Pregnancies with Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review

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Purpose: Gestational hypertension and preeclampsia are the most important causes of maternal mortality and risk of perinatal mortality. The study aimed to investigate efficacy of the dietary approaches to stop hypertension (DASH) in preventing gestational hypertension or preeclampsia among pregnancies with diabetes mellitus, based on previous reports of an association between the two. **Method:** A systematic search was conducted using PubMed, The Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), OvidMedline, Cochrane and Scopus. An additional search was conducted using Sciencedirect. The following search terms : “Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension”, “DASH”, gestational diabetes mellitus, combined with “gestational hypertension” and “Preeclampsia”. The studies were restricted pregnancy with diabetes mellitus. The initial search was conducted from March to June 2024. The studies identified all published in peer-reviewed journal without restricted years of publication.

Results: A total of 38 publications were identified from the searches as follows : 8 publications from Embase, 3 from Ovidmedline, 10 from Cochrane, 1 from CINAHL, 16 from Scopus and 537 from Sciencedirect. After duplicates were removed, 19 publications were screened for eligibility and 10 were retrieved after screening the titles and abstracts. Full texts were retrieved. Examining the latter led to the exclusion of 4 publications that outcomes not appropriate. In total, 5 publications were included in the analysis. **Conclusions:** This is the first systematic review to synthesize the evidence relating to effectiveness DASH preventing gestational hypertension or preeclampsia among pregnancies with diabetes mellitus. Evidence confirms the importance of DASH for pregnancies with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: dietary approaches to stop hypertension, pregnancy, gestational hypertension, preeclampsia, diabetes mellitus.

278. Sleep Quality and Associated Factors Among Pregnant Women in Different Trimesters

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Purpose: This study aimed to compare sleep quality and associated factors among pregnant women in different trimesters. **Method:** A cross-sectional comparative study was conducted using convenience sampling to recruit 226 pregnant women from a regional teaching hospital in southern Taiwan. This study was reviewed and approved by the hospital's Research Ethics Institutional Review Board. Data were collected using demographic survey forms, the Symptom Distress Scale, the Pregnancy Stress Rating Scale, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Analysis was performed with SPSS 28.0, utilizing independent sample t-tests, one-way ANOVA, Pearson product-moment correlation, and regression analysis. **Results:** Significant differences in discomfort symptoms and distress were observed across trimesters. Women in the second trimester experienced higher stress from changes in parenting, family relationships, and maternal role identification compared to those in the third trimester. Additionally, their sleep quality was significantly poorer than that of first-trimester women. In the first trimester, predictors of sleep quality included symptom distress from fatigue and vomiting, and age, explaining 35.8% of the variance. In the second trimester, symptom distress, pregnancy stress, and age were significant predictors, explaining 22.2% of the variance. For the third trimester, poor sleep distress and pregnancy stress were the main predictors, also explaining 22.2% of the variance. **Conclusions:** The findings highlight important predictors of sleep quality in pregnant women across different trimesters. These insights can help healthcare professionals develop targeted clinical practice guidelines to improve sleep quality among pregnant women.

Keywords: symptom, stress, sleep quality, pregnant women

279. A Descriptive Study of Nursing Six-Dimensions Performance in Hospital

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Purpose: to evaluate the frequencies attributed to the Nursing Performance in Hospital.

Method: Descriptive, cross-sectional, quantitative study with 64 nurses of a local hospital in Banten Province. The sampling technique used simple random sampling. The study used the Six-dimension Scale of Nursing Performance (Schwirian, 1978), translated and validated in Bahasa, composed of 52 items in six domains: leadership, critical care, teaching/collaboration, planning/evaluation, interpersonal relations/communications, and professional development. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis. This study was approved by the ethics committee of Faculty of Health Sciences, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah. **Results:** It was found that 57,8 % of the participants were female and 42,2 % were male. The age ranged between 23 and 53 years, with an average of 38.22 years, and the average length of professional experience was 10.06 years. The level of overall Nursing performance characteristics as perceived by professional nurses was at a good level, while The Nursing performance "planning/evaluation" and "professional development" had the highest score in good level (59.4% and 57.8%, respectively). **Conclusion:** Evaluating the performance of nurse serves as a bridge to ensuring the quality of health services provided to patients. The key to improving the quality of health services lies in nurses who demonstrate high performance.

Keywords: Hospital, Nurses, Nursing Performance.

280. The Prevalence of Tuberculosis (TBC) and Correlation Factors Among Older Adults in Hospitals

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and correlation predictors factors tuberculosis (TB) among the elderly in hospitals. **Method:** This research method uses a cross-sectional, descriptive, and correlational research design. The sampling technique used was total sampling for participants aged 60 years and over at Bhayangkara Hospital, of Indonesia. Demographic and characteristic data, as well as medication adherence questionnaires, were used in this study. Frequencies and percentages were calculated to describe the demographic information and characteristics of elderly people. The chi-square test and logistic regression were used to determine the relationship between independent variables, medication adherence and identify predictors of TB in the elderly. The research ethical clearance approval letter was obtained. **Results:** The study results showed that the prevalence of TBC cases in older adults with new cases was 21.81%. There was a significant relationship between non-adherence to medication and an increase in TB cases among the elderly in hospitals (p -value = 0.049). However, older adults with a low level of knowledge were reported as a significant risk factor for non-adherent medication with TB treatment (p -value = 0.001). **Conclusions:** There was a significant relationship between the increase in cases of pulmonary TB (tuberculosis) with health status and medication adherence among older adults in hospitals. Culture-based interventions are urgently needed in the elderly population in Indonesia with TB disease.

Keywords: Indonesia, medication adherence, older adults, prevalence, tuberculosis.

281. Adenosine Triphosphate Wipe Tests and Handwash Checks among Nursing Students in Indonesia

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Purpose: Hand hygiene is fundamental to healthcare associated infection (HAI) control and one of the most important means of infection prevention for healthcare workers. To prevent HAI, proper hand hygiene is required from nursing student days. Therefore, this study aimed to measure hand hygiene practice and quality. This study will enable us to consider further education to improve hand hygiene quality among nursing students in Indonesia. **Method:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted among nursing students (n=487). A total of 342 (70.2%) responded to the survey. A semi-experimental design was conducted with 51 nursing students from two national universities in Indonesia using adenosine triphosphate (ATP) wipe tests and handwash checkers. In the ATP wipe tests, ATP emission before and after hand hygiene was expressed as relative luminescence units (RLU). The handwash checker sketched the residual fluorescence on the student's fingers after hand hygiene. Research ethics number: 19101. **Results:** More than half (55.9%) of the students used soap for hand hygiene. and 44.9% took under 30 seconds for routine hand hygiene. The RLU value was 18,227 before hand hygiene and 3,968 after hand hygiene. All students had decreased RLU values due to hand hygiene; however, only 40% had below the standard cleanliness of 2,000 RLU. Most students (96.2%) also washed their fingernails and fingertips inadequately. **Conclusions:** Repeated hand hygiene education using tools is required to improve the quality of nursing students' hand hygiene in Indonesia. Further research about environmental situations for hand hygiene among nursing students is needed.

Keywords: Nursing students, Hand hygiene education, Healthcare-associated infection, Indonesia

282. Survey on the State of Hand Hygiene Among Childcare Workers

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Purpose: Infants and young children are highly susceptible to infectious diseases. Epidemics in childcare facilities are potential for widespread infection. During the COVID-19 pandemic, childcare facilities were required to remain open, and childcare workers had to implement infection prevention. Hand hygiene is one of the most important infection prevention measures. This study aimed to investigate the current state of hand hygiene practice and to consider further education to improve hand hygiene among childcare workers and their awareness of infection prevention.

Methods: A semi-experimental design was used to measure adenosine triphosphate bioluminescence by relative luminescence units (RLU) before and after hand hygiene among 66 childcare workers at three facilities in Japan. Additionally, a descriptive questionnaire was used to identify the most challenging aspects of infection prevention and its reason from 56 childcare workers (71% response rate). Research ethical number:19102. **Results:** The mean RLU value after hand hygiene was 3,029, approximately 35% higher than the standard RLU value of 2,000. 70.9% of the respondents indicated that social distance was the most difficult aspect of infection prevention. Descriptive responses about the reasons were analyzed using KH Coder's co-occurrence network analysis, which revealed five categories. From this, "Difficulty in keeping children at a distance from each other" was prominent. **Conclusions:** The average RLU value after hand hygiene exceeded the standard value. Besides that, maintaining social distance also challenged for adults to minimize the transmission of infection to children. Therefore, the infection prevention, regular training for hand hygiene, needs to be a highlight.

Keywords: Hand hygiene, Childcare Workers, Infection, COVID-19, Epidemics

283. Very Preterm Neonates' Development Under Pain Exposure and COVID-19 Parental Visitation Restrictions

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Purpose: This study aimed to determine whether the development of very preterm neonates (VPN) was associated with pain exposure in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) and parental visitation restrictions because of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. **Method:** This retrospective cohort study included 28 neonates born at <33 weeks of gestation and admitted to the NICU during COVID-19-associated visitation restriction, labelled as the COVID-19 group, and 67 neonates admitted to the NICU 3 years before the COVID-19 epidemic, labelled as the pre-COVID-19 or control group. A general linear model was used to examine whether the developmental quotient (DQ) of the Kyoto Scale of Psychological Development (KSPD) at the modified 18-months was associated with the number of pain procedures and number of hospital visits versus number of days in the hospital, accounting for clinical confounders and group differences. The study was approved by the Ethics Board of Kumamoto University (number: 2905). A portion of this study was presented at the Japanese Society of Neonatal Nursing. **Results:** After adjusting for other confounding factors, the DQ of KSPD at the modified 18-months point was not associated with the number of visits relative to the number of hospitalization days and was significantly associated with the number of pain procedures during the NICU stay. **Conclusions:** Our study underscores the critical link between greater pain exposure during NICU and lower motor, cognitive, and language development at the modified 18-months in VPN, thus minimizing the number of pain procedures in the NICU and reducing developmental delays.

Keywords: very preterm neonates, development, pain, COVID-19

284. Observational Study of Breathlessness and Stress in Activities of Daily Living of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients Using an App

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is to clarify the breathlessness and stress of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) patients for each activity of daily living (ADL; eating, toileting, dressing, grooming, bathing, indoor transfers, going out, and sleeping) by measuring them using an app. **Method:** The attending physician referred stable COPD patients who met the eligibility criteria to the researcher, who explained the study to the subjects and obtained their consent. COPD patients input the breathlessness, stress, and positive emotions to an app before and after ADL at their home. After confirming the normal distribution of the data for which the before and after data for each daily activity were available, a Wilcoxon signed rank test was performed. This study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of Hiroshima University. **Results:** Date for Five subjects were included in the final analysis. The subjects were 71.8 ± 4.66 years old. They were relatively mild COPD patients, with two in GOLD classification stage I and three in stage II. Breathlessness was significantly enhanced before and after the eating, dressing, grooming, bathing, and going out, but not for elimination, indoor transfers, and sleep. Stress was significantly enhanced for eating, dressing, and grooming, but significantly improved for elimination and going out. The subjects felt positive emotions such as satisfaction and refreshment in the items of eating, toileting, grooming, dressing, bathing and sleep. **Conclusions:** Input into the app revealed that there are activities that do not cause stress, even those that trigger breathlessness.

Keywords: ADL, Application, COPD, Stress

**285. Factors Associated COVID-19 Vaccine Willingness
Among Employed Adult: An Internet-based Cross-sectional Survey in Japan**

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Purpose: Studies on willingness to COVID-19 vaccinate among employed adults were limited. We explored factors associated with COVID-19 vaccine willingness of employed adults who living in Tokyo and three neighbouring prefectures. **Methods:** A representative cross-sectional web survey was conducted with 3142 adults living in Tokyo and three neighbouring prefectures aged from 20 years to 60 years at the beginning of March 2022. Respondents were asked about their sociodemographic, vaccine trust, fear of infection, state of infection control around participants, as well as working condition, and supposed infection route. Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used to check for multicollinearity. Multiple logistic regression analysis was used. This study was conducted with approval from the Research Ethics Committee of the International University of Health and Welfare (20-Im-016-3). **Result:** In total, 1678 respondents were included. 88.5% (1485/1678) of the respondents were completed the third time vaccination, and completed second time vaccination with scheduled booster vaccine. Factor independently associated with vaccine willingness were vaccine trust (OR: 14.41, 95%CI[4.92, 42.15]), state of infection control (OR: 5.13, 95%CI[1.40, 18.84]), workplace recommendation (OR: 4.26, 95%CI[2.77, 6.57]), age (OR:1.02, 95%CI[1.01, 1.04]), annual household income (OR: 0.65, 95%CI[0.441, 0.97]) , and marital status (OR: 0.56, 95%CI[0.39, 0.82]). There was no collinearity in the model. Result of the Hosmer-Lemeshow test proved good model fit (p -value = .748). **Conclusion:** Our findings suggest that vaccine willingness of employed adults is supported vaccine with positive recommendation toward vaccination in workplace.

Keywords: COVID-19, Cross-sectional Survey, Employed Adult, Vaccine Willingness,

286. Implementing Information-Assisted Approaches to Reduce Outpatient Nurse Errors with Special Medications

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Purpose: A medical center's internal medicine outpatient treatment room in Taiwan serves around 200 patients daily, with over 30 special medication administrations each day. In 2022, there were three errors, all errors involved special medications, defined as those that are high-cost, require special preparation methods, or need special filters. This study aims to improve nurses' accuracy and ensure patient safety through multiple strategies. **Method:** The study uses action research. Based on literature and hospital regulations, a questionnaire and practical assessment were created, revealing that nurses have low operational and cognitive accuracy in administering special medications, with inadequate processes and systems. Therefore, in addition to developing standard procedures and creating multimedia materials, a unique approach was adopted: collaborating with the pharmacy department to innovate a medication display wall and adding annotation features to medication bags using electronic information design. **Results:** The operational and cognitive accuracy rates among 15 nurses administering special medications increased from 59.6% and 60% to 100%. As of June 2024, there have been zero medication errors. **Conclusions:** By implementing information system alerts and adding a medication display wall in the preparation area, the strategy effectively ensures medication safety, enhances care quality, and can be used as a reference for other outpatient treatment rooms.

Keywords: Outpatient Nurse, Special Medication, Medication Error, Information Assistance, Patient Safety

287. Perceptions of Schoolchildren's Health Education Among Puskesmas Nurses: Qualitative Study In Indonesia

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Purpose: Health education for children and adolescents can potentially prevent health problems in later life and reduce healthcare costs. In Indonesia, most schools have no school nurses, so schoolchildren's health education is provided by schoolteachers and Puskesmas nurses. Puskesmas nurses, who specialize in health promotion, are expected to play a significant role in children's health education. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the perceptions of health education for elementary and junior high school students among Puskesmas nurses in Indonesia. **Method:** A qualitative with semi-structured interviews were conducted in September 2023 with 12 Puskesmas nurses who had experience or were responsible for health education for elementary and junior high schoolchildren in Maros and Makassar city, which represents rural and urban areas in the South Sulawesi Province. The data were analyzed using content analysis. The validity of the data was tested in four ways, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The Kanazawa University Medical Ethics Review Committee approved this study. **Results:** The health education content included environmental hygiene, dietary habits, dental health, sex education, and first aid. Six main categories emerged: difficulty of teaching children, limitations of time and human resources, limitations of educational facilities and materials, low interest in health among teachers, and parents' low interest in their children's health. **Conclusions:** The findings suggest that continuing health education for children, cooperation between nurses and teachers, encouraging health promotion for parents, and increasing and training nurses who can conduct health education are required to increase efficiency and prevent health problems among children.

Keywords: Health education, Elementary school, Junior high school, Nurse, Indonesia

288. Using Orem's Theory to Improve Renal Failure Patient Quality of Care

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Purpose: Effective application of Orem's theory in the nursing experience of a patient who was diagnosed with uremia due to end-stage renal failure due to chronic hypertension, the case was successfully studied for peritoneal dialysis. **Method:** Using Orem's self-care theory assessment case's physical and mind, data will be collected with the consent of the case first and through interviews, medical record reviews, etc. The patient gave informed consent to this nursing care plan. Three main health problems were identified: excess body fluid volume, lack of knowledge, and feelings of hopelessness. Relevant nursing skills are provided through the nursing system's full compensation, partial compensation, and supportive educational nursing concepts. Overall, continuous dialysis treatments to improve the patient's excess body fluid volume, and establish a good nursing relationship with the case, provide appropriate dialysis care knowledge and skills to reduce anxiety, provide dietary hygiene and social resources, invite patient who have had successful peritoneal dialysis to share their experiences, and encourage family members to care for the cases and provide psychological support. Finally, he correctly performs peritoneal dialysis. **Results:** The case improved his self-care ability and reduced excessive body fluid volume, so he could face the new life of dialysis positively, Chest X-ray shows no pulmonary hydrops or heart enlargement, and the daily urine output is about 1000-1300ml. **Conclusions:** Using Orem's theory and nursing skills to improve the quality of care for an end-stage renal failure patient receiving peritoneal dialysis, this paper can provide the nurse with reference and application for caring for similar patients in the future.

Keywords: end-stage renal failure, peritoneal dialysis self-care, Orem's theory, fluid volume excess, hopelessness

289. Enhance Nurses' Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes to Improve Iad Care

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Purpose: Gray et al. (2018) found that 45.7% of incontinent patients suffer from incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD), leading to discomfort, increased infections, severe pressure injuries, higher costs, and longer stays (Gray & Giuliano, 2018; Kayser et al., 2021). Adequate knowledge, skills, and attitudes among nursing staff can improve IAD care, promoting skin health (Banharak et al., 2021; Francis, 2018). This study aims to enhance IAD care quality by improving nursing staff's knowledge, skills, and attitudes.

Method: A quantitative approach, approved by the hospital's ethical review board, was used. Nineteen nurses and 36 patients participated. The study utilized the "Incontinence-Associated Dermatitis Knowledge, Attitudes, and Skills Scale" by Tay et al. (2020) and our hospital's "Incontinence-Associated Dermatitis Care Guidelines." Seven experts validated the scales, resulting in the "IAD Care Knowledge and Attitude Survey" and the "IAD Care Skills Checklist." Nursing staff's knowledge, skills, and attitudes were assessed through questionnaires and practical visitation surveys. Interventions included educational courses, care reminder cards, and promotion of male external catheters. The same method was used to evaluate the outcomes. **Results:** Post-intervention, nursing care knowledge increased from 50.1% to 94.3% ($p<0.01$), skill accuracy from 38% to 91% ($p<0.01$), and care attitude by 31% ($p<0.05$). Patients' IAD improvement rate rose from 37.5% to 69.4%, while the deterioration rate dropped from 41% to 7%.

Conclusion: Our findings align with Tay et al. (2020), indicating that knowledge, skills, and attitudes influence IAD care quality. These findings can be applied to clinical nursing education and identifying caregiver issues, improving overall care quality.

Keywords: Incontinence-associated dermatitis, knowledge-attitude-practice, quality improvement, nursing education

290. Educational Needs Regarding Palliative Care for Heart Failure among Cardiovascular Nurses

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Purpose: Palliative care for non-cancer patients such as heart failure is important; however, nurses feel difficulties providing care. To promote palliative care for heart failure, conducting fundamental education of palliative care is needed. The purpose of this study was to investigate educational needs regarding palliative care for heart failure among cardiovascular nurses. **Method:** A questionnaire was distributed, and survey items included demographics, educational needs assessment tool for clinical nurses consisting of seven categories, interest of contents of palliative care for heart failure, experiences of previous attending on and off the job training about palliative care, experiences of caring dying patients with or without heart failure. The study was approved by the institutional review boards. **Results:** Nearly 56% on the job and 31% off the job training attended, and 82% experienced dying heart failure patients care. Total score of educational needs assessment tool for clinical nurses was related to experience of dying heart failure patients care, and interest of physical symptom management. Additionally, subcategories of educational needs assessment tool for clinical nurses were associated with on and off the job training. Moreover, experience of dying heart failure patients care was related to 6 subcategories, which means the nurses who did not experience dying heart failure patients showed more likely higher educational needs. **Conclusions:** These results suggested that consideration of factors related to educational needs is important to conduct palliative care seminar of heart failure.

Keywords: educational needs, heart failure, palliative care, nurses

**292. Health Care Services at Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospitals
on the Island in Thailand**

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293. Health Care Personnel's Perception on Working in Subdistrict Health-Promoting Hospitals on the Islands: Thailand Case Study

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Purpose: Subdistrict health-promoting hospitals (SHPHs) serve as forefront facilities for inclusive healthcare service in Thailand. Those services include health promotion, disease prevention, primary medical care, and rehabilitation. The main health care personnel working in SHPHs are nurses and community health workers. Those who practice on the islands might have different perception from one who work on the mainland. This research aimed to explore the perception of health care personnel working in SHPHs residing in the islands to reflect their feelings, problems, and needs toward their work. **Method:** The qualitative research method was utilized using in-depth interviews of 161 participants. Purposive sampling method was used. The research received Ethical Approval from the Chulabhorn Research Institute. **Results:** The participants included 107 community health workers and 54 professional nurses. Their ages ranged from 23 to 59 years with work experience on the islands from 6 months to 37 years. Content analysis was employed to synthesize the main themes and essential descriptions of the findings. Five themes including 1. Felling overwhelmed, 2. Feeling in secure, 3. Uncertainty in career advancement, 4. Difficult transportation between the mainland and the island and 5. Need to advance the competency of emergency medical care nurse practitioners to meet patients' needs. **Conclusions:** It is recommended that adequate numbers and highly competent health care personnel in particular nurses should be allocated to work in SHPHs on the island. Health care workers in distant areas safety guidelines should be declared at the central policy level. Career advancement should be promoted to motivate health care personnel to continue to work on an island.

Keywords: Health care personal, Island, Perception, Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospitals.

294. Effectiveness of Palliative Care Seminar regarding Heart Failure for Cardiovascular Nurses

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Purpose: The number of heart failure patients is increasing in a super aging society. This study examined the effectiveness of the palliative care seminar for nurses in heart failure patients. **Method:** Thirty-nine nurses working in cardiovascular wards consisting of 22 intervention group and 17 control group were participated. The intervention group received a-90 minutes seminar program by attending zoom webinar, and the control group received only the same text and reading by themselves. Primary evaluation items of participant's knowledge, difficulties, and practice were assessed at before and after intervention, and after 1 month in each group. Secondary, seven items regarding acceptance of the seminar or attending this research were assessed using 10-point Likert scale after the seminar or reading the text. **Results:** Effectiveness of knowledge and difficulties were shown after the intervention; however, practice was not observed higher points compared baseline in both groups. Additionally, higher points of the acceptance from 7.0 to 8.9 were observed in both groups. **Conclusions:** These results suggested that the palliative care seminar was effectives especially improvements of knowledge and relief of difficulties for nurses.

Keywords: heart failure, palliative care seminar, nurses

296. Examination of Contamination Status of Toilets in Evacuation Over Time and Antibacterial Effects of Various Disinfectants

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Purpose: Hygiene measures for toilets during disasters are an important issue as the basis for health management of disaster victims. The purpose of this study was to grasp the contamination status of toilets in evacuation centers over time and to examine the effectiveness of disinfectants and deodorizers. **Method:** In September 2022, a two-day overnight training session was conducted in Yamanashi Prefecture's B district in accordance with the district disaster prevention plan. Six temporary toilets were installed in the evacuation shelter, and each toilet was provided with either alcohol, electrolyzed hypochlorous water, or distilled water. Samples were collected before and after the training using the air sampler method and the stamp method from five locations on the toilet seat. This study was conducted after obtaining approval from the Research Ethics Committee of Kiryu University. There are no conflicts of interest in this study.

Results: The odor levels were lowest for electrolyzed hypochlorous water, distilled water, and alcohol disinfectant, in that order. More bacteria were detected from the front of the toilet seat than from the back. The number of bacteria was lowest in toilets that used alcohol disinfectant. **E. coli** was also detected on the toilet seat and on the toilet door handle. **Conclusions:** The results showed that electrolyzed hypochlorous water was effective in eliminating odors in toilets, and alcohol was effective in eliminating bacterial contamination. The results suggest the need to consider using disinfectants for the purpose of deodorizing and sterilizing in order to improve hygiene in evacuation shelter toilets.

Keywords: Toilets in Evacuation Center, Antibacterial Effects, Contamination over time, disinfectant, clinical training

297. Support Needs Among Parents of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders In Indonesia

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Purpose: Parents rearing an autism spectrum disorder (ASD) child experience high stress because difficult to interact with ASD, leading to an elevated risk conducted maltreatment. In such situations, Healthcare Professionals (HCPs) has been expected to provide support for parents with ASD children. However, in Indonesia, support from HCPs regarding ASD is more focused on therapy, education, and report are also limited. Understanding parents' support needs is a critical first step in considering the support system to improve the quality of life (QOL) of ASD children and their parents. This study aims to identify support needs among parent with ASD children in Indonesia. **Method:** A quantitative cross-sectional design was conducted among 251 parents of ASD children selected by consecutive sampling technique, excluded parents of ASD children with double handicap. Questionnaire was original developed by expert. Data analysis used descriptive statistics. Research ethical number: 80/II.I.AU/KET.ETIK/III/2022. **Results:** Regarding support needs before a child was diagnosed with ASD, the highest percentages among items: parents need educated about typical development (82.5%) and ASD (82.9%). Meanwhile support needs after a child was diagnosed with ASD, the highest percentages among items: parents need explanation on how ASD diagnosed made (84.5%), emotional support (84.1%), and interact with ASD (84.1%). **Conclusions:** Parents with ASD children had needs about education before diagnosis and emotional support after diagnosis. So basically, regarding child development by HCPs, such as who work in Puskesmas, is needed in regular check-up. Meanwhile, HCPs need to prepare private counselling time for parents to understand and support emotionally.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorders; support needs of parents; child maltreatment

298. Improving the Health Status and Social Interaction of the Elderly Through the Implementation of the Elderly-Toddlers Intergeneration Service Model

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Purpose: The Intergenerational service model for elderly toddlers was developed to address the generation gap between the older and younger generations, and has not been developed in Indonesia. This research aims to evaluate the influence of the Elderly-Toddlers Intergenerational Service Model on the health status and social interactions of the elderly and the hypothesis is that there is an influence of the Elderly-Toddlers Intergenerational Service Model on the health status and social interactions of the elderly and the hypothesis is that there is an influence of the Elderly-Toddlers Intergenerational Service Model on the health status and social interactions of the elderly. **Methods:** This research is quantitative research, the design uses a quasi-experiment with a control group with a sample size of 136 elderly consisting of 68 in the intervention group and 68 in the control group. The intervention was carried out for 8 weeks in two areas. The intervention group received the intervention Program which includes: (1) The growth and development of toddlers; (2) Communication and playing with toddlers; (3) Storytelling; and (4) monitoring intergenerational activities. The control group received standard services according to the elderly program services at the Community Health Centre. The researcher acquired the ethical clearance from the Ethics Committee of Health Polytechnic Jakarta III of the Ministry of Health No.LB.02.02/KEPK/035/2022 before beginning the study. **Results:** There were significant differences in health status and social interaction after implementing the model between the intervention and control groups and there was an influence of education on the health status and social support on the social interaction of the elderly, besides the influence of the model. **Conclusion:** The Elderly-Toddlers Intergenerational Service Model improves the health status and social interactions of the elderly. Apart from that, culturally extended families in Indonesia make it possible for the elderly to interact with their grandchildren through programmed activities, which are acceptable by Indonesian society.

Keywords: Health Status; Social interaction; Elderly-Toddlers; Intergenerational service model.

300. Adaptive Clothing In Chronic Kidney Disease Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis

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Purpose: When performing a vascular access puncture in hemodialysis treatment, the patient must remove clothing from the access area when the vascular access is used. Clothing can be worn and the arm area uncovered to accommodate fistula puncture in the arm, but femoral or subclavian/jugular catheters require more exposed body area to accommodate use. In addition to the inconvenience of removing clothes from the vascular access area, excessive exposure of the body in front of many patients and which is open as a problem of loss of privacy or dignity. Purpose is to determine the need for adaptive clothing focused on comfort and maintain patient dignity during hemodialysis treatment. **Method:** This study used qualitative research with an in-depth interview approach involving 5 participants who undergoing hemodialysis for more than 1 year. This research received ethical clearance from KEPK Tugurejo Hospital. **Results:** The research results show that adaptive clothing is expected to suit the patient's condition and wishes. From a functional aspect, adaptive clothing fulfills protection and comfort for dialysis patients. The aesthetic aspect in this research is self-confidence and compliance with social norms. The social and emotional benefits of dignified, comfortable clothing that protects privacy can be invaluable, as it can increase the wearer's self-esteem and self-confidence. **Conclusions:** The recent research study on privacy clothing and vascular access devices highlighted the importance of balancing functional convenience with aesthetic integration into social norms, providing valuable insights for product developers, marketers, and researchers to address the multifaceted needs of users.

Keywords: Adaptive clothing, hemodialysis, chronic kidney disease, privacy, patient comfort.

301. Developing Nursing Competencies for Dementia Care: An Embedded Mixed-Method Study in Thailand

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Purpose: As the global population ages, dementia prevalence is rising, and the nursing care needs of person living with dementia (PLWD) are increasing. In Thailand, nurses are crucial in providing dementia care, but no study has yet defined the competencies of nurses in caring for PLWD. This study aimed to explore nurses' perceptions nursing competencies for caring for PLWD. **Method:** An embedded mixed-methods approach was conducted by initially exploring qualitative data and then examining supporting data using quantitative methods. Qualitative data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 15 nurses, exploring their perceptions of nursing competencies for caring for PLWD. Concurrently, 30 nurses completed questionnaires assessing competencies across eight domains guided by the Thai Nursing Council. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis for qualitative data and descriptive statistics for quantitative data. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Queen Savang Vadhana Memorial Hospital, reference number 0556/2566.

Results: Three main themes emerged from qualitative data: 1) a positive attitude towards dementia, with subthemes encompassing understanding dementia, individuals with dementia, caregivers, promoting long-term care, and setting advanced goals; 2) integrated knowledge for dementia care, including specific knowledge, soft skills, and mindfulness; and 3) skills for dementia care, with subthemes focusing on communication, managing behaviors, ensuring safety, cultural context, and designing living environments. Eight core competency topics were highly scored in the quantitative data, including ethics, nursing practices, professional characteristics, leadership, academic and research, communication, technology, and social domains.

Conclusions: Core attitude, knowledge, and skills competencies align with the Thailand

Nursing Council's framework. Specific skills for dementia care, such as mindfulness, are integrated with cultural activities.

Keywords: Nursing competency, Dementia, Embedded Mixed-Method.

**302. Self-Management Intervention
in Colorectal Cancer Patients: A Systematic Review**

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**303. A Qualitative Study on Internet Addiction
among Nursing Junior College Students**

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304. Development of Web-Based Education Programs and Diabetic Self-Efficacy Management Instrument for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients in Public Hospital

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Purpose: Changing to an intervention method in health education is a very challenging process that requires various transformations. Due to an unsuitable patient environment factor and sub-optimal preferred information sources for type 2 diabetic mellitus patients, web-based education programs Diabetic-N-Care was generated as a moderator for diabetic self-efficacy management (DSEM), as well as an alternative approach for face-to-face education. **Objective:** The study was based on three objectives, that is on the development of web-based education programs, the validity and reliability of Diabetic-N-Care and DSEM questionnaire. **Method:** This web-based education program on DSEM, was developed based on Kurt Lewin's model of change theory and self-efficacy theory (1977). It involves three phases of behavior change. SPSS-v25 software was used for analysis of Content Validity Index (I-CVI), Cohen Kappa Index (CKI), and Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The interview were conducted on the participants which comprise of 15 care givers and 15 patients. The ethical approval were obtained from KPJU/RMC/SON/EC/2023/468 and NMRR ID-23-03333-CDI (IIR). **Results:** The analyzed results have shown, CKI=0.78 and a value of I-CVI > 0.79, which shows significant agreement. Meanwhile, EFA and Cronbach's alpha tests were performed, where there are five components in DSEM, 15 items explaining 73.0% of the variance in the pattern of relationships among the items. Five components had high reliability ($\alpha = .57 - \alpha = .95$). **Conclusion:** This findings showed that the web-based education programs and DSEM questionnaire have a high value against validity and reliability tests.

Keywords: Web-Based Education, Validity, Reliability Exploratory Factor Analysis

305. Cultural Values on Community Perceptions and Attitudes

in People with Mental Disorders in Indonesia

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Purpose: People's different views on mental health are influenced by diverse cultural values that shape community perspectives in responding to people with mental disorders, thus hindering access to mental health services due to beliefs in witchcraft, supernatural, or sin. The community is encouraged to accept and support individuals with mental disorders. However, in reality, there are still many people who consider "Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa" (ODGJ) to threaten or endanger their lives, so the community gives uncomfortable treatment to ODGJ. This study aimed to determine the correlation between cultural values and community perceptions and attitudes toward people with mental disorders. **Method:** The study used a quantitative method using univariate and bivariate analysis. The research sample was 241 respondents. The research instrument used the Community Attitude Towards the Mentally III (CAMI III), perception, and Cultural Connectedness Scale - California (CCS-CA) questionnaire. Data collection started from January 2024 to April 2024. This research was conducted after obtaining approval from The Research Committee Ethics (KEP FoN) Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Pelita Harapan with ethics number 048/KEPFON/I/2024. **Results:** The results showed a correlation between cultural values on perceptions and community attitudes in people with mental disorders p value 0.000 <0.05. **Conclusion:** This study concluded that there was a correlation between cultural values perceptions and community attitudes in people with mental disorders.

Keywords: Mental Health, Society, Cultural Values, Perceptions,

**306. Correlation between Classifications
of Self-Evaluation in Labor/Delivery Assistance**

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Purpose: This study aims to clarify correlation between the classifications of self-evaluation in labor/delivery assistance. The classifications consist of Health checkups and assessments of women who give birth, Preparations for labor and delivery assistance, Delivery assistance in the parturient second, third and fourth stages, the Midwifery process, and the training manner. **Method:** Metrology is a comprehensive quantitative observational and retrospective study. The 80 Self-evaluation sheets for midwifery students registered in a nursing college were analyzed retrospectively. The scatter plot matrix between classifications of self-evaluation was thoroughly examined, and P values < 0.05 were considered significant. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB). **Results:** Moderate to strong correlations were found among all variables. The items with the highest correlations were delivery assistance in the parturient second stage vs. health checkups and assessments of women who give birth ($r = 0.92$, $P < 0.001$), or delivery assistance in the parturient third and fourth stages vs. health checkups and assessments of women who give birth ($r = 0.92$, $P < 0.001$). The items with the highest correlations were delivery assistance in the parturient second stage vs. Delivery assistance in the parturient third and fourth stages ($r = 0.92$, $P < 0.001$). **Conclusions:** This study's results underscore the necessity of mastering all techniques simultaneously in midwifery education. The moderate to strong correlations found among all variables further emphasize this conclusion.

Keywords: Correlation, self-evaluation, labor/delivery assistance

307. Developing Nursing Care Guidelines to Focused on Embodiment for People with Parkinson's Disease

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to confirm the effectiveness, practicality, and clarity in clinical practice regarding the "Nursing care guidelines to focused on embodiment for people with Parkinson's disease," which were developed based on previous research (Ohara, 2017). **Method:** The study subjects were eight nurses caring for people with PD. Interviews were conducted in three period :1) during the explanation of the guidelines, 2) one month after the practice, and 3) two months after the practice. The content of the interviews included the nurses' care in practice situations and their questions and opinions about the guidelines. The data were categorized into those falling under effectiveness, practicality and clarity, then analyzed using qualitatively inductively. Kansai Medical University Hospital Research Ethics Review Committee approved the study. **Results:** In terms of effectiveness, the study revealed content related to changes in nursing care, such as "Finding a clue to the care I had been searching for". In terms of practicality, the study revealed a way for nurses to expand their thinking and practice, such as " Assessing the relationship and connecting it to care". In terms of clarity, data were obtained on how to make the guidelines easier to understand and use, such as by modifying or adding specific examples. **Conclusions:** The use of this guidelines lead nurses to practice with a stronger awareness of their interactions with patients. The results also suggest that nurses have an opportunity to reflect on their own practice, enabling them to provide higher quality nursing care.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Guidelines, Embodiment, Parkinson's Disease

309. Older People Living in Depopulated Areas Meet Final Moments Through Seamless Support

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Purpose: For depopulated areas with limited social resources, as older people approach their final moments, their options regarding their needs are limited. There are also few opportunities to know about Advanced Care Planning("ACP"). The current study examined recognition of ACP among older people living in a depopulated area to determine what they value in trying to fulfill their lives, and the future support for them.

Method: This study is semi-structured interviews were conducted with six older people aged 65 or over living in a depopulated area in Hokkaido, and qualitatively and descriptively analyzed by selecting codes from the data. This study was conducted with the approval of the ethics committee of the university the author belongs to.

Results: ACP is not well known, and regarding how they plan to face the end of their life, they answered "Have never thought about it". Further results indicated that they had made imagining the way of life of those family members whose death beds they had attended at as "their ideal image." Respondents wished to spend their final moments in a "safe and peaceful place" where they felt "affection for their local area".

Conclusions: In Japan, the value of "death is undesirable," influenced by the culture and customs cultivated in the area, is thought to make it difficult for ACP to penetrate older people. ACP is important to be share their own wishes with trusted supporters. It was suggested that seamless maintaining support is needed for a person to have personalized final moments.

Keywords: Advanced care planning, Depopulated Area, Older People, Decision Making

**310. Oral Exercise to Improve Nasogastric Tube Removal Rate
in Stroke Patients**

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311. Gait Training Improves Walking Ability of Elderly Hospitalized Patients

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313. Dietary Care Stress in Carers of Children With Isolated Methylmalonic Acidemia

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Purpose: Previous studies on children with methylmalonic acidemia isolated have focused on genetic, cellular and neurodevelopmental studies, and little attention has been paid to the carer's care stress. However, children with isolated methylmalonic acidemia are extremely dependent on dietary treatment. The present study investigates the dietary care stress of carers of children with isolated methylmalonic acidemia, and provides references for improving the carer's dietary care stress and improving the quality of life of the children. **Method:** This study is a qualitative research design based on semi-structured interviews. Ten carers of children with isolated methylmalonic acidemia who were treated or re-visited at a tertiary hospital in Shandong Province from October 2023 to February 2024 were selected as study participants through convenience sampling method, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with them. NVivo 20 software was used to collate the interview data, and thematic analysis was applied to analyse the data and refine the themes. **Results:** Three themes and seven sub-themes were extracted through inductive analyses. The three themes were: feeding difficulties of children, changes in the life patterns of family members, and lack of social support systems. **Conclusions:** Carers of children with isolated methylmalonic acidemia face many obstacles and social problems in the dietary care of their children, and face great psychosocial stress, which may even affect their children's dietary treatment adherence and prognosis. This study calls on all sectors of society to pay more attention to children with isolated methylmalonic acidemia and their carers, and provide various supports for them, to alleviate the stress of dietary care for carers, and to improve the quality of life of the children.

Keywords: rare diseases, isolated methylmalonic acidemia, carers, dietary care stress, qualitative research

314. A Study on the Learning Experience of Nursing Undergraduates in International Course

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Purpose: With the intensification of global aging and the development of economic globalization, international nursing education focused on addressing aging is increasingly valued by countries. This study qualitatively investigates the learning experience of nursing undergraduates in the international course "Home Care and Long-term Care Insurance", analyzes the impact of this course on students, and provides theoretical basis for further optimizing the teaching plan of this course and promoting the construction of relevant international courses. **Method:** This study adopts a qualitative research design based on semi-structured group interviews. Based on purposive sampling method, 22 nursing undergraduates who participated in the international course "Home Care and Long-term Care Insurance" in August 2023 were selected as the subjects, and semi-structured group interviews were conducted in January 2024 on their learning experience related to the course. NVivo 20 software was used to collate interview data, thematic analysis method was applied to analyse the data and extract themes. **Results:** Two themes and seven sub-themes were extracted through inductive analyses, namely: learning effectiveness (enhancing learning motivation, gaining humanistic experiences, supporting professional learning, improving personal abilities, and inspiring career planning) and learning feedback (strengthening knowledge linkage and deepening knowledge application). **Conclusions:** This international course has brought students a good learning experience and gains in teaching methods, teaching concepts, course content, teacher-student communication, and has had a positive impact on students. The good methods in this international course can provide reference for the construction of international courses in nursing colleges, and also call on countries to strengthen elderly care education in nursing education, in order to reserve nursing talents for actively responding to global aging.

Keywords: nursing undergraduates, international course, home care, long-term care insurance, learning experience

315. The Effect and Mechanisms of Proprioception Training on Preventing Non-Contact Anteriorcruciate Ligament Injury in Male Athletes

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to elucidate the effects of proprioceptive training on biomechanical indicators related to non-contact anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury during landing, and to explore its role and mechanism in preventing non-contact ACL injury. **Method:** Sixty-seven male football players were randomly divided into the proprioception training group ($n=33$) and Prevent Injury Enhance Performance Program (PEP, $n= 34$). The athletes in the two groups received exercise program for 8 weeks, 3 times a week and 30 minutes each time. Before and after training, outcomes were recorded including kinematics, kinetics, proprioception, muscle pre-activation time and EMG of the dominant side of the lower limb. And then data of outcomes were analyzed by t-test and correlation analysis. This study has been approved by the Ethics Committee of Shandong First Medical University (R202302240029). **Results:** After the 8-week of exercise training, the kinematic indexes such as the flexion Angle of hip and knee, the electromyography indexes of muscles such as biceps femoris, the kinetic indexes such as the peak vertical ground reaction force and proprioception were significantly improved compared with those before training ($p < 0.05$), and proprioception training group were significantly better than those in PEP group ($p < 0.05$). In the proprioception training group, there were significant differences and positive correlation between some kinematic and dynamic indexes of hip and knee and EMG of semitendinosus. **Conclusions:** Compared with the PEP, proprioception training has better effect on improving biomechanics of knee joint during landing and preventing ACL injury. The improvement of proprioception of knee joint and feed-forward control ability maintained the dynamic stability of knee joint after landing to achieve the protection of ACL, which is the main mechanism to reduce the stress load borne by ACL, during landing.

Keywords: anterior cruciate ligament, injury prevention, proprioception, landing, biomechanics

316. Demographic and Caring Behavior of Nurses: A Correlational Study

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Background: Nurses have an essential role in health services, and the quality of nursing care greatly influences patient satisfaction. Caring behavior is a fundamental element in nursing practice. However, implementing caring behavior in the hospital environment is often influenced by various factors, including the nurses' demographic characteristics.

Objective: This study aims to explore the correlation between demographic factors and the caring behavior of nurses. **Methods:** This study utilized a unique cross-sectional research design. The sample of 75 staff nurses at Siloam Hospital at Kebon Jeruk was selected using total sampling. Data collection tools included demographic and Caring Behaviors Inventory (CBI-24) , and data analysis was conducted using the distribution and presentation for univariate analysis and the Spearman rho test for bivariate analysis.

Results: Most respondents were women (76%) between 18-32 years (96%), and the average age was 26.84 ± 2.86 years. Most nurses have a bachelor's degree (58.7%) and have been employed for 1-3 years (46%). As many as 90.7% of nurses have never received excellent/caring service training. The average score of caring behavior was 3.53 ± 1.54 . No significant relationship was found between demographic data and loving behavior. This research has received ethical approval from the research ethics committee with number 0923-08.035 /DPKE- KEP/FINAL-EA/UEU/VIII/2023.

Conclusion: In conclusion, this study found no significant relationship between the demographic factors of nurses and their caring behavior in the hospitals studied, thereby achieving the objective of our research.

Keywords: caring behavior, demographics, nurses

318. The Effect of Social Support and Resilience on Depression Level of the Elderly at Elderly Orphanage

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Objectives: Depression is the most common psychological problem experienced by the elderly due to loneliness, feelings of abandonment, lack of attention and support from those around them; especially the elderly in nursing homes due to lack of family or family economic inability to take care of the elderly. Social support in the form of affection, help, attention, and care from the environment around the orphanage can reduce the level of depression in the elderly. Living in an orphanage requires the elderly to be able to adapt and have resilience to uncomfortable events experienced while in an orphanage. This study is to find out how social support and resilience affect the level of depression in the elderly living in orphanages. **Method:** This study uses a correlational quantitative design with a cross-sectional method. The respondents were 80 elderly people living in the orphanage who were selected by the total sampling method. Data were collected using the *Geriatric Depression Scale – 10, Modified Social Support Survey – 5*, and *Resilience Scales-14* questionnaires modified by the researchers. Univariate data were analysed using frequency and bivariate data using *Spearman Rank correlation test* and double correlation and **Results:** Social support and resilience had a significant relationship with the rate of depression ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$ and $R = 0.603$) and simultaneously affected the rate of depression in the elderly by 36.4%. **Conclusion:** This study shows that the higher the social support provided by people in the social institution environment and the higher the resilience of the elderly, the lower the rate of depression. Elderly who do not experience depression will be able to meet their needs and carry out activities independently, not dependent on others. This condition can be the basis for the orphanage to create a support program for the orphanage residents by involving educational and health institutions in the area around the orphanage.

Keywords: elderly depression, elderly social support, elderly resilience

319. Identification of Eating Culture and Mother's Knowledge During Pregnancy on Stunting in Children: A Mixed Method Study

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Stunting also known as stunted, is a condition of failure to grow in children due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, especially during pregnancy. One of the factors for the high incidence of stunting in children is a lack of maternal knowledge. Cultural influences greatly determine the health status of children where there is a direct link between culture and knowledge. The Purpose of this research is to identification of eating culture in society and mother's knowledge during pregnancy on stunting children in the Working Area of the Bebesen Health Center, Central Aceh District. This study uses mixed method, quantitative with cross sectional design and qualitative with phenomenological design. Sampling used a purposive sampling technique with a population of 210 people with a sample size of 62 people with quantitative details of 62 people and qualitative details of 5 people with inclusion criteria. Data collection quantitative instruments used questionnaires and for qualitative used voice recorders as well as interview guides. Data analyzed using Chi square test and the N-vivo. The results of the quantitative reasearch is showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and the incidence of stunting in toddlers with a p value of 0.001. qualitative research obtained 4 themes, namely 1.) cultural practices carried out; 2.) trousers during pregnancy; 3.) habits during pregnancy; 4.) the impact of the restrictions implemented. The conlusion for quantitative is the better knowledge the smaller the incidence of stunting and For qualitative was found that there are several food cultures and taboos that exist in culture society.

Keywords: *Prohibition, Culture, Tradition, expectant, stunted*

322. A Case Report about an Intensive Care Experience of Helping a COPD Patient Weaning Ventilator

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Purpose: This report describes the nursing experience of caring and helping the 66-year-old male patient weaning ventilator and take breathing training with COPD disease who was transferred to ICU on a ventilator due to respiratory failure at July 4,2021 to July 18,2021. The main purpose is to help the patient weaning the ventilator and could have spontaneous breathing. **Method:** Keep continuous care and establish a good nurse-patient relationship with patient and his families, develop a training plan combine with the medical team, the patient and their family members. We also Instruct patient on deep breathing and coughing techniques and aerobic exercise to achieve effective ventilation, we took intensive care, reduced the light brightness, and adjusted the alarm loudness for the patient's sleep problem that admitted to the intensive care unit, so that the patient can have complete rest. In addition, we use a little white board for helping the patient show his feelings of anxiety. **Results:** At July 6 2021, the patient was started breathing training for weaning ventilator. During July 14 2021 to July 17 2021, the patient's breathing training was good, and transfer to general ward smoothly. **Conclusions:** COPD disease is a chronic irreversible respiratory disease. patients must follow doctor's drug treatment and undergo daily health care. COPD diet is extremely important. Therefore, it will be recommended to establish a home telephone team with a view to following the patient's condition and resolve their problems after they return to home for keeping good quality of life and cares.

Keywords: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), Ineffective Breathing Pattern, anxiety

**324. Self-Management on the Incidence of Gastritis
in Nursing Students at One of the Universities in Tangerang**

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Purpose: Gastritis is one of the health problems that are often experienced by students causes inflammation that occurs in the gastric mucosa. The incidence of ulcers globally reaches 1.8 million to 2.1 million people annually. The incidence of ulcers in Southeast Asia is around 583,635 every year. In Indonesia, there were 274,396 cases of ulcers recorded in 2016. In Tangerang district in 2014, it reached 11% and increased by 3.16% in 2015. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between self-management and signs and symptoms of ulcers in students which causes one University in Tangerang.

Method: This research uses a descriptive quantitative research method with a correlational approach. The population in this research is all second-year students, amounting to 411 students. This study will be held from January to April 2024. The sample determination in this study used random sampling with the sample collection method using a consecutive sampling technique with a total of 220 respondents. The data will be analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. **Results:** The relationship test using the chi-square test obtained the result P value = 0.001 or < 0.005 so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between self-management and the incidence of gastritis. It showed that students who had poor self-management and an incidence of gastritis had as many as 114 respondents. **Conclusions:** There is a relationship between self-management and the incidence of gastritis in nursing students, the student who has poor self-management could have an incidence of gastritis.

Keywords: Gastritis, Self-management, Students.

325. Factors Associated with Quality of Life among Children and Adolescents with B-Thalassemia Major in Sabah, Malaysia

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Purpose: Sabah has the highest prevalence of thalassemia in Malaysia but little is currently known about their quality of life (QOL). This study aims to determine the QOL among children and adolescent patients with β-thalassemia major in Sabah and to identify its associated factors. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted at two hospitals in Sabah from November 2018 until April 2019. β-thalassemia major patients aged 8 - 18 years old were included in the study randomly. The PedsQL™ Malay version 4.0 questionnaire was used to assess patients' QOL. Linear regression was used to identify factors associated with patients' QOL score. **Results:** A total of 115 patients from Hospital Wanita dan Kanak-Kanak Sabah and Hospital Kota Belud were included in the study. The patients' total QOL score was 76.2 ± 14.5 , respectively. In multivariable analysis, divorced parents (Adjusted coefficients: -11.8, 95% CI: -21.3, -2.37, *P*-value: 0.015) and usage of single iron chelation therapy (monotherapy) were factors associated with low overall QOL score (adjusted $\beta = -10.55$, 95% CI -19.38, -1.73, *P*=0.02; adjusted $\beta = 10.02$, 95% CI 4.05, 16.00, *P*=0.001). **Conclusions:** Thalassemia had negative impact of patients' QOL, particularly the school functioning and divorced parents and usage of single iron chelation is an important predictor for the overall QOL. More attention should be given to patients with divorce parents and those with single iron chelation therapy when planning a holistic care to improve patients' outcome, particularly QOL.

Keywords: QOL, β-thalassemia major, *PedsQL*

327. A Study On Nursing Junior College Students' Dropout Factors In Taiwan

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328. The Effect of Training and Mentoring to Improve Nurse's Caring Competence

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Background: Intervention about training and mentoring regarding caring is very necessary to avoid patient complain **Objective:** to determine the effect of caring training and mentoring on increasing nurse's caring competence. **Method:** This research was used a quasi-experimental approach with a pretest and posttest control group design. The samples were 120 nurses at hospital in NTT Province. Sample selection used purposive sampling technique. Intervention training and mentoring in the implementation of caring behavior in nursing services is reported during acceptance considerations and case reflection discussions every two weeks for three months. Data collection used a questionnaire which has been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis used independent sample t-test and GLM-RM. **Results:** The independent sample t-test showed p value of $0.0001 < 0.05$, there were a significant difference nurse's caring competence between intervention and control group. GLM-RM test results, partial eta squared value for intervention group showed: caring knowledge 0.882, caring attitude 0.711 and caring actions 0.737; and the result for control group are: caring knowledge 0.444, caring attitude 0.323 and caring actions 0.165. This data showed that the contribution of training and mentoring interventions to increasing nurse's for intervention group are: caring competence 88.20%, caring attitude 71.10% and caring actions was 73.70%, for control group are: caring competence 44.50%, caring attitude 32.30% and caring actions was 16.50% the rest was influenced by other variables. **Conclusion:** Training and mentoring have an effect on increasing nurses' caring competence. **Suggestion:** This training model can be applied to improve nurses' caring behavior.

Keywords: Training, mentoring, competence, caring, nursing

**329. The Effectiveness Of Caring For Itchy Skin
in Patients With Uremia: A systematic review**

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Purpose: The incidence and prevalence of end-stage renal disease in Taiwan ranks first in the world. Uremic itching can lead to sleep disorders, anxiety, depression and social dysfunction, affecting the patient's quality of life. Currently, there are few studies on the care of uremic skin itching. We conducted a systematic literature review to provide a reference for such patients and their primary caregivers. **Method:** We performed a comprehensive literature review on five electronic databases. Studies conducted between the year 2018 to 2023 were included, regardless of country of origin. A total of 418 were identified and after removing duplicates and studies irrelevant to our topic, there was 3 studies that were included in our analysis. **Results:** The results of our analysis demonstrated that the 193 adult patients on hemodialysis who were included in our review experienced improvement of skin itching condition after using emollients and moisturizing products twice a day for two weeks. **Conclusions:** According to the results of our literature review, emollients and moisturizing products have been proven to show efficacy in treating itchy skin in patients with uremia.

Keywords: Uremia, End stage renal disease, Itchy skin, Emollients

330. The Prevalence of Dyslipidemia in Diabetic Miletus and Hypertension Patients in Tangerang Regency

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Purpose: The purpose of the study is to determine the frequency of dyslipidemia in Diabetic Miletus and Hypertension Patients. **Method:** This research was observational used cross-sectional design. Data was collected using secondary data from monthly report (January-February 2024) at the 44 Public Health Centers, Tangerang Regency. A sample of 6555 respondents with Accidental sampling technique. The status of hypertension, Diabetic Miletus and dyslipidemia patients were evaluated using a data processing application with univariate analysis. This study was approved by the ethics committee of Faculty of Health Sciences, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah No : Un.01/F.10/KP.01.1/KE.SP/05.08.113/2024. **Results:** The study found that among the 44 health centres in Tangerang District, there was an average prevalence of dyslipidemia among individuals with diabetes and hypertension of 45.13% in January, with a range of 7.12% to 100%, and 43.01% in February, with a range of 4.52% to 100%. However, there was a significant 23.93% decrease in the prevalence of dyslipidemia among individuals with diabetes and hypertension in Tangerang District in February 2024. **Conclusion:** Improving the ability to early detect the risk of stroke in patients with diabetes and hypertension is crucial for Public Health Nurses. Several modifiable risk factors can be identified and controlled; dyslipidemia is one of the risk factors. Public Health Nurse play an important role in prevention strategy.

Keywords: Diabetic Miletus, Dyslipidemia, Hypertension, Public Health Center

333. Effectiveness of Home-Based Exercise Programs for children with bilateral spastic cerebral palsy: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Purpose: Inorder to clarify whether home-based exercise programs could extend the efficacy of intervention. This systematic review and meta-analysis pooled effect of home-based exercise programs in children with bilateral spastic cerebral palsy (BSCP) and quantified their efficacy based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health-Children & Youth version (ICF-CY). **Method:** We searched PUBMED, EMBASE, WEB OF SCIENCE, PROQUEST, SCOPUS until 5 January 2024. According to the exclusion criteria, the two blind authors screened studies and assessed bias risk. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were included to compare home-based exercise programs efficacy of lower function in children with BSCP. Meta-analysis was conducted with a random or fixed effect summarising standardised mean differences (SMD) with 95% confidence intervals (CI). We also evaluated heterogeneity using I^2 .

Results: In total, we included 4 studies ($n=146$ participants) and two studies included in Meta-analysis. One of four studies focused on body structures and functions of ICF-CY, which indicated balance both improving in home-based exercise programs group and control group. Three of four studies focused on activities and participation, which indicated self-care caregiver assistance and mobility functional skills could improving after intervention. For meta-analysis, standing SMD 0.07, 95% CI-- -0.42 to 0.55, $I^2=12\%$, $p=79$), walking (SMD -0.13, 95% CI-- -0.62 to 0.36, $I^2=37\%$, $p=0.60$) and walking speed (SMD -0.11, 95% CI-- -0.90 to 0.68, $I^2=61\%$, $p=0.79$) could not significant difference. **Conclusions:** Home-based exercise programs may improve activities and participation of bilateral spastic cerebral palsy in self-care ability and mobility functional skills, while extend the efficacy of intervention by creating rehabilitation team with rehabilitation therapists , nurses and parents.

Keywords: *meta-analysis, spastic cerebral palsy, Home-Based Exercise Programs, rehabilitation technique .*

335. The Nurses and Patients' Views of Therapeutic Activities for Diabetic: An Ethnonursing Study

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Purpose: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic condition with significant complications. Managing self-care through cultural-based nursing activities is crucial to improving the quality of life of diabetic patients. This study aimed to explores the views of nurses and patients on therapeutic activities for diabetes management using ethnonursing approaches. **Methods:** This qualitative study was conducted over eight months in 2023 with 30 informants from various ethnic groups in the Sumatera Utara Province, Indonesia. Researchers consist of following ethical and emic aspects according to ethnonursing method. Data collection involves in-depth interviews, observations, and field reports. The analysis was done using thematic analysis through four phases of ethnonursing. **Results:** The study identified ten key themes, including negative and positive behavior in diabetes treatment, confidence in traditional therapies, diabetes-related stress, and the role of health services. The major findings suggest that many patients rely on traditional medicine and have inconsistent disobedience to medical advice due to cultural beliefs and a lack of comprehensive diabetes education. The role of health workers in providing diabetes education and the use of media for health promotion is considered important in improving self-care behaviour. **Conclusion:** Cultural beliefs greatly influence diabetes management. Integration of ethnonursing methods into primary care can enhance therapeutic activities and improve self-care as well as treatment compliance in diabetic patients. Future health care interventions should take into account cultural sensitivities and incorporate comprehensive diabetes education to optimize treatment outcomes.

Keywords: diabetes; ethnonursing; nursing therapeutic

336. The Relationship Between Nurse Workload and the Implementation of Patient Safety

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Purpose: Workload is activities that must be completed by an organizational unit within a certain period of time. Adam Malik Hospital is a type A which must have good service quality in terms of the nursing workforce and are required to always be careful in taking actions to stay in a good condition which is safe. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between nurse workload and the implementation of patient safety in the inpatient ward at Adam Malik Hospital. **Method:** This type of research is quantitative using a correlation description design with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were the nurses in the inpatient room at Adam Malik Hospital, totaling 174 nurses. The number of samples in this study were 44 practicing nurses. Data collection used a questionnaire and data were analyzed by chi-square test using total sampling technique.

Results: The results of this study indicate that the nurse workload in the inpatient ward at Adam Malik Hospital is the majority of heavy as many as 24 people (54.5%) and the application of patient safety is good as many as 20 people (45.5%). **Conclusions:** The conclusion of the bivariate analysis shows that there is a relationship between the nurse workload and the implementation of patient safety in the inpatient ward at Adam Malik Hospital with p value = 0.004 ($p < 0.05$). It is recommended that hospitals pay more attention to the workload of nurses and also provides training related to implementing patient safety.

Keywords: nurse workload, patient safety

337. The Relationship of Workload and Work Fatigue in Nurses In Inpatient Ward

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Purpose: Workload is something that arises from the interaction between task demands, work environment, skills, behavior and perceptions of workers. Workload is one of the factors that can cause fatigue. Nurse work fatigue is a symptom associated with a decrease in work efficiency, skills, and boredom in nurses. The aim of the study was to analyze the relationship between workload and the level of work fatigue on nurses.

Methods: This research is a descriptive analytic with a cross sectional approach, as many as 58 people. The sampling method uses total sampling. The instruments used are the adaptation workload questionnaire from the Ministry of Health 2009 with 15 questions and the work fatigue questionnaire from Tarwaka with 30 questions. The instrument validity value of workload and work fatigue > 0.361 with a reliability of 0.586 for workload and 0.808 for work fatigue. Data analysis used the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* test. **Results:** more than half of the respondents experienced a heavy workload of 56.9%. Most of the respondents experienced high fatigue, namely 67.2%. There is no a relationship between workload and work fatigue p-0.004. The high workload of nurses will cause nurse work fatigue. Work fatigue will have an impact on service to patients that is not optimal, so it is a risk to patient safety. **Conclusion:** Many factors affect work fatigue in nursing. The results of the study can be used as a benchmark and consideration for the development of learning materials about workload on work fatigue and other factors that will affect the workload of nurses.

Keywords: Workload, Work Fatigue, Nurses

338. Factors Influencing Family Caregiver's Care Competence for End-of-life Peoples at Home

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to clarify the factors Influencing family caregiver's care competence for end-of-life peoples at home. **Method:** Using our Family Caregiver Care Competence on the End of Life at home Assessment Scale (FCAS), which was composed of 57 items, data from 389 family caregivers were statistically analysed. SPSS version 21.0 and AMOS version 20.0 were used for the item analysis, exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis. Influencing factors for family caregiver's care competence were determined by 95% confidence interval for correlation in the data of continuous variables. In addition, categorical data, the difference in care ability was determined by X-square test dividing into three groups (Top 25%, middle, and bottom 25%). **Results:** There were no significant differences within the 95% confidence interval in external influencing factors that the age of the patient and family, the period of home care. And external influencing factors that the gender of the patient ($p>0.05$) or family member ($p<0.05$), the level of care required by the patient ($p>0.05$), the level of activity of daily living ($p>0.05$), and the care service ($p<0.05$). However, the ability to utilize local resources and obtain information, which are internal factors of family care competence were rarely found in family members with low care competence (bottom 25%). **Conclusions:** Except for gender and care services (almost all service is visiting bath only), there were no significant differences in external influencing factors. However, the ability to utilize local resources and obtain information, which are internal factors of family caregiving, were rarely found in families with low care skills.

Keywords: factors influencing family caregiver's care competence, end-of-life peoples, home care

341. Comprehensive Family Conference with Participation of Parties and the Path to Introducing Advance Care Planning

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Purpose: Presently, sufficient advance care planning (ACP) in which home health nurses (HHNs) and family caregivers collaborate to support individuals in the end-of-life (EOL) phase. This study explored constituent factors of comprehensive family conferences with participation of parties (CFCPP) that introduced ACP to attempt to produce a pamphlet aimed at promoting dialogue between HHNs and parents and children in the parenting period who are providing EOL care for grandparents at home.

Method: This study was conducted with the permission of the ethics committee of our university. Semi-structured interviews were conducted between January 2022 and March 2024. The 24 HHNs were selected from home nursing stations across the country that met the precise criteria from the Internet. In addition, 10 pairs of parents in the child-rearing phase (aged 9–22 years old) who had experienced EOL care for their grandparents at home through referrals from HHNs and snowball sampling participated in the study. Before the interview, the research guide and assurance of anonymity were explained and consent was obtained. Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods. Based on their experience, we examined the constituent factors of the CFCPP that introduced ACP. **Results:** The average age of HHNs was 47.3 years, with an average experience of 11.7 years. The parents involved in the study included 10 mothers and one father (with one example where both parents participated). The average age of children involved was 15.2 (10–21 years). The constituent factors were as follows: Understanding the family composition of the parents and children involved; leveraging family history to connect multiple generations; behaviors that help alleviate stress can be encouraged through the provision of examples that promote awareness; discussion of external resources and networks; communication of bad news to children.

Conclusions: To promote dialogue through collaboration between the parents and

children concerned and HHNs, a pamphlet must be prepared incorporating the five constituent factors. It is expected to help CFCPP at the EOL, as ACP are expected to be enhanced.

Keywords: advance care planning, comprehensive family conferences with participation of parties, end-of-life care, home health nurses

342. Utilizing the Thika Model to Reduce Oxidative Stress: A Holistic Approach to Mental Health

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Background: Oxidative damage within the brain has been identified as a contributing factor to nervous system impairment. Recent research has established a correlation between oxidative stress and mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety disorders, and heightened anxiety levels. The THIKA model represents an integrative holistic approach that amalgamates traditional psychiatric therapies with complementary treatments. This approach comprehensively addresses the biological, psychological, social, and spiritual facets of an individual's well-being. **Purpose:** This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the THIKA model in increasing levels of antioxidants and reducing symptoms of mental and emotional disorders. **Method:** The research utilized a true-experiment approach that included randomization and matching of 109 participants. All participants were given the same treatment based on the THIKA model for a period of 21 days. Antioxidant levels as oxidative stress indicator were measured on a weekly basis using the S3 Biophotonic Scanner, and mental-emotional scores were assessed using the SRQ-20 instrument. **Results:** The results showed a noteworthy rise in skin carotenoids by day 19.5. This was accomplished through a well-rounded lifestyle incorporating exercise, nutrition, and stress management as part of the THIKA model approach ($MD = 29.19$, $p\text{-value} < 0.005$). Furthermore, there was an 87% decrease in scores related to mental-emotional disorders. **Conclusions:** The THIKA model approach represents a promising intervention aimed at promoting comprehensive, integrative mental health services and supporting active aging in older adults. This approach enables older adults to receive the necessary care and support to enhance their overall well-being.

Keyword: Holistic Approach, Mental Health, Oxidative Stress, THIKA Model.

343. Consideration of Vaccine Hesitancy Among University Students in Japan

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Purpose: COVID-19 vaccination has been reported to have serious adverse reactions. And intramuscular vaccination is more painful because subcutaneous vaccination is common in Japan's vaccination. At the university, the 1st ~ 3rd vaccination was carried out, but the third dose was only about 20%. Therefore, we investigated the factors that made students hesitant. **Method:** In 2022, we asked students to conduct a questionnaire survey during a health checkup at Hokkaido University. We used Google Forms to investigate age, gender, hometown, housing status, as well as the number of times they have been vaccinated against COVID-19, the level of pain, the reasons for their decisions. JMP Pro 16 was used for statistical analysis. This research was conducted in response to an ethical review by the Hokkaido University School of Medicine. There are no companies in the COI relationship. **Results:** The 1,966 participants agreed. Living alone (58.33 %) was likely to have not been vaccinated. For those who did not take painkillers after the second vaccination, the possibility of the third vaccination was reduced ($p = 0.0311$). Interestingly at the time of the survey, among those who didn't vaccinate at all, they answered "undecided" (51.04 %) and hesitated. **Conclusions:** The vaccination behavior of university students was affected by adverse reactions. It is also not a top priority for them. They tend to hesitate from experience and information. Therefore, it is important for nurses to provide detailed support to groups and individuals, such as health education.

Keywords: Vaccine Hesitation, COVID-19, University Students, Adverse Reactions

345. Caregivers' experiences with WeChat public account and its impact on dietary treatment compliance of children with Methylmalonic Acidemia

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Purpose: Adherence to highly restrictive diets is critical for children with Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMA), with caregivers assuming a significant responsibility in ensuring compliance. This study aimed to assess dietary treatment compliance (DTC) in children with MMA and evaluate the impact of WeChat-based parent education on compliance, trying to identify strategies and interventions to promote long-term DTC. Method: A sample of 151 caregiver-child dyads was obtained through online recruitment using convenience sampling from February to March 2023, following approval from the institutional review board of Guangzhou Medical University(No. L202212008). At least one month following the enrollment of MMA caregivers in the WeChat public account "Methylmalonic Acidemia Diet Manager", structured questionnaires were distributed through the electronic platform "Questionnaire Star" in collaboration with the Chinese National Alliance of Rare Diseases. Subsequently, the data was analyzed using quantitative methods. Results: Children over 5 years old with MMA were less likely to comply with dietary treatment compared to those under 1 year old($p<0.001$). Besides, higher levels of caregiver satisfaction and benefits from using the public account were associated with higher levels of MMA children's DTC($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Our findings highlight the significance of age-related challenges in dietary treatment compliance among children with MMA and the promising benefits of utilizing WeChat public accounts as a supportive tool. Further research is warranted to develop and evaluate comprehensive WeChat-based interventions aimed at enhancing compliance and improving the overall management of MMA.

Keywords: Methylmalonic Acidemia; Caregivers; WeChat public account; Dietary treatment compliance

346. Digital-Based Education Program: QLife to Improve Knowledge, Attitudes, and Quality of Life of Menopausal Women in Indonesia

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Purpose: This study aims to develop a Digital-Based Education Program to provide health information to menopausal women in Indonesia. **Methods:** The study design was quasi-experimental, involving menopausal women from Community Health Centers Cempaka Putih and Serdang. The intervention and control groups were randomly selected, with Cempaka Putih Community Health Center designated as the intervention group and Serdang Community Health Center as the control group. Using purposive sampling, women aged ≥ 45 years, experiencing early menopause, or menopause due to surgery or medication were included, while those on specific diet or exercise programs were excluded. G-Power calculations, with parameters of 80% power, a significance level of 0.05, and a standard deviation change of 44.5, determined a sample size of 48 participants to account for a 30% dropout rate. The QLIFE intervention, integrated with the Health Promotion Model (HPM), included two weeks of health education sessions, access to 8 modules via the QLIFE app, and three months of monitoring and support. Evaluations were conducted before, 1 month after, and 3 months after the intervention, while the control group continued their usual program with regular contact with the researchers. The main variables for analysis include knowledge and attitude towards menopause, and quality of life, focusing on physical and psychological dimensions.

Expected Results: Eight modules have been developed: Physical Changes during Menopause, Mental and Psychological Health, Sexuality Changes, Healthy Nutrition, Physical Activities, Evidence-Based Symptom Management, Spiritual and Emotional Support, and Personal Care Plan. A mobile-based web intervention has been created. The testing phase will be conducted in early August. Through this study, educational interventions focusing on lifestyle management that promote health are expected to be an effective approach in improving knowledge, attitudes, healthy lifestyles, and quality of life in menopausal women.

Keywords: *Education, Women, Menopause, Web-Based Intervention, Quality of Life*

347. Analysis of the Quality of Life of TB Patients Using the Patient and Family-Centered Care Model

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Purpose: Despite the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, its lingering effects include hindering healthcare access, suboptimal TB screening, diagnosis, treatment outcomes, treatment failure risks, and impeding progress toward MDG's targets. This situation significantly affects TB patients' quality of life during treatment on Sumba Island, as analyzed through this study's patient- and family-centered care model approach.

Method: Research was conducted in three districts on Sumba Island, namely West Sumba, Central Sumba, and East Sumba, using a mixed-method design. The quantitative study used a cross-sectional method on 180 respondents selected purposively, and the qualitative study used a phenomenological approach on 19 participants. Data was collected using questionnaires, observation sheets, in-depth interviews, and FGD. Relationships between research variables were analyzed using the Fisher Test and content analysis. This research has obtained ethical permission from KEPK Poltekkes Kemenkes Kupang with Certificate of Ethical Appropriateness No.LB.02.03/1/0072/2023.

Results: The qualitative study showed that most respondents were male (67%), aged 15-74. Most respondents were undergoing TB treatment for the first time (88.9%), while 11.1% had undergone TB treatment before. The quality of life of the majority of respondents was in the "Enough" range, but a small number of respondents still felt "inadequate" (10.6%). The majority of respondents felt appreciated by health workers and families (55%), while the variables were communication (55.6%), partnership (63.3%), information exchange (91.1%), and care coordination (49.4%). The majority considered it sufficient. The Fisher Exact Test with alpha 0.05 shows a significant relationship between the variables Feeling valued, Communication, Partnership, Information Exchange, and Care Coordination ($p < 0.05$). The results of the qualitative study found four main themes: Optimism for recovery during the TB treatment program, Physical and psychological responses during the TB treatment program, Delivery of information related to the TB treatment program, and Support from family and health workers. **Conclusions:** Most TB patients on Sumba

Island feel that their quality of life is adequate, although some experience dissatisfaction. According to qualitative study findings, feeling valued by healthcare workers and families, effective communication, partnership with healthcare workers, adequate information exchange, and reasonable care coordination are key factors influencing patients' perceived quality of life.

Keywords: Family Approach, Patient and Family Centered Care, Quality of Life, Tuberculosis Patients

**348. A bibliometric study and Scoping review of meta-analysis studies
conducted by Indonesian institution affiliation**

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Introduction: Meta-analysis (MA) is considered the apex of the evidence hierarchy. The publication of systematic reviews/meta-analyses has increased to 175,005 studies from 2017 to 2023, nearly doubling from the previous decade. A similar trend occurred in Indonesia. However, previous studies have raised concerns regarding the methodological and reporting quality of published meta-analyses. Given that such studies form the foundation of evidence-based practice, a well-designed MA is crucial for ensuring quality care. **Objectives:** Therefore, it is imperative to assess the methodologies employed in meta-analysis studies affiliated with Indonesian institutions.

Methods: Evidence was exclusively sourced from a single database, PubMed, in December 22nd, 2023. Employing the keyword “Indonesia” and indexing the search by affiliation, and following filtration for meta-analysis studies, the query yielded 226 articles. About 51 articles were omitted for reasons not being meta-analysis studies, non-Indonesian first or corresponding authors, corrigendum, or retracted articles. Subsequently, 175 articles met the inclusion criteria and underwent analysis and synthesis. Utilizing Vos Viewer, the data underwent analysis to ascertain the distribution of studies across institutions, topics of interest, and authors. Each included study was meticulously examined to identify affiliated institutions, primary subject matter, types of meta-analysis, registration status, as well as the databases and software employed in

the research process. **Results:** This study revealed that the majority of meta-analyses were associated with Universitas Indonesia (20%) followed closely by, Universitas Airlangga (18%), Universitas Padjajaran (9%), Universitas Brawijaya (9%), Universitas Pelita Harapan (7%). With the majority of meta-analyses revolving around effectiveness (56%). A significant portion of the articles were published in Q1-indexed journals (47.43%) and were available through open access (67.43%). Predominantly, the focus of these studies was on medicine, 90.29% of the total. Methodologically, a considerable proportion of studies utilized three to four databases to gather evidence (53.72 %), with PubMed (95.42%), Scopus (52%), Cochrane (42.85%), and Embase (38.85%) being the most frequently employed. Surprisingly, only 45% of all meta-analyses were registered, with PROSPERO being the preferred registry. Medicine remained the primary field of study (90.29%), while statistical analyses were primarily conducted using Review Manager (54.00%). **Implications:** Results from this study suggest a necessity for enhancing the capacity to conduct MA studies across multiple institutions. Broad access to research databases may enhance opportunities for academic faculty to publish in high-ranking journals.

Keywords: Indonesian, Affiliation, Published Meta-analysis

**349. The effect of adolescent empowerment toward HIV prevention
in Bandung, Indonesia**

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Background: HIV prevention in teenagers involves using behavioral interventions to improve their overall health status by addressing their behavior, aiming to evaluate the efficacy of HIV prevention in cohorts of young people at high risk of acquiring the infection. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine the effect of adolescent empowerment toward HIV prevention in Bandung, Indonesia. **Methods:** This study employs quantitative methods and a quasi-experiment design, involving 100 adolescents divided into an intervention and control group. This study was conducted in one of private senior high school in Bandung from August to November 2023. Pre-test was done one week prior to data collection. The intervention is conducted through two months to empowerment participants about HIV prevention and task explanations. Then, posttest assessment was conducted immediately after intervention. The data was analysed using ANCOVA test. The HIV prevention behavior measurement tool is the Sexual Behavioral Abstinence and Avoidance of High Risk Situation Questionnaire (SBAHAQ). **Results:** In intervention group, the score of HIV prevention behavior was increased from 54.68 (SD=3.594) to 64.28 (SD=1.591) after intervention ($p<0.05$). The significant increased also found in domain score including self-efficacy, intention, and perceived benefit domains (9.82 ± 1.395 to 18.62 ± 1.048 , 10.28 ± 1.01 to 18.40 ± 0.93 , and 15.02 ± 1.80 to 27.26 ± 1.16 , respectively, $p<0.05$). While in control group, no significant differences between pretest and posttest score in total score and domain score. **Conclusion:** The results suggest that interventions can significantly improve HIV prevention behavior among adolescents.

Keywords: HIV, prevention, adolescent, adolescent empowerment

**350. Effectiveness of a Combination Model of "RADO" Intervention
Based on Mindfulness on the Quality of Life of Children with Cancer**

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Background: Cancer is the main cause of death in children. The physical problems experienced by children are pain, fever, shortness of breath, fatigue, or psychosocial issues such as anxiety and depression. These various problems can reduce the quality of life of cancer children. There are various non-pharmacological efforts to improve the quality of life of children with cancer. In this study, a combination of mindfulness-based RADO interventions was carried out by providing Relaxation, Aromatherapy, and Prayer (RADO) based on mindfulness. The combination of RADO intervention has the advantage that mindfulness can provide awareness for children to be open about negative or positive experiences that occur to them and accept their condition.

Objective: This research aims to identify the effectiveness of the combination of mindfulness-based "RADO" interventions to improve the quality of life of children with cancer. **Method:** The research design is quasi-experimental with a pre-post-test control group design.

The research was conducted at 3 cancer referral hospitals in West Java, namely Hasan Sadikin Hospital, AL Ihsan Hospital, and AL Islam Hospital. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling. The research sample consisted of 66 cancer children aged over 12 years comprised of 33 respondents as the intervention group and 33 respondents as the control group. The mindfulness-based RADO intervention was given for 7 days with a duration of 20 minutes per day. The pretest was carried out on day 1 before the intervention was carried out, while the post-test was carried out on day 3 and day 7 after the intervention was carried out. The test technique uses the t-test and Repeated ANOVA. **Result:** Research results show that the combination of mindfulness-based RADO interventions affects children's quality of life (P value 0.000). RADO intervention can stimulate the body to produce endorphins and enkephalin hormones to inhibit the transmission of pain impulses to the brain and can reduce the sensation of pain, normalize the secretion of hormones that can relax the brain and body causing reduced fatigue, balance the balance of serotonin and norepinephrine levels in the body so that it will reduce feelings of anxiety. **Conclusion:**

It is recommended that the combination of the mindfulness-based "RADO" intervention

be used as a non-pharmacotherapeutic intervention to reduce physical and psychosocial problems to optimize and improve the quality of life of children with cancer.

Keywords: RADO intervention, Mindfulness, Quality of life, Cancer

351. Individualized Nursing Care and Response of Elderly with Dementia: A Literature Review

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Purpose: Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) represent the needs of the elderly, and it is essential to consider their behaviors to provide appropriate care; thus, individualized care is needed. The aim of this study was to clarify individualized care for the elderly with dementia based on individual factors of BPSD.

Method: A literature review was carried out using Japanese databases, such as ICHUSHI-web, Cinll, and Academic Journal of nursing. The database search timeframe was a five-year period, from 2019 to 2023. **Results:** Based on analysis of 10 studies meeting the criteria, the environmental changes after hospitalization, continuing insomnia and meal-related problems, and nurses' interactions with patients were categorized. Nurses perceived problems occurring in patients after hospitalization, such as loneliness, anxiety, restraint, and the change of lifestyle, and they tried to reduce BPSD. The nurses also planned to take naps in order to be alert enough to assist with bedpan use during nocturnal awakening for insomnia patients. The seven patients with dementia had no interest in taking meals, but could eat some food after arranging the table setting and menu. Nurses' interactions with patients were modified and they implemented communication skills, such as Taktile care and Humanitude care. The nursing care led to lower BPSD rating scores, more frequent smiling of patients, and their improved speech. **Conclusions:** It is important to analyze factors associated with BPSD individually and provide care according to patients' needs. Such individualized care is necessary in order to respect the elderly with dementia.

Keywords: Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia, elderly, nursing, hospitalization

352. The Effect of Diaphragmatic Breathing on Stress Levels of Nursing Students

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Purpose: Students were often stressed because of their exciting lecture and practical schedules, the difficulties of living in a dormitory, and other factors. Nursing students face various pressures in their personal lives and academic roles. Diaphragmatic breathing exercises are a form of therapy that can be used to reduce stress. The purpose of this study was to find out how diaphragmatic breathing affected the stress level of nursing students at a private university in Tangerang, Banten. **Method:** This study used an experimental quantitative design with a single-group pretest and posttest research design. The method used is purposive sampling, with a sample size of 225 respondents. This study used the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-42) questionnaire administered between February and April 2024. Data analysis techniques include univariate and bivariate analyses using the Wilcoxon signed rank test. This research was ethically tested under ethical number 061/K-LKJ/ETIK/I/2024. **Results:** It shows that there was a significant influence before and after diaphragmatic breathing exercises, with a sig value (2-tailed) < 0.001. It is concluded that the provision of diaphragmatic breathing exercises has a significant effect on student stress levels. **Conclusions:** The next recommendation given to the researcher is to use a control group to see the difference between the control group and the experimental group and provide diaphragmatic breathing exercises with direct observation for a long time to ensure that the respondents perform the exercises correctly and the research results are more accurate and representative.

Keywords: diaphragmatic breathing, students, stress.

353. Correlation of Stress Coping with Mental Health in First Years Nursing Students

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Objective: Stress coping is an effort that can be made to adapt to a new environment and be able to overcome challenges. First-year nursing students are vulnerable to stress due to pressure on academic activities, doubts about the future, and adapting to a new learning environment. This can trigger mental health disorders if stress coping is not done well by students. Therefore, it is important to know the relationship between stress coping and mental health in first-year nursing students. **Method:** This research is a correlational quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach and considers the ethical principles of respect for a person, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. The sample size was 206 first-year nursing students. Data was collected in January - April 2024 using the Ways of Coping Questionnaire-Revised (WOCQ) and the Mental Health Continuum - Short Form/MHC – SF questionnaire, which was distributed online. The analysis uses the Spearman test. **Results:** Respondents with emotion-focused coping were 51.9% and problem-focused coping (48.1%), moderate well-being (51.5%), and high psychological well-being (50.0%). There is a significant relationship between the use of adaptive coping strategies and a better level of mental health (p-value 0.000), and it has a sufficient level of correlation (correlation coefficient 0.428). In contrast, maladaptive coping strategies are related to mental health. It is important to develop effective coping skills in supporting the psychological well-being of first-year students. **Conclusion:** Interventions and support programs for students are needed to achieve better academic achievement and increase retention in nursing programs.

Keywords: coping, first year, mental health, nursing students

354. The Reality of Childhood Maltreatment Survivors

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Purpose: To clarify the actual situation of childhood abuse experiences and menstrual symptoms. **Method:** Subjects: 150 female staff members working at University A. Survey period: June 10, 2022 to June 30, 2022. Survey method: With the approval of the University B Ethics Committee (approval number 21-56), participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire and their thoughts on their adversity experiences in the free-form field using basic information and the Childhood Adversity Experience Scale. The data of five people written in the free-form response field of the simple tabulation and self-administered questionnaire was analyzed according to the SCAT method. SCAT is a method of extracting keywords that are considered important from interview logs, etc., and replacing them with general keywords. The Adversity Experience Scale is used in many studies as a tool to express childhood adversity experiences. **Results:** 150 copies were distributed, 60 copies were returned (40%), and 50 copies were valid responses (33%). Of these, 26 people (52%) had experienced abuse in childhood. Seventeen women (65%) had experienced verbal abuse, 15 women (58%) had experienced sexual abuse, and eight women (31%) had experienced physical abuse. Menstrual symptoms included abdominal pain in 23 women (88%), diarrhea in 20 women (77%), and irritability in 17 women (65%). Childhood experiences are very painful and stay in your mind forever. I don't want my children to go through what I went through. I blame myself, thinking that it was my fault. Thinking about it makes me feel sick. **Conclusion:** Experiencing adversity in childhood makes many people unhappy. We need to think of ways to prevent others from having such experiences.

Keywords: Childhood Adversity Experience Maltreatment Female Menstruation

**355. Correlation between Sociodemographic and Healthy Behavior Patterns
in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease**

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Purpose: The mortality rate of patients hospitalized for coronary heart disease in Indonesia is 32.3%, the highest in the world. This research objective to identify the correlation sociodemographic factors with healthy behavior patterns in patients with coronary heart disease. **Methods:** The research method uses quantitative research with a cross-sectional design, with a accidental sampling method was used in the study. Respondents were 150 patients with coronary heart disease in one of the government hospital in western Indonesia. Modified questionnaires were used in data collection. Data analysis using chi-square analysis. The research has ethical approval number is DP.04.03/KEP037/EC012/2024. **Results:** The correlation of several sociodemographic variables with healthy behavior patterns in patients with coronary heart disease are as follows: marital status (p value 0.046), IMT (p value 0.028), Smoking (p value <0.001), Age (p value <0.001). **Conclusions:** Proactive involvement of nurses in educating patients about rehabilitation programs and promoting physical activity is crucial for supporting the recovery of coronary heart disease (CHD) patients and optimizing healthcare utilization. Through fostering patient engagement, providing continuous support, and collaborating closely with the healthcare team, nurses play a pivotal role in restoring cardiovascular health and reducing hospitalization rates among CHD patients.

Keywords: Coronary Heart Disease, Healthy Behavior

356. Educational Programs for Working Caregivers of Elderly Parents: A Literature Review

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Purpose: The rapid aging of the population in Japan, as in other developed countries, has led to an increase in the number of elderly individuals requiring care. Consequently, the number of family caregivers supporting these elderly individuals has also risen, with many balancing their caregiving responsibilities alongside their work commitments. This situation has highlighted the urgent need for support systems for working caregivers, particularly those caring for elderly parents, within both communities and workplaces. The purpose of this literature review is to explore the implementation of educational programs designed for working caregivers of elderly parents. **Method:** Literature searches were performed using the databases PubMed and CINAHL with the keywords "education programs" and "working caregivers." The systematic and hand searches yielded 72 studies, of which six articles were included in this review after screening. The subjects, delivery methods, and content of the educational approaches indicated in the literature were extracted and examined. **Results:**

Six research articles, published from 2005 to 2022, were reviewed. These educational programs, which involved 21 to 299 participants, addressed topics such as general aging, health issues, community resources, caregiving skills, and workplace support for specific needs. Several programs demonstrated improvements in psychosocial aspects and workplace experiences. **Conclusions:** This review identified several educational programs for working caregivers of elderly parents. It highlights the potential benefits of these educational approaches and suggests that the appropriate program content may vary depending on the caregivers' situations, social characteristics, and other factors.

Keywords: Caregiver education, Life skill, Working caregiver

357. RISK FACTORS OF DIABETES MELLITUS ON ADOLESCENT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PONTIANAK

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Purpose: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a significant global public health issue among adolescents worldwide. This research aims to analyze risk factors associated with DM among adolescents in Pontianak city, including family history, tobacco consumption, blood pressure, blood glucose levels, Body Mass Index (BMI), dietary habits, and physical activity.

Method: An analytical observational research with a cross-sectional design was conducted. The sample size was 211 respondents were selected using simple random sampling. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Data collection involved face-to-face interviews regarding family history, tobacco consumption, dietary habits. Random capillary blood glucose (RCBG) levels, BMI, blood pressure was determined and physical activity were assessed by Physical Activity Questionnaire for Older Children (PAQ-C). This research has been conducted with ethical approval number 137/II.I.AU/KET.ETIK/V/2023. **Results:** The research found that 34.1% had a family history of DM, 4.3% were tobacco consumption, 20.4% had pre-hypertension, 1.4% had high blood glucose, 19.9% were obese, 46.9% had poor dietary habits, and 78.2% had low physical activity in senior high school students. There was a significant association between family history of DM and physical activity (p -values < α 0.05). However, no significant association of DM with tobacco consumption, dietary habits, RCBG, BMI, and blood pressure. **Conclusion:** The associated risk factors for DM among adolescents in this research were a family history of DM and physical activity. Future research is required to inform interventions and determine the most effective physical activity strategies for adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Diabetes Mellitus, Risk Factors

359. Cancer Therapeutic Regimen Education Improves Treatment Adherence in Cancer Patients Undergoing Haemodialysis

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Purpose: to determine the effect of therapeutic regimen education on the treatment adherence of cancer patients to haemodialysis. **Method:** the method used was quasi-experimental, involves 136 cancer patient who follow first and second therapy Haemodialysis, was grouped into two group (control and intervention). Pre and post intervention measurements using the End-Stage Renal Disease Treatment Adherence Questionnaire to evaluate treatment adherence ($r = 0.760$). The patients were given education about emergency haemodialysis, interdialytic weight gain, Benson's relaxation technique, and booklet (list of activities, food and drink, and treatment schedule) in the first week. In the second week, the researcher showed a video and discussed their problems with patients undergoing haemodialysis. In the third week, the researcher talked about the patient's goals, their achievements in relation to their treatment, and supporting the patient. Follow-up was conducted by distributing the questionnaires again in the fourth week. **Results:** The results show that patients who received therapeutic regimen education had significant increases in treatment adherence scores ($p=0.000$), with an increase of 44 for treatment adherence (on a scale of 100). **Conclusions:** Therapeutic regimen education can increase treatment adherence in cancer patients, which can affect the patient's healing process.

Keywords: adherence, cancer, haemodialysis, therapeutic regimen

Number ethical clearance: 074/KEPK/II/2003 from Dharmais cancer hospital ethic committee

364. Family Caregivers of The Elderly with Dementia Expect Nursing Support for Relationship Adjustment

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Purpose: Family caregivers of elderly with dementia at home often experience considerable physical and psychological burdens, adversely affecting their health. Herein, we explored the support that family caregivers of the elderly with dementia expect from home nurses in adjusting their relationship with the elderly, while addressing their confusion and sense of entrapment related to caregiving duties. **Method:** We conducted a study using the method of a comprehensive literature review. We analyzed 12 articles published from 2000 to 2023 in Ichushi Web, Japan's primary medical article database searched using the keywords "elderly with dementia," "family caregivers," and "home nursing." The analysis method involved extracting issues and suggestions related to support for relationship adjustment between elderly individuals with dementia and their family caregivers from the results and discussions of the target papers, then classifying, organizing, and comparing them to clarify their characteristics and trends. **Results:** The articles were categorized into four sections: assessment of caregivers' personality (three articles), psychological conditions including caregiver confusion and feeling trapped (four articles), nurses' role and support in relationship adjustment (three articles), and communication during this adjustment (two articles). Caregivers' confusion often stemmed from their inability to effectively manage the behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia, leading to strained relationships with the elderly. Caregivers experienced a sense of entrapment because of limited prospects, financial stress, and the challenge of delegating caregiving responsibilities. Addressing these issues is crucial for enhancing the caregiving relationship. Caregivers seek psychological support, underscoring the importance of personality assessment in relationship coordination. **Conclusions:** Caregivers sought support for psychological burdens, including confusion and feelings of entrapment, which may include depressive emotions and financial issues. Home nurses should alleviate caregiving burdens, propose role redistribution, and offer informal and formal support. Enhancing family psychological care and adjusting relationships is crucial, taking external factors into account.

Keywords: elderly with dementia, family caregivers, confusion, relationship adjustment, home nurses

365. A Scoping Review of Family-Based Interventions for Preventing Bullying among Children and Adolescents

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Purpose: to identify types of family-based interventions in reducing bullying behavior in children and adolescents. **Method:** this research used a scoping review method to summarize and synthesize evidence regarding family-based interventions in dealing with bullying behavior. The databases used are CINAHL, PubMed, and Scopus. The major keywords used are family based interventions, bullying, adolescents, and children. Inclusion criteria in article selection were family-based intervention, English language, full-text, original research, and publication period in the last 10 years (2014-2024). Data analysis was carried out descriptively qualitatively to describe the main findings of the studies that have been investigated. **Results:** the results of this research show that there are 10 articles that discuss family-based interventions to reduce bullying behavior in children and adolescents with range age 6-18 years. Various types of family-based interventions are effective in reducing bullying behavior in children and adolescents, including improving parenting patterns, family-based education, and collaboration between school and family (p value <0.05). Some of the activities carried out are education, role play, counseling, managing conflict, and conducting assessments. Interventions can be carried out offline and online. The intervention was carried out over a period of 4 weeks – 12 months. The questionnaire used to measure bullying is different in each article. **Conclusions:** this study emphasizes the importance of the family's role in dealing with bullying behavior in children and adolescents, as well as the need for a holistic intervention approach that involves collaboration between families, schools and communities in efforts to prevent and overcome this problem.

Keywords: adolescents, bullying, children, family, interventions, preventing

366. A Scoping Review of Digital-Based Intervention For Reducing Risk of Suicide among Adults

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Purpose: to describe a digital intervention for reducing risk of suicidal suicide among adults.

Method: The design used in this study was a scoping review. The authors conducted a literature search from the Scopus, PubMed, and CINAHL databases. Inclusion criteria in this study were articles discussing digital interventions aimed at preventing suicide risk in adult populations, English language, full-text, RCT or quasi-experiment design, and publication period of the last 10 years (2014-2024). The keywords used in the article search were suicide prevention, digital intervention, and adults. Data analysis used descriptive qualitative with a content approach. **Results:** The results showed that there were 9 articles that discussed digital-based interventions to reduce suicide risk in adults. The various types of digital interventions used were smartphone apps, online learning modules, and game-based interventions. These interventions offer significant potential in reducing the risk of suicidal behavior in adults. **Conclusions:** Digital interventions have an important role in reducing the risk of suicidal behavior in adults by considering aspects of suitability to individual needs and understanding digital literacy. Then, the development of mental health services and public health policies presented needs to be done with collaboration between stakeholders in suicide prevention efforts.

Keywords: adults, digital intervention, risk of suicide, suicide prevention

**369. Practice and Evaluation of Multitasking Simulation
for Nursing Students: Attempted Debriefing Using a 360-degree Video**

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Purpose: This study reports on the learning outcomes and program evaluation of students who experienced a multitasking simulation exercise utilizing a 360-degree video. **Method:** Descriptive study. An anonymous web-based questionnaire. Participants: A convenience sampling method was used. The subjects were 22 of the 120 fourth-year students at the Faculty of Nursing at one University who took this seminar. Measurements: Learning outcomes and program evaluation scale (Morimoto and Yamada, 2017) with a 5-point Likert scale. Survey period: September to December 2023. Scenario summary: Students were assigned three simulated patients, and they created scenarios in which the patients' words and actions changed over time. 360-degree video (THETA Z1, RICOH Co.,Ltd.) and electronic medical records for educational use (Medi-Eye ,Medi-LX Co.,Ltd.) were used for debriefing. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (2023-17), Graduate School of Nursing, Osaka Prefecture University. **Results:** Eleven of the participants responded (50.0% response rate). Students gave a high rating to "I was able to conduct observations with priorities in mind" and "The perspectives of the reflections made by other students were helpful. The educational device was highly rated, with the following comments: "The 360-degree camera images were helpful in understanding the overall situation in the hospital room," and "I felt that the information gathering via the electronic medical record system was a practical learning experience." **Conclusions:** This exercise, which utilized a 360-degree video, was considered a effective educational program in terms of developing students' situational understanding and thinking skills.

Keywords: nursing students, multitasking simulation exercise, 360-degree video

371. The impact of part-time jobs on learning effectiveness and interpersonal relationships of nursing students during the semester

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372. Suicide Risk Among College Students: an Observational Study

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Background: Suicide was found as the fourth leading cause of death among adolescents and young adult. The risk of suicide among students is relatively high. Early detection becomes the crucial stage to address suicide rate and develop related programs. However, world health organization (WHO) found that the suicide screening still below the standard. Therefore, this study was aimed to identify the risk of suicide among college students. **Methods:** The protocol of this study approved by the ethics reviewer board faculty of health and medicine Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Indonesia no.12/PE/KE/FKK-UMJ/2/2024. Using cross sectional design, participants were selected using stratified random sampling method. The data were analyzed using Jamovi software. The results were presented in odd ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI). A p-value less than 0.05 showed significant association with risk of suicide.

Result: The analysis revealed a higher proportion of female participants (78%), with an average age of 20 years old. Upon analysis of the collected data, it was observed that 20 participants exhibited a high risk of suicide across faculties. Notably, two female participants recorded the highest suicide risk rates, with total score 24 and 26. The prevalence of high suicide risk was more pronounced among third-year participants (35%). **Conclusions:** Identifying risk factors that determine suicide incidents is crucial for developing foundational data for suicide prevention program development. Therefore, regular screening is crucial in preventing suicide among young people and it has been recommended as a national strategy for suicide prevention.

Keywords: Suicide risk, College students, Prevalence, Early detection, Prevention.

373. Aspects of Collaboration between Occupational Health Nurses and Human Resource Management Staff in Mental Health Measures

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is to clarify the aspects of collaboration between Occupational Health Nurses (OHNS) and Human Resource Management Staff (HRMS) in mental health measures, and to obtain suggestions for smooth collaboration.

Methods: Descriptive qualitative approach. Participants were solicited through a mailing list of organizations to which OHNS belonged, and those who wished to participate were selected. Group focus interviews and individual interviews were conducted on the collaboration situations between HRMS and OHNS. The survey period was from September 2019 to August 2023. From the interview data, we extracted narratives concerning "Non-collaboration factors between HRMS and OHNS" and "Encouraging OHNS to take advantage of difficult collaboration situations" and created codes. In addition, codes with similar semantic content were collected, and subcategories and categories were created. The study was conducted after obtaining approval from the Ethical Review Committee of affiliated university. **Results:** The study participants were eight individuals who consented to participate in the study, with a mean age of 46.3 (SD:9.5) years and a mean length of service as OHNS of 18.3 (SD:6.0) years. The "Non-collaboration factors between HRMS and OHNS" were categorized into 62 codes, 21 subcategories, and 8 categories. **Conclusions:** The OHNS worked together with the HRMS to standardize their work and were involved in the education of the HRMS, working to clarify and confirm each other's roles. The results of this study will be used to facilitate collaboration between HRMS and OHNS.

Keywords: Collaboration, Human Resource Management Staff, Mental Health Measure, Occupational Health Nurse

374. Prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among Natural Disasters Survivors: A Meta-Analysis

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Background: Disasters, whether natural or human-induced, pose a significant challenge due to their far-reaching impact on society. Disasters often have a lasting impact on people's mental well-being in the long term. Psychological trauma can emerge as a result of experiencing or witnessing traumatic events, including disasters. Despite the numerous studies that have assessed the prevalence of PTSD in the aftermath of disasters, there hasn't been a systematic review or meta-analysis conducted to comprehensively determine the global prevalence of PTSD among survivors of natural disaster. Therefore, the objective of this meta-analysis was to comprehensively determine the prevalence of PTSD among survivors of natural disasters. **Methods:** This study protocol was registered in the International Prospective Registration of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO) platform with number CRD42023402282. The search was performed in five databases up to February 2023. Backward and forward search through

relevant article was also performed. Using *metaprop* module in R software, the data was analysed based on random-effects model and presented in pooled proportion and 95% Confidence Interval (CI) and 95% prediction interval (Prl). The heterogeneity test was determined according to I^2 , Q-stat, and p-Value, while publication bias will be evaluated using by Peter's regression analysis. Subgroup and meta-regression analysis was performed to quantify the source of heterogeneity. Sensitivity analysis was performed based on PTSD diagnosis. **Results:** A total of 54 studies ($k=57$) with 92,370 respondents were included in the analysis. 50.9% studies determine the prevalence of PTSD in the period of 13-60 months after exposure. The pooled PTSD prevalence was 13.43% (95%CI = 9.67%-18.34%; 95%Prl = 0.9%-72.60%). Although the peak PTSD prevalence was found at 6-12 months after exposure (18.36%), substantial number of PTSD cases still found five years after exposure (13.24%). The country's economic status showed as the only significant moderator. Survivors of natural disaster from lower income countries showed higher PTSD prevalence. **Implications:** The finding of this study confirm that PTSD remains a significant issue for survivors even decades after exposed to a disaster. To mitigate the negative impact of such event, it is crucial to provide to ongoing access of psychological assessment and prompt intervention.

Keywords: Prevalence, posttraumatic stress disorder, disasters, meta-analysis

375. The Relationship between Preceptorship and Case Base Learning Toward Nursing Students' Critical Thinking

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Purpose: This research aims to investigate the mediating and predictive relationships between preceptorship and case-based learning on the critical thinking and competency of faculty of nursing Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta students. **Methods:** This research used a cross-sectional study design, with Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) modeling technique to test the model with 100 respondents.. Data validity and reliability are ensured through Smart PLS 3, with Cronbach's alpha exceeding 0.90, average variance extracted above 0.60, and outer loading values surpassing 0.70. **Results:** The findings reveal a significant relationship between preceptorship and nurse competency ($p=0.001$). Additionally, the study identifies significant relationships between case-based learning and the mediation of critical thinking on nursing students' competency ($p=0.001$) and critical thinking abilities ($p=0.001$). However, no significant relationship was found between preceptorship and critical thinking ($p=0.127$). The PLS model's Q2 prediction indicates that most items measuring critical thinking and nurse competency variables exhibit lower RMSE and MAE values. Q2 predictions surpass the linear model with moderate predictive power. **Conclusion:** This study concludes that case-based learning effectively enhances students' critical thinking skills, contributing to their overall competency in learning outcomes. Nurse competency standards can increase the influence on the quality of nursing care. Preceptors need to receive preceptor education to effectively carry out their

Keywords: Preceptorship, case-based learning, critical thinking, nurse competency, education nursing.

376. Nursing Support with Real-Time Two-Screen Projection to Facilitate Social Interaction

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Purpose: To examine nursing support using real-time two-screen projection to promote social interaction among children with medical complexity (CMC), we will extract subjective factors before and after viewing real-time two-screen projection to gain insight into whether it is effective in reducing stress. This real-time two-screen projection proposes an immersive virtual reality intervention that supports children's psychological adjustment to hospitalization and quality of life from a perspective other than that of pediatric nursing distraction by medical procedures. **Method:** In this experiment, G*Power 3 was used, with a sample size of effect size dz 0.5, α err prob 0.05, and power (1-β err prob)0.7. Even if the target sample size could not be met or did not show statistical significance, we emphasized the essential technical factor findings that could be obtained by conducting an empirical study. From January to April 2024, an intervention study was conducted with 12 CMCs, 3 parents, and 9 staff members as subjects in a before-and-after comparison. Data were collected by quantifying the KOKORO Scale Anxiety-Relief and Lethargy-Motivation before and after the real-time two-screen projection, and analyzed using Wilcoxon's signed rank test. **Results:** In a before/after comparison of the two real-time projections, the CMC were Relief ($p < .01$) and Motivation ($p < .01$), and the staff were Relief ($p < .05$) and Motivation ($p < .05$), indicating a reduction in stress, while the parents were unchanged for both subjects. About 80% or more of each subject felt that they could go somewhere with someone and enjoyed talking with people at a distance. Staff members indicated that this may have a positive effect on children in medical care who are restless and unable to travel far from home. **Conclusions:** These findings are innovative for pediatric nursing distraction and could be an ideal new tool for social media networking for children experiencing prolonged hospitalization and behavioral limitations and their families.

Keyword: Projection, real-time, distraction, social media network, pediatric nursing

377. Review Study on Resilience in Families of Schizophrenic Patients in Japan

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**378. The Relationship Between Comprehensive Feeding Practices
and the Nutritional Status of Toddlers in Sukabakti Village,
Curug District, Tangerang Regency**

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Introduction: Nutritional status affects the growth and development of toddlers, necessitating parental support in ensuring adequate nutritional intake. The role of parents in maintaining nutritional intake can be achieved through comprehensive feeding practices. Appropriate comprehensive feeding practices are beneficial for a child's physical, mental, and emotional development. The aim of this study is to identify caregiver characteristics in relation to toddlers, comprehensive feeding practices, toddlers' nutritional status, and the relationship between comprehensive feeding practices and toddlers' nutritional status. **Method:** This research employs quantitative research methodology with a cross-sectional design. The sample consists of 323 caregivers with 323 toddlers selected through accidental sampling. This research was conducted from February to May 2024 at the Posyandu of Sukabakti Village. Permission was obtained from the Tangerang Health Office and Curug Health Center. The instruments used in this study are the Comprehensive Feeding Practices Questionnaire (CFPQ) and anthropometric measurements. Based on the results of validity and reliability tests, the Comprehensive Feeding Practices (CFPQ) instrument has been determined to be valid and reliable. Data analysis includes univariate and bivariate analysis using chi-square tests. **Results:** The results of univariate analysis indicate that 76.8% of toddlers receive sufficient comprehensive feeding practices, and 77.4% of toddlers have good nutritional status. Bivariate analysis shows a significant relationship between comprehensive feeding practices and toddlers' nutritional status. **Conclusion:** Caregivers are encouraged to enhance comprehensive feeding practices from sufficient to good namely by paying attention to the nutritional content of food according to the needs of the toddler's body, to maintain good nutritional status in toddlers.

Keywords: Comprehensive Feeding Practices, Nutritional Status, Toddler

379. Optimizing Oxygen Saturation and Pulse Rate in Premature Infants: The Role of Nesting and Prone Positioning

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Purpose: Nesting and prone positions are developmental care practices that are included in the developmental position that is very effective in improving oxygen saturation and pulse rate in premature babies. Babies who use nesting with a prone position will experience decreased body metabolism, thus minimizing heat loss in the body, minimizing stress levels and improving the quality of the baby's sleep, in addition nesting and prone positions provide effective support for neuromuscular development and increase hand to mouth activity for the calmness of premature babies.

Method: Quantitative research type with quasi-experimental research design and one group pre-test-posttest design. There was no control group in this study so it could affect the validity of the research results. This study was conducted in the Neonatal Care Installation Room of Arifin Achmad Hospital, Pekanbaru. The population in this study were all premature babies in the Neonatal Care Installation of Arifin Achmad Hospital, Pekanbaru, totaling 49 people. Sampling was carried out using consecutive sample technique so that the sample totaled 44 people who were limited by inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data analysis was carried out univariately and bivariately. Oxygen saturation data were collected using pulse oximetry, and the pulse rate was calculated directly using a stopwatch. Bivariate analysis was carried out using parametric statistical tests, namely the dependent sample t test.

Result: The average oxygen saturation value of respondents before being given the nesting and prone position was 92.95 and after being given the nesting and prone position was 97.34. The average pulse frequency value of respondents before being given the nesting and prone position was 129.66 and after being given the nesting and prone position was 150.86. The statistical test results showed that there is a significant influence between oxygen saturation before and after using the nesting and prone position. The statistical test results obtained a p value of 0.000. Because the p value is <0.005. This means that there is a significant influence between pulse frequency before and after using the nesting and prone position.

Conclusions: the use of nesting and the prone position can increase oxygen saturation in premature babies because the use of nesting and the prone position can reduce the body's metabolism as a result of reducing the amount of heat loss so that the baby's breathing process is better.

Keywords: nesting; oxygen saturation; premature babies; prone position

380. Constructing a Training Model for Job Transition of Nurse Practitioners— An Empirical Study of a Regional Hospital in Northern Taiwan

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Purpose: The study hospital is a regional hospital with a dedicated training unit for nurse practitioners (NPs). Taiwan is currently facing problems such as low practice rate, low retention rate and high turnover rate of NPs. Our study is arm to construct a training model for NPs job transition and increase the utilization of reserve NPs manpower.

Methods: The study object is for reserve NPs who already have the NPs certificates. We provide 3T1R (training courses, tutor care, track progress, reward) training mode. First, we provide interdisciplinary practical training courses. Second, the tutors provide regular assistance and caring every week and improve their adaptability to transition period. Third, we track the training progress for 12 weeks. At the end of the period, the OSCE examination is required. Finally, the reward systems including generous welfare performance and work bonuses after training period to improve the retention rate of NPs.

This study was approved by the hospital IRB. **Results:** The study is from January 2022 to December 2023. Initially, 8 reserve NPs were included. Subsequently, with the approval of the IRB, the admission was extended and 25 reserve NPs were enrolled to achieve statistical validity. The retention rate after the training period is 100% and the NP's average satisfaction after training is reached to 100%. Their ability to track clinical performance is relatively stable and patient and team staff satisfaction with NPs performance is 1.2 times higher than other untrained NPs (OR: 1.2; 95CI%:0.416-0.805).

Conclusions: The intervention of 3T1R training model can increase the learning and satisfaction during training courses, and improve the adaptability of job transition, increasing the manpower and retention of NPs.

Keywords: Caring, Job transition, Reserve nurse practitioners, Retention, Training Model

381. Prevalence And Factor Associated With Pruritus in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients: A Systematic Literature Review

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Purpose: Pruritus is a common symptom in chronic kidney disease patients. Pruritus can be severe and associated with depression, comorbid conditions, poor sleep, poor mental health, and decreased quality of life. The objective of this literature review is to identify associated factors with pruritus in chronic kidney disease patients. The results of this review consist of information about factors related to pruritus. **Method:** This systematic literature review used PRISMA with a systematic approach and selection process. Library sources used in this research were Proquest, Pubmed, Science Direct, and Direct Open Access Journal databases with the inclusion criteria that were published between 2019 and 2024, English, and full text. Keywords used were factor-related or factor-associated, pruritus or itch, and chronic kidney disease or chronic renal failure. The results of the article exploration and selection process obtained 697 articles, 486 articles did not meet the inclusion criteria and had to be excluded, and 12 articles met the eligibility and were included in the systematic review. **Results:** Most of the research methodology used was cross-sectional, and the respondents had chronic kidney disease with dialysis and nondialysis. Factors associated with pruritus in chronic kidney disease patients are divided into modifiable and non-modifiable factors which consist of patients' characteristics, comorbidities, dialysis characteristics, inflammatory makers, lack of vitamin D supplementation, biochemical characteristics, increased medication use, and skin characteristics. **Conclusions:** There were factors associated with pruritus that can be modifiable and unmodifiable. Clinicians should pay attention to this factor to reduce pruritus and improve quality of life.

Keywords: chronic kidney disease, itch, systematic literature review, pruritus, risk factor.

382. The Influence of Knowledge and Social Support on Self-Acceptance among Haemodialysis Patients in Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy

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Background: Haemodialysis is a necessary medical procedure for patients with chronic kidney failure; however, it can pose physical and emotional challenges. Self-acceptance is a crucial aspect that affects the quality of life of patients undergoing hemodialysis. Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) is an intervention that can help improve patients' self-acceptance. This article discusses the influence of knowledge and social support on the effectiveness of MBCT in enhancing the self-acceptance of haemodialysis patients. **Methods:** This publication is a continuation of previous research that utilized only univariate and bivariate analyses and has now expanded to include multivariate analysis. This study employed a cross-sectional correlation design to assess the relationship between knowledge and social support for improving self-acceptance among hemodialysis patients undergoing Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT). Multivariate analysis, specifically linear regression, was used to evaluate the relationships between demographic variables, knowledge of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)-haemodialysis, and social support and self-acceptance in hemodialysis patients. The backward method was applied in the multivariate analysis, where non-significant variables were gradually removed until only the significant variables remained. **Results:** This study showed that in terms of demographic characteristics, the intervention group was predominantly female, while the control group was mainly male. The majority of patients in both groups were aged 41-60 years and mostly married. Higher education was more common in the intervention group, and half of the participants in both groups were unemployed. Based on multiple linear regression analysis using the backward method, only the intervention variable had a significant effect on the gain score ($p<0.05$). Knowledge about chronic kidney disease and social support did not have a significant impact on the gain score. The coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained was 0.238, indicating that the MBCT intervention could explain 23.8% of the dependent variable, which was the gain score, while the remaining 76.2% was influenced by other factors. **Conclusion:** Knowledge of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)-hemodialysis and social

support did not have a significant impact on self-acceptance among haemodialysis patients who received MBCT, whereas Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) proved to be effective in enhancing self-acceptance among these patients, with the intervention showing a significant influence of 23.8% on the change in self-acceptance scores.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, MBCT, Self-Acceptance, Social Support

**384. Culture-Based Intervention Model and Its Effect on
Infant Weight and Perception of Breastfeeding Adequacy
of Mother post Caesarean Section**

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The rate of breastfeeding coverage is also influenced by the condition of the mother after childbirth, especially in mothers with caesarean section (SC). Another thing that affects breastfeeding is that the support from people around has a very big influence on the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding. **Purpose:** to identify the effectiveness of the culture-based intervention model and its effect on perceptions of breast milk adequacy and post-SC mother's newborn weight. **Method:** The method used was mixed quantitative and qualitative research, involving 148 respondents was grouped into two groups (control and intervention). Pre and post-intervention measurements using the Perceived Insufficient Milk ($r=0,976$) and baby scales that were already calibrated, we analyzed using paired t-tests. Twenty participants used in the qualitative method in the phenomenology approach and used Colaizzi's method for the analysis. **Result:** there was a significant difference between the perception of breast milk adequacy and changes in the weight of newborns in the intervention group after being given intervention compared to the control group the intervention was also proven to be able to increase the odds by 2.53 times on the perception that breastfeeding was very sufficient after controlling for myths and family support. Four themes were obtained: the importance of providing exclusive breastfeeding, factors that influence respondents' choices, the experience of giving breast milk, and the barriers to giving exclusive breastfeeding to mothers after cesarean section. **Conclusions:** This model could be applied as an alternative intervention by health care personnel, especially nurses, to care for postpartum mothers with caesarean section.

Keywords: caesarean section, perception breastfeeding, baby weight

Number ethical clearance 296/UN2.F12.D/HKP.02.04/2018 from Faculty of Nursing ethic committee

385. Mother-Adolescent Communication is Correlated with Teenagers' Menstrual Hygiene Behavior

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Purpose: The development of menstrual hygiene behaviors in adolescents is influenced by the sources of information they receive. Mothers become one of the sources of information for adolescents regarding cleanliness during menstruation, which is based on the communication established between adolescents and their mothers. This study aimed to identify the correlations between mother-adolescent communication and the teenagers. Menstrual hygiene behavior. **Method:** This research was a quantitative study with cross-sectional design. The subjects were 428 junior high school students in Bekasi West Java who were living with their mother, selected by cluster random sampling. The instruments used included Parent-Adolescent Communication Scale (PACS) and Menstrual Hygiene Questionnaire. **Result:** The results showed a correlation between mother-adolescent communication and teenagers' menstrual hygiene behavior ($p = 0.007$). **Conclusion:** Mothers need to have open communication, so that adolescents can openly express their thoughts and receive appropriate information related to their reproductive health.

Keywords: adolescents, menstrual hygiene behavior, mother-adolescent communication

Number ethical clearance: KET119/UN2.F12.D1.2.1/PMM.00.02/20 24 from Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia ethic committee

**386. Effectiveness of Tai-chi Exercise to Reduces Fatigue
Among Breast Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy:
A Randomized Controlled Trial**

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Purposes: Cancer is a chronic disease that requires long-term treatment and is a major cause of death in developing countries. Cancer Related Fatigue (CRF) is one of the most common symptoms reported by cancer patients during chemotherapy. The purposes this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of Tai-chi exercise in reducing fatigue in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. **Method:** This research used was a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) with 50 cancer patients in chemotherapy by block randomization allocation, 25 intervention groups, and 25 control groups. the intervention group received 5 times *Tai-Chi* practice interventions in a week for 3 weeks with a duration of 30 minutes of each practice. Fatigue score measurement used the Brief Fatigue Inventory questionnaire. **Results:** The finding of this research prove the Tai-chi exercise effectively reduced fatigue scores in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy compared to the control group who received standard care at the hospital ($p = 0.01$). In the intervention groups, fatigue scores reduce about 3.64 (0.08; 7.19) contrary in the controlled group has increasing fatigue score from 21.36 to 24.08. **Conclusions:** This research prove the Tai chi exercise can reduce fatigue score for breast cancer patients who undergoing chemotherapy. Tai-chi exercise is one of alternative complementary therapy to breast cancer patients to overcome fatigue in running chemotherapy.

Keywords: Fatigue, chemotherapy, breast cancer, tai-chi exercise

387. Factors Associated with the Occurrence of Constipation in Paediatric Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy

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Purpose: Multimodal therapy, including chemotherapy, has significantly improved survival rates in children with cancer, but cytotoxic side effects like constipation remain a major challenge, affecting up to 80-90% of patients on certain regimens. This research will answer what factors influence the occurrence of constipation in pediatric cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in Indonesia. Ethical clearance DP.04.03/11/7/006/2024 from The Dharmais Cancer Hospital. **Method:** The research employed a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design and used simple random sampling techniques for recruiting respondents. The study was conducted at Cancer National Hospital with 102 respondents aged 3-18 years undergoing chemotherapy. Data collected included age, gender, cancer type, chemotherapy agents, opioid therapy, antiemetic drug use, hydration status, and a two-day food recall journal. Constipation was assessed using the Constipation Assessment Scale (CAS). **Results:** The study found that 41% of the respondents were adolescents, with more boys participating. Most had blood cancer, received antiemetic drugs, did not use opioids, and 52.9% did not receive vinca alkaloid chemotherapy agents. The children were generally well-hydrated, but more than 90% consumed insufficient fibre. Constipation was experienced by 83.3% of respondents. There was no significant relationship between age, gender, type of cancer, and chemotherapy drugs with constipation (p -value >0.05). However, there was a significant relationship between opioid therapy, antiemetic use, fibre intake, and fluid intake with constipation (p -value <0.05). **Conclusions:** Factors influencing constipation in paediatric patients undergoing chemotherapy included opioid therapy, antiemetic drug use, fibre intake, and fluid intake. The study recommends the importance of comprehensive assessment of chemotherapy side effects, particularly constipation, in nursing services.

Keywords: Chemotherapy, Constipation, Opioid Therapy, Paediatric Cancer

**388. The impact of Digital Technology Based Counselling on Contraceptive Use
Decision Making in Postpartum Women: A Systematic Review**

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**389. Jakarta Health Crisis and Emergency Center,
Pillar of Resilient Health Systems in Jakarta**

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Purpose: Health system resilience is the capacity of health actors, institutions, and populations to prepare for and effectively respond to crises, maintaining core functions during crisis, and to recover from crisis. Jakarta as a future global city needs to develop resilient health systems to ensure Jakarta can effectively prevent, prepare for, detect, adapt to, respond to and recover from public health emergencies through Jakarta Health Crisis and Emergency Center (JHCEC). The objective of this study is to measure JHCEC's business performance in 2023. **Method:** This study is quantitative descriptive research with discrete secondary data from reports of ambulance services, activities of health human resource empowerment, total of ambulance calls to 119/112 and health crisis managements events. The inclusion criteria are all activities carried out by JHCEC team. The exclusion criterion is amount of ambulance calls which failed be continued. **Results:** The results showed that JHCEC served 62,313 ambulance services, held community empowerments about CPR, First Aid and crisis management training for 5,395 people, and contributed in 1,403 health crisis incidents in 2023. **Conclusions:** Jakarta as a future global city needs to develop resilient health systems for all. Jakarta Health Crisis and Emergency Center as part of Jakarta Health Agency is in charge to develop resilient health systems in Jakarta. Research results showed that in 2023, JHCEC has done its' task and need to improve strategies to develop resilient health systems. Thus, in the future, Jakarta can provide equal opportunities for all residents to live safely, healthily, prosperously, and happily.

Keyword: emergency medical services, health crisis, community empowerment, resilient health systems, global city

390. Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy Screening (DSPS) in UPT RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the implementation of the mTCSN (Modified Toronto Clinic Score Neuropathy) instrument in screening for Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy (DSPN) in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. **Method:** This research design is quantitative, using a screening algorithm for Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy with a sample size of 14 respondents. Data collection techniques involve coding, tabulation, and diagnostic testing using the Area Under the Curve (AUC). **Results:** The results of the research conducted can prove that diabetes screening can be an early prevention to minimize the occurrence of complications in Diabetes Mellitus sufferers. **Conclusions:** Implementation of EBNP Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy (DSPN) Screening in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients can be the first step for DM sufferers to prevent complications.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Screening, Neuropathy

391. The Effect of Adolescent Therapeutic Group Therapy and Guided Imagery Stress Management on The Level of Stress and Coping In Adolescents With Thalassaemia

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Thalassemia is a hereditary hemolytic disease that can cause psychosocial, emotional and behavioral problems, especially in adolescents. Therapeutic group therapy is a group activity to overcome adolescent development problems, help overcome stress, emotions, due to physical illness, growth and development crisis or adjustment. Guided imagery is one way to manage stress by utilizing one's potential as an effective source to regulate emotions and overcome problems. **Purpose:** the effect of adolescent therapeutic group therapy and Guided Imagery stress management on the level of stress and coping in adolescents with thalassaemia. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative research design, a quasi-experimental research design on 62 adolescents with thalassaemia which was divided into two groups, 31 adolescents in the intervention group and 31 adolescents in the control group. Purposive sampling technique, data collection tool for stress levels using the kessler psychological distress scale instrument with a Cronbach alpha result > 0.8. Coping used the COPE Brief instrument with a cronbach alpha result of 0.78, passed the ethics test by the ethics committee of the University of Indonesia. **Results:** showed that the intervention group thalassemia adolescents experienced changes, namely a decrease in stress levels and changes in coping strategies, after the administration of therapeutic group therapy and guided imagery stress management with a p value of < 0.05. **Conclusion:** Therapeutic group therapy and guided imagery stress management have an effect on reducing stress levels and changing the coping strategies of adolescents with thalassaemia. Adolescent therapeutic group therapy and Guided imagery stress management can be used as a therapeutic reference, in preventing the emergence of psychosocial problems in adolescents with thalassemia so that developmental tasks can be optimally achieved.

Keywords : Guided Imagery, Coping, Stress, Adolescents Thalassaemia, therapeutic group therapy,

392. Risk Factors: Physical Activity and Stress Level to Sleep Quality (Case Study on Adolescents in High School X)

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Purpose: Many studies have shown that adolescents have poor sleep quality, such as in Cimahi where 86.4% of adolescents had poor sleep quality. The impact of poor sleep quality in adolescents is decreased performance at school, vulnerability to accidents, behavioral and mood problems. Factors that affect sleep quality include illness, medication, lifestyle, environment, nutrition, motivation, physical activity, and stress. Various physical activities performed and demands that cause stress will affect sleep quality. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factor physical activity and stress level to sleep quality in adolescents. **Method:** This type of research is quantitative, with analytic survey design, and cross-sectional approach. The population of this study was 857 respondents, while the sample size was 266 respondents. The sampling method was proportional simple random sampling by means of 2 level X-XI divided proportionally 132 respondents and from 24 classes each 11-12 respondents were selected random. Physical activity was measured by Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ), stress level was measured by Perceived Stress Scale-10 (PSS-10), and sleep quality was measured by Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Analysis uji chi square. **Results:** That there was no significant relationship between physical activity and sleep quality in adolescents ($p = 0.433$) and there was a significant relationship between stress level and sleep quality in adolescent ($p = 0.003$). Ratio prevalens stress level to sleep quality 0,002. **Conclusion:** Physical activity and stress levels are not risk factors that can affect sleep quality in adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Sleep quality, Stress level, Physical activity

394. Analysis of Nurses Training Needs Based on Training Needs Assessment at Jember District Hospitals

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Training needs assessment is the process of identifying employee training and related training needs to improve performance. However, training needs assessments are frequently not conducted systematically within state organizations. This resulted in a gap in human resources skills and competencies. **Aim:** This study aimed to analyze the training needs of nurses based on Training Need Assessment (TNA) at the Regional Hospitals of Jember Regency. **Method:** The study used a quantitative research approach involving 129 nurses as respondents from two Regional Hospitals in Jember. This research employed the Hennessy Hicks Training Need Analysis (TNA) as a questionnaire using five indicators including research/ audit, communication/ teamwork, clinical task, administration, and management/ supervisory task. The data were analyzed using frequency distribution. **Results:** among five indicators, the highest training needed is the indicator of research/audit (0.46), with the activity of critically appraising published research (0.55). **Conclusion:** nurses recognize that their ability to perform research/ audit is inadequate. The training related to research/audit is considered important to improve nurses' competencies, particularly the activity of critically appraising published research. The manager of the hospital might formulate training programs required by all nursing staff.

Keywords: Training Need Assessment, Nurses, Training Needs

395. Patient Safety Culture Across Five Hospital's Departments: A Single Center Comparative Study

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Purpose: to analyze the perceived differences of Patient Safety Culture among five departments in public hospital of East Java of Indonesia through clinical nurses' evaluation.

Method: This was a comparative-cross sectional study. The total samples incorporated 159 clinical nurses's respondents who worked at five different departments in public hospital. The settings were five hospital's departments consisted of inpatient, outpatient, central surgical, emergency care and ICU. The instrument used Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture-12 domains-42 items questionnaire. Data Analysis used tendency central, Kruskal Wallis and Dunn's Test Pairwise Comparison. The number of ethical clearance was 216/UN25.1.14/KEPK/2024. **Results:** the clinical nurses' dominated 59.1% female nurses, 51,6% graduated from nursing diploma, 53,5% work experience >10 years and 39% nurses' age ranged from 38-45 years old. Of these 12 domains of patient safety culture, the lowest median score was countinous improvement and the highest score was teamwork across units. Total patient safety score among five departments sequentially showed the highest to lowest were emergency care, central of surgical, inpatient, intensive care unit and outpatient wards. **Conclusions:** There were significant differences in Patient Safety Culture among five departments (20,898: p-value <0.001). Multiple comparison found the most different departments was outpatient unit, as the department is the first point of contact with the hospital which typically shorter interaction with patients. Measurement of patient safety culture enables the identification of strengths and areas for improvement. Study indicated the importance for increasing equality in the implementation of patient safety culture across unit in hospital care settings.

Keywords: Comparative Study, Patient Safety Culture, Nurses, Hospital Department

396. The Effect of FCEM Intervention on Family Caregiver Coping in the Management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Purpose: This study aimed to analyze the effect of The Family Caregiver Empowerment Model (FCEM) on the coping of family caregivers in the management of T2DM. **Method:** The study design was quasi-experimental with a pre-test and post-test with a control group design. The sample of this study was 74 family caregivers with a cluster random sampling technique, divided into two groups randomly (intervention group = 35 and control group = 39). The intervention group received 10 FCEM intervention sessions in 10 weeks, which included 6 sessions of education and training and 4 sessions of mentoring by calling respondents. Data were collected using the coping scale questionnaire and analyzed descriptively and inferentially using the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests. Ethical clearance was obtained from Faculty of nursing, University of Jember with number 303/UN25.1.14/KEPK/2024. **Results:** The results showed that there was a significant difference in coping (pre-test and post-test), both in the treatment group and the control group ($p = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$). There was a significant difference in coping between the intervention and control groups ($p = 0.007 < \alpha = 0.05$), with the median average value in the intervention group being higher than the control group (34 Vs. 31). Moreover, effect size showed 0,45. **Conclusions:** This study concluded that the FCEM intervention could improve family caregiver coping. This study can be a potential intervention by nurses in improving T2DM family caregiver coping. Further research can look at the effectiveness of T2DM in improving family caregiver coping in other chronic conditions.

Keywords: coping; empowerment; family caregiver; type 2 diabetes mellitus

397. The Influence of Policy on the Actualization of Professional Identity in Disaster Management Communication and Coordination

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Professional identity is an aspect over all identity that form as your absorb, interpret and adopt your professional community as your personal brand needed in disaster management for professional intercollaboration. This research aims to analize the influence of policy on the actualization of professional identity in disaster management. This research approach uses mix method approach with types ex-post facto research that is correlational in nature. The population in this study is all nursing professionals in carrying out coordination in disaster management in Cianjur district totaling 362 and the sample was obtained 190. The results of the study contain 5 themes, namely self-awareness, professional integrity, Education, life-long learning and leadership qualities. Data processing uses analysis descriptive and inferential data analysis using lisrel. Descriptive analysis research results on average, they have high coordination skills. Health policy influence the development of coordination skills. Inferential analysis shows that there is a significant influence between policies on the development of professional integrity in disaster management. The suitability of the model of policy influence on professional integrity development is a good model (fit) based on the results of the goodness-of-fit test. Test overall fit model is based on the RMSEA value of 0.058 (p-value= 0.28) and the GFI value (goodness fit index) of 0.92 which shows a good fit. The implication of this research needs to be carried out influence coordination in disaster management such as interest in carrying out the role of nurse, and environmental support in professional development.

Keywords: professional identity, communication, coordination, cooperation, disaster management, policy.

Profil JPPNI

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