ISHS

1ˢᵗ Virtual International Symposium on Health Sciences 2020

The Future of Nursing Care After The Covid-19 Pandemic

September 22-23 2020

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY
INDONESIA

CONTENTS

The Conference

Symposium 1. Tuesday, September 22, 2020

TIME	AGENDA	PIC
07.00-08.00	Registration	
08.00-08.30	OPENING CEREMONY	Arif Imam Hidayat, MNS
	1. Pre-opening	
	2. National Anthem "Indonesia Raya"	
	3. Speech by the Chairperson	
	4. Welcoming speech by the Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences	
	5. Opening speech by the Rector of Jenderal Soedirman University	
08.30-09.15	Keynote Speaker 1 dr.Erna Mulati, MSc,. CMFM Director of Family Health, Ministry of Health, Indonesia	Moderator 1 Dr. Sc Hum. Budi Aji
09.15-09.30	Break	
09.30-10.30	Plenary Speakers 1: **Community empowerment in mental and psychosocial health towards the COVID-19 pandemic** Prof. Dr. Budi Anna Keliat, S.Kp., M.AppSc (University of Indonesia) Discussion	Moderator 2 Made Sumarwati, MN
10.30-11.30	Plenary Speakers 2: **Palliative Care During Covid 19 Pandemic** Dr. Waraporn Kongsuwan, RN (Associate Professor Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand) Discussion	Mekar Dwi A. PhD
11.30-12.30	Lunch Break (Profil Universitas)	
12.30-15.00	Oral Presentation (1)	R1,2,3,4,5,6,7
15.00-16.00	Plenary speaker: **Psychological well being in health care workers – impacts of Covid-19 and strategies for psychological support.** Dr. Holly Blake, CPsychol SFHEA (University of Nottingham, UK)	Moderator 3 Yunita Sari, PhD
16.00-17.45	Oral Presentation (2)	Room 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Symposium Day 2. Wednesday September 23, 2020

TIME	AGENDA	PIC
08.00-10.00	Oral Presentations (1)	Room 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
10.00-10.50	Plenary Speakers: **The State University of New York, USA, theme: Challenges in Pediatric nursing care after the Covid-19 pandemic.** Maria Milazzo, RN, MS, PhD (Stony Brook University, USA) Discussion	Moderator 4 Dian Ramawati, M.Kep
10.50-11.40	Plenary Speakers: **Innovation in Nursing Technology related Covid-19 Pandemic.** Assistant Professor Chen, Yen-Chin, Ph. D. (International Doctoral Program in Nursing, Dept. of Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan) Discussion	Moderator 5 Wastu A. Mulyono, M.Kep
11.40-12.30	Plenary Speakers: **The university's social responsibility during the Covid-19 pandemic** Dr. Ridlwan Kamaluddin, S.Kep., Ns,M.Kep (Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia) Discussion	Wastu A. Mulyono, M.Kep
12.30-13.00	Lunch Break	
13.00-17.45	Oral Presentations (2)	Room 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
17.45-18.00	Closing Ceremony and Award announcement	Arif Imam Hidayat, MNS

1st INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HEALTH SCIENCES
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ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Day 2

Session I	Room 4	
08.00-08.15	Nisaul Magfirah, Mikawati, Evi Lusiana, Sitti Syamsiah,Hasriany	Bullying Health Education using the group method can improve students knowledge and attitudes about bullying at SD Negeri Aroepala Makassar
08.15-08.30	Herdika Listya Kurniati	Literature Review: The Impact of Cyberbullying on Adolescent Mental Health and Prevention Efforts
08.30-08.45	Desiyani Nani1)*, Elisabeth Siti Herini2), Ahmad Hamim Sadewa2), Sri Hartini2), Indria Laksmi Gamayanti3), Dyla Annisa Putri1)	SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN PROFILE IN BANYUMAS DISTRICT, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE, INDONESIA
08.45-09.00	Rakhmat Susilo1, Muliyah Rosyani2	The Correlation between Family Support and Premarital Screening Decision Making on Adolescents with Thalassemia
09.00-09.15	(1) Budiyono Budiyono*, Farid Agushybana, Ayun Sriatmi, Martini Martini, Sutopo Patria Jati, Rani Tiyas Budiyanti	UNIVERSAL CHILD IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE IN PRRWOREJO DISTRICT: CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY USING RAPID CARD FORM
09.15-09.30	Icha Bimawati Astikasari (a*), Hari Amirullah Rachman (b), Rifqi Festiawan (c), Didik Rilastiyo Budi (c), Ajeng Dian Purnamasari (c), Arie Asnaldi (d), Hilmainur Syampurma (d)	THE GAME MODEL TO DEVELOP MOTOR SKILLS FOR KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS
09.30-09.45	Agnes Wigatiningtyas (a), Ananda Eka Puspitasari (a), Anastasia Geraldine Sagitadewi (a), Lia Kartika (a*), Dwi Yulianto Nugroho (a)	Mothers Perception and Knowledge Towards Obesity with Obesity Status in Preschool Age Children in Indonesia
09.45-10.00	Izka Sofiyya Wahyurin, Hiya Alfi Rahmah	Impact of Menstrual Blood Loss on Hemoglobin Levels among Adolescent Girls in Banyumas

Special Needs Children Profile In Banyumas District, Central Java Province, Indonesia

Desiyani Nani1)*, Elisabeth Siti Herini2), Ahmad Hamim Sadewa2), Sri Hartini2), Indria Laksmi Gamayanti3), Dyla Annisa Putri1), Lita Heni Kusumawardani1)

1)Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia- 2)Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia- 3)Dr Sardjito Central General Hospital, Yogyakarta

Abstract

Introduction: Indonesia had increase the amount of children with special needs. Most of special needs biggest problem is related with social communication, especially social responsiveness impairment. Children with special needs are always claimed as people who are strange or have mental issues. **Objective**: The aim of this study to identify the characteristic of special needs children and compare the social responsiveness between normal children and special needs population. **Methods**: The study used cross sectional approach included 334 children consist of 245 normal children and 89 special needs children. Study population were in Banyumas district, Province of Central Java, Indonesia. Study used questionnaires that filled independently. Its content characteristics and social responsiveness and behavior factors using Indonesian version of modified Social Responsiveness Scale. **Results**: Most of the children with special needs were boy and had a history of sickness or injuries during 5 y.o. From 89 special needs children, 53 children were diagnosed as autism, 11 children were cerebral palsy, 9 children were ADD/ADHD, 5 children with down syndrome, 2 children with mental retardation, and 9 children had other special needs diagnosed. Children with special needs also had SRS scores bigger than normal children (p=0,000) that indicated an impairment of social responsiveness. **Conclusion**: Most children with special needs had an impairment of social responsiveness. Continuing screening and therapy will help children with special needs to have better social communication in the community.

Keywords: Social behavior, responsiveness, autism, special needs, communication

CERTIFICATE

is hereby granted to

Dr. Desiyani Nani, S.Kep., Ners., M.Sc

As

Participant

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Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences

Chair of the Conference

Prof. Dr. Saryono, S.Kp., M.Kes

Dian Susmarini, MN

SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN PROFILE IN BANYUMAS DISTRICT, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT :

Background

Indonesia had increase the amount of children with special needs. Most of special need's biggest problem is related with social communication, especially social responsiveness impairment. Children with special needs are always claimed as people who are strange or have mental issues. The aim of this study to identify the characteristic of special needs children and compare the social social responsiveness between normal children population and special needs.

Participant and methods

The study used cross sectional approach included 334 children in Banyumas District, Province of Central Java, Indonesia. Consist of 245 normal children and 89 special needs children. Study population were in Banyumas district, Province of Central Java, Indonesia. Study used questionnaires and filled independently. Its content characteristics and social responsiveness and behavior factors using Indonesian version of modified Social Responsiveness Scale.

Results:

Most of the children with special needs were boy and had a history of sickness or injuries during 5 y.o. From 89 special needs children, 53 children were diagnosed as autism, 11 children were cerebral palsy, 9 children were ADD/ADHD, 5 children with down syndrome, 2 children with mental retardation, and 9 children had other special needs diagnosed. Children with special needs also had SRS scores bigger than normal children (p=0,000) that indicated an impairment of social responsiveness.

Conclusion:

Most children with special needs had an impairment of social responsiveness. Continuing screening and therapy will help children with special needs to have better social communication in the community.

Keywords

Social behavior, responsiveness, autism, special needs, communication

Introduction

According to the World Health Survey, around 785 million (15.6%) persons 15 years and older live in disability condition. Meanwhile, the Global Burden of Disease estimated a figure of around 975 million (19.4%) persons (WHO, 2011). There are several categories of children with special needs such as autism, deaf-blindness, deafness, emotional disturbance,

hearing impairment, intellectual disability, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, specific learning disability, speech or language impairment, traumatic brain injury, and visual impairment (including blindness) (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 2012)

Children with special needs, especially with neurogenetic disorder such as autism, cerebral palsy, down syndrome, mental retardation, and other experience some difficulties with social adaptation. Because of these problem, most of children with special needs experienced of bully in peer group. Some parents also afraid to let their children interact with society and made the situation became worst.

Based on these situation, there are only limited research to identify the social characteristic among children with special needs. () said.... Result of.. Social responsiveness scale usually used to..... A higher score of SRS indicated .... An understanding of social responsiveness characteristics will guide parent, teacher, and also therapist to help children with special needs build a better social skill in soiety. The aim of this study to identify the characteristic of special needs children and compare the social social responsiveness between normal children population and special needs.

Participants and methods

Study setting and design

This cross sectional study was carried out at community in Banyumas District, Province Central Java, Indonesia. It was conducted over a period four month from October 2017 to January 2018.

Study Population

The sample included 334 children in Banyumas District, Province of Central Java, Indonesia. Consist of 245 normal children and 89 special needs children previously identified by health pactitioner and clinical psychologist in Banyumas Autism Care Project (BACP) event. The inclusion criteria of consisted by children with age between 2-18 years old, and with parents agreement in informed consent after gived explanation about research . Whereas, exclusion criteria were special needs children with non-neurogenetic conditions (e.g.,blind, amputated, etc).

Measurements

This study used questionnaire consist of demography data and social responsiveness questions tools. Consist of 65 item questions to measure social behaviour in children. Participants was the parents of children and fill independently the questionnaire with accompany by fasilitator if there were question need confirmation.

Data collection

Data collected from parents of children ages 2- 18 years old with significantly diagnosed using DSM 4 and DSM 5 by professional practitioners then grouped by diagnosed consist of normal children, autism children, and other special needs children during four month using questionaire consist of demographic factors and social responsiveness tools for measure social behaviors of children.

Statistical Analysis

Analysis were first run to describe the data and then to describe the trends resulting from each item. Bivariat analysis used mann whitney (for abnormal distribution of SRS score).

Ethical considerations

Results

Three hundred and thirty four respondent were participate in this study. Characteristics of participants shows in Table 1. Table 1 shows the characteristics of children include normal, autism, and others special needs diagnosed. Consist of sex, age, diagnose, parents age, parents education, History of sickness and injury at first 5 yo, and History of nutrisional state at first 5 yo.

Table 1. Characteristics of Children

Characteristics	Special needs		Normal	
	n= 89	%	n =245	%

Characteristics	Special needs		Normal	
	n= 89	%	n= 89	
Sex				
Boys	68	76.4	99	40.4
Girls	21	23.6	146	59.6
Age				
Boys				
2-5 yo	15	16.8	35	35.3
6-12 yo	35	39.3	46	46.5
13- 18 yo	18	20.2	18	18.2
Girls				
2-5 yo	5	5.6	56	38.5
6-12 yo	10	11.2	72	49.3
13- 18 yo	6	6.7	18	18.2
Mother age				
< 20 tahun	3	3.4	29	11.8
20-30	52	58.4	148	60.4
31-40	31	34.8	68	27.8
>41	3	3.4	-	
Father age				
< 20 tahun	-	0	5	2
20-30	42	47.2	126	51.4
31-40	38	42.7	92	37.6
>41	9	10.1	22	9
Parents education				
Father				
Not educated	-	0	11	4.5
Elementary	8	9	60	24.5
Junior high school	9	10.1	38	15.5
Senior high school	32	35.9	84	34.3
High educated	40	45	52	21.2
Mother				
Not educated	2	2.2	7	2.9
Elementary	14	15.8	60	24.5
Junior high school	8	9	47	19.2
Senior high school	33	37.1	80	32.7
High educated	32	35.9	51	20.8

History of sickness and injury at first 5 yo				
Falls	16	18	5	2
Meningitis	1	1.1	1	0.4
Seizure with fever	11	12.4	8	3.3
Seizure without fever	5	5.6	1	0.4
Toxic	4	4.5	1	0.4
Allergic	4	4.5	1	0.4
Infection disease	6	6.7	3	1.2
None	42	47.2	225	91.8

History of nutrisional state at first 5 yo				
Malnutrition	6	6.7	5	2
Adekuat	75	84.3	236	96.4
Over nutrition	8	9	4	1.6

Table 2. Diagnose of special needs (n= 89)

Diagnose of special needs	n	%
Autism	53	59.6
ADD/ADHD	9	10.1
Cerebral palsy	11	12.4
Down Syndrome	5	5.6
Mental Retardation	2	2.2
Others	9	10.1

Table 3. Result of bivariate analysis with mann withney test fpr Score Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS) within normal and special needs children group.

Group diagnose	SRS score		p	Z
	Mean ± SD	Min-max		
Special needs	75.26 ± 26.86	5-164		
Normal	41.69 ± 18.89	7-122	0.00	-9.605

Discussion

Based on resuts, children with special needs had specific characteristic in sex, experienced injury during first five years old, and had a high score of SRS. Most of special needs children were male. Last study said......

Some of special needs children also experienced injury during first five years old than normal children.

In this study, children with special needs were mostly diagnosed as autism.

Children with special needs also had high score in SRS. A high SRS score indicated....

Study Limitations

Conclusion and recommendations

Acknowledgement

Conflict of interest

References

1. IDEA. 2012. Categories of Disability Under IDEA. *National Dissemination Center for Children with Disabilities. (https://www.parentcenterhub.org/wp-content/uploads/repo_items/gr3.pdf)*

2. WHO. 2011. World Report On Disability. WHO (https://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf?ua=1)