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Abstract

PROFILE OF WRITING PHARMACIST INTEGRATED PATIENT PROGRESS NOTES AT BRAIN PUBLIC HOSPITAL DR. DRS. M. HATTA NATIONAL BUKITTINGGI

Serdiani, Hansen Nasif* and Yelly Oktavia Sari

ABSTRACT

The Integrated Patient Progress Note (CPPT) is a clinical pharmacist's work documentation that contains recommendations or significant clinical interventions related to drug use in inpatients. In carrying out filling out the CPPT using the SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan) method, a framework is needed as a reference for pharmacists. Prior history, pharmacists do not have an adequate conventional approach to evaluate and document patient pharmacotherapy. This study aims to examine the writing profile of the Pharmacist's CPPT according to the Technical on Pharmaceutical Services in Hospitals issued by the Ministry of Health in 2019. This study uses a prospective analytic research method with CPPT data sampling technique in the form of Total/Universal Sampling. The data collection used is by document review, using a checklist instrument. Analysis of suitability profile and completeness of CPPT writing using descriptive qualitative analysis techniques. The results showed that the analysis of the suitability of writing CPPT data for pharmacists at Brain Hospital DR. Drs. M. Hatta National Bukittinggi is generally unsuitable, there is only one pharmacist who has obtained a score of 30.8% (apt 6). CPPT data completeness is generally 100%, only Apt 1a has a completeness percentage of 92.3%. One of the factors for the completeness of the pharmacist's CPPT data is because they already use the E-CPPT system. The unsuitability in the writing of the Pharmacist's CPPT lies in the Subjective Data which is not adapted to the needs of the Pharmacist's CPPT as well as the Objective data in the vital signs section which contains data that is not needed for assessing patient drug use.

Keywords: Integrated Patient Progress Note (CPPT), Pharmacist, Writing, Suitability, Completely.

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Level of Pharmacist Knowledge on Writing Integrated Patient Progress Notes in One of the Government Hospital in the City of Bukittinggi, West Sumatra, Indonesia

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Abstract : Knowledge about writing integrated patient progress notes is needed to produce useful clinical information for patient therapy. The knowledge is about what needs to be done and considered as well as how to write and what methods are appropriate for pharmacists to write in CPPT. Pharmacists are one of the patient care professionals related to monitoring drug use who will collaborate with other PPAs. The pharmacist's work document will be recorded in CPPT in an integrated manner with other PPAs. This document is one of the assessment indicators in the Hospital accreditation process. The results of several studies convey that generally the writing of CPPT by pharmacists is not written correctly and some are written completely. This study aims to assess the level of knowledge of pharmacists on the writing of CPPT according to the Technical literature of Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals issued by the Ministry of Health in 2019. This study used prospective analytic research methods with data collection sourced from questionnaires filled out by pharmacists on duty in the Inpatient Room. The questionnaire sampling technique used purposive sampling. The results showed that of the 20 questionnaire statements made were declared valid because they showed r count greater than r table and the questionnaire was said to be reliable because the Cronbach Alpha value was greater than and equal to 0.6, so the questionnaire could be declared reliable. The level of knowledge of pharmacists on duty in the Inpatient Room towards writing Integrated Patient Progress Notes (CPPT) in one of the Bukittinggi Government Hospitals in West Sumatra is on average in the fair category because it still has a percentage

Keywords : Science; Questionnaire; Integrated Patient Progress Notes; PPAs (Professional Care Giver).

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Anticipating Patient Anxiety Through Spiritual Education at Dr. Drs. M. Hatta Brain Hospital Bukittinggi

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore spiritual education as a way to anticipate patient anxiety. This study applies a mixed-methods approach, namely combining quantitative and qualitative methods. In the quantitative section, the HARS (Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale) instrument was used to measure the level of anxiety of respondents objectively before and after the intervention. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach was carried out through in-depth interviews to explore the experiences and perceptions of participants regarding the intervention given. The results of the quantitative study showed that spiritual education can anticipate patient anxiety. It was found that the level of anxiety in the pre-test for most patients was at a moderate level, with 73.33%, whereas the level of anxiety in the post-test for most patients was at a mild level, with 66.77%. Qualitative results support this finding, with participants reporting increased inner peace, a sense of sincerity, and decreased fear when hospitalized. Spiritual education can handle anxiety through material on monotheism, dhikr therapy, and prayer, which are very effective when applied in hospitals to reduce the anxiety of hospitalized patients.

Keywords: anxiety anticipation, spiritual education, patient

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► 22

Relationship of Motivation and Supervision with Nurse Performance in Implementing Nursing Care

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ABSTRACT

The performance of nurses in delivering optimal nursing care is critical to achieving quality healthcare outcomes. Motivation and supervision are key factors influencing their effectiveness. Understanding the interplay between these elements provides valuable insights into improving nursing care quality, fostering professional growth, and enhancing patient satisfaction within healthcare settings. This study investigates the relationship between motivation and supervision with nurse performance in implementing nursing care. The method used a descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach; data were collected from 50 respondents selected through purposive sampling. The respondent was Irma A. inpatient room located at Sungai Dareh Hospital. Motivation, supervision, and nurse performance were measured using questionnaires, and data were analysed with the Spearman Rank test. The results revealed that most nurses exhibited moderate motivation levels (92%) and were under moderate supervision (100%). A significant relationship was found between motivation and nurse performance ($p = 0.009$, $r = 0.368$) and between supervision and nurse performance ($p = 0.000$, $r = 0.499$). These findings highlight the critical role of motivation and supervision in enhancing nurse performance. Adequate motivation fosters enthusiasm and productivity, while effective supervision provides essential guidance and support to achieve optimal care standards. This study underscores the need for sustainable programs to enhance motivation and supervision quality, aiming to improve nurse performance and the overall quality of nursing care in health facilities. The study's contribution to nursing management and performance enhancement is significant, and its suggestions for improving motivation and supervision are valuable for healthcare institutions.

Keywords: Motivation, Nurse Performance, Nursing Care, Supervision, Quality of Service



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Asian Journal of Medicine and Biomedicine

Differences in Interleukin-6 Levels in Controlled and Uncontrolled Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients at Dr. M. Hatta Brain Hospital Bukittinggi

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus is an epidemic disease worldwide. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is characterized by hyperglycemia which results in inflammation. The inflammatory process will stimulate a non-specific immune response, macrophages will be activated to produce and secrete inflammatory cytokines so that there is an increase in cytokine levels, one of which is Interleukin-6 (IL-6). High levels of Interleukin-6 (IL-6) in T2DM patients cause insulin resistance and β -cell function failure. The role of Interleukin-6 (IL-6) in the pathogenesis of T2DM is considered an independent risk factor in the development of T2DM. This study aims to compare Interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels in Controlled and Uncontrolled T2DM patients. The study design was cross-sectional. Sample: Inpatients and outpatients at the Dr. M. Hatta Bukittinggi Brain Hospital with a diagnosis of T2DM. The diagnosis of T2DM was confirmed by examining blood sugar levels. Samples that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria consisted of 32 people with controlled T2DM and 32 people with uncontrolled T2DM. The total sample was 64 people. Interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels were examined using the ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay) method. Data normality was tested using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Data analysis used the Mann Whitney test. IL-6 levels in controlled T2DM patients were 69.86 pg/ml (57.95 – 114.32pg/ml). IL-6 levels in uncontrolled T2DM patients were 77.80 pg/ml (58.04 – 135.51 pg/ml). IL-6 levels in uncontrolled T2DM patients were higher than those in controlled T2DM patients. Interleukin-6 levels in uncontrolled T2DM patients were higher than those in controlled T2DM patients. There was a significant and statistically significant difference.

Keywords

Interleukin-6, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM), Controlled and Uncontrolled

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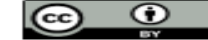
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The feasibility of preventing Hospital-Acquired Pressure Ulcers (HAPUs)

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Renty Ahmalia^{1,2}, Musheer Abdulwahid Aljaberi³, Mohamed Saifulaman Mohamed Said³, Anferi Devitra⁴

Abstract

Introduction: Hospital-acquired pressure ulcers (HAPUs) are a significant healthcare issue, leading to physical complications, extended hospital stays, and increased healthcare costs. Preventive measures are crucial for managing this problem. With the growing integration of technology in healthcare, mobile e-book applications and chatbots offer promising tools for improving clinical practice and decision-making. This study evaluates the feasibility of using these technologies in terms of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), focusing on perceived usefulness, ease of use, and intention to use among nurses. **Methods:** A quantitative research design was employed to assess the perceptions of 30 registered nurses working in a hospital setting. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) framework guided the measurement of key variables, including perceived usefulness, ease of use, and intention to use. Data were collected through a self-administered online survey and semi-structured interviews. Descriptive statistics and thematic analysis were used to analyze the data. **Results:** The study revealed positive perceptions of the chatbot and mobile e-book app in terms of their usefulness, ease of use, and intention to use. The mean scores for usefulness, ease of use, and intention to use were 16.55 ± 1.50 , 17.32 ± 0.79 , and 13.03 ± 1.74 , respectively, indicating high feasibility for adoption. **Discussion:** The findings suggest that mobile e-books and chatbots are well-received by healthcare professionals, with perceived usefulness and ease of use being significant factors for their adoption. These technologies can support clinical decision-making, reduce medical errors, and improve healthcare outcomes. Future developments should focus on integrating these tools into healthcare training programs and enhancing their functionality with real-time updates and interactive features.

Keywords : Hospital-acquired pressure ulcers, Technology Acceptance Model, mobile e-books, chatbots, healthcare technology.

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The feasibility of preventing Hospital-Acquired Pressure Ulcers (HAPUs)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hospital-acquired pressure ulcers (HAPUs) are a significant healthcare issue, leading to physical complications,



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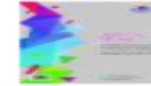


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PENGARUH INTERVENSI MOBILISASI DINI TERSTRUKTUR TERHADAP KEMANDIRIAN *ACTIVITY DAILY LIVING* PASIEN STROKE ISKEMIK FASE AKUT DI RUANG RAWAT INAP MERAPI RSMH BUKITTINGGI

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Abstrak

Pasien stroke iskemik pada fase akut umumnya mengalami gangguan fungsi motorik yang berdampak langsung terhadap terjadi penurunan kapasitas pasien dalam melaksanakan aktivitas kehidupan sehari-hari (*Activity Daily Living*). Keadaan imobilisasi pada periode awal perawatan dapat memperlambat pemulihan fungsional serta meningkatkan ketergantungan pasien terhadap bantuan orang lain. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan intervensi keperawatan yang sistematis dan terencana, salah satunya melalui mobilisasi dini terstruktur yang mengacu pada teori konservasi Levine untuk mendukung pemulihan kemandirian pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pengaruh intervensi mobilisasi dini yang terencana terhadap tingkat kemandirian aktivitas kehidupan sehari-hari pada pasien stroke iskemik fase akut. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kuantitatif dengan rancangan quasi-eksperimen menggunakan desain kelompok kontrol tidak ekuivalen. Total responden yang terlibat berjumlah 43 orang, yang terdiri atas 22 responden pada kelompok intervensi dan 21 responden pada kelompok kontrol (21 orang). Kelompok intervensi diberikan mobilisasi dini terstruktur selama lima hari dengan frekuensi dua kali per hari dan durasi 15–30 menit, sementara itu kelompok kontrol memperoleh perawatan yang mengikuti standar operasional rumah sakit. Penilaian kemandirian ADL dilakukan menggunakan *Barthel Index* pada tahap sebelum maupun setelah pemberian intervensi. Pengolahan dan analisis data menggunakan uji *paired t-test* dan *independent t-test*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya peningkatan kemandirian ADL yang signifikan pada kelompok yang mendapatkan intervensi mobilisasi dini terstruktur ($p < 0,001$). Selain itu, ditemukan adanya perbedaan nilai rata-rata kemandirian ADL yang signifikan antara kelompok yang memperoleh intervensi dan kelompok kontrol dengan nilai statistik t sebesar 8,025. Mobilisasi dini terstruktur terbukti efektif dalam meningkatkan kemandirian *Activity Daily Living* pada pasien stroke iskemik fase akut. Intervensi ini direkomendasikan untuk diintegrasikan ke dalam praktik asuhan keperawatan sebagai upaya mendukung pemulihan fungsi dan meningkatkan kemandirian pasien sejak tahap awal perawatan.

Kata Kunci: Kemandirian ADL; Mobilisasi Dini Terstruktur; Stroke Iskemik; Teori Levine

Abstract

Patients with acute-phase ischemic stroke generally experience motor function impairments that directly result in a decreased ability to perform activities of daily living (ADL). Immobilization during the early period of care can delay functional recovery and increase patients' dependence on assistance from others. Therefore, systematic and well-planned nursing interventions are required, one of which is structured early mobilization based on Levine's conservation theory to support the recovery of patient independence. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of planned early mobilization interventions on the level of independence in activities of daily living among patients with acute-phase ischemic stroke. The study employed a quantitative method with a quasi-experimental design using a non-equivalent control group. A total of 43 respondents participated in this study, consisting of 22 respondents in the intervention group and 21 respondents in the control group. The intervention group received structured early mobilization for five days, with a frequency of twice daily and a duration of 15–30 minutes, while the control group received standard care in accordance with hospital operational procedures. ADL independence was assessed using the Barthel Index before and after the intervention. Data processing and analysis were conducted using paired t -tests and independent t -tests. The results demonstrated a significant improvement in ADL independence in the group that received structured early mobilization ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, a significant difference in the mean ADL independence scores was found between the intervention group and the control group, with a t -value of 8.025. Structured early mobilization was proven to be effective in improving independence in activities of daily living among patients with acute-phase ischemic stroke. This intervention is recommended to be integrated into nursing care practice as an effort to support functional recovery and enhance patient independence from the early stage of treatment.

Keywords: Structured Early Mobilization, Pressure Ulcer, ADL Independence, Ischemic, Levine's Theory

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PERBANDINGAN DAYA HAMBAT EKSTRAK DAUN BINAHONG (*Anredera cordifolia*) DENGAN ANTIBIOTIK TERHADAP ISOLAT BAKTERI *Escheria Coli*

Fathimah Yasin, Gusmayeni Gusmayeni, Tuti Mulya Fitri

Abstract

Latar belakang : Diare masih menjadi masalah besar bagi kesehatan manusia di dunia terutama di negara berkembang. Makanan yang terkontaminasi oleh mikroorganisme merupakan faktor resiko penyebab diare seperti bakteri *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*)

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Research

Analysis of Risk Factors for Subjective Work Fatigue Levels Among Nurses at RS.Otak DR.Drs. M. Hatta Bukittinggi, West Sumatra, In 2024

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work fatigue; hospital nurses; subjective self-rating test; individual characteristics

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nursing services provided by nurses in hospitals 24 hours a day require physical, mental and time readiness. This has the potential to cause job fatigue which results in decreased alertness and concentration, impaired decision-making and the occurrence of work errors or accidents.

Purpose : This study aims to analyse the risk factors of subjective work fatigue level in Nurses at the Brain DR.Drs.M.Hatta Bukittinggi Hospital in 2024.

Methods: Quantitative research with cross-sectional research design on 100 nurses in RS.Otak DR.Drs.M. Hatta Bukittinggi West Sumatra in 2024. The risk factors are individual characteristics, work-related factors and lighting work environment. Measurement of job fatigue with SSRT (Subjective Self Rating Test) questionnaire from IFRC; mental workload with NASA-TLX (National Aeronautics & Space Administration Task Load Index) questionnaire; for role, control and job satisfaction with COPSOG (Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire) III questionnaire; measurement of lighting with lux meter.

Results: The results showed that 79% of nurses experienced mild levels of job fatigue and moderate levels of job fatigue (21%). Risk factors that have a significant relationship with the level of fatigue are age (p 0.013; OR 6.82), nutritional status: obese (p 0.020; OR 3.77), sleep duration (p 0.050; OR 3.14).

Conclusion: he implementation of fatigue management and regular fatigue screening is expected to reduce the level of work fatigue..

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***A Qualitative Study of Teamwork among Care
Providers in the Implementation
of Interprofessional Collaboration in Hospitals***

Mera Delima¹, Regidor III Dioso², Tanti Anggreiniboti³, Anferi Devitra⁴



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Analisis Implementasi Digitalisasi Layanan Administrasi Kepegawaian Pada Rumah Sakit Otak DR Drs M Hatta Bukittinggi

**Kristina .**
Program Magister Manajemen, ITS HAS Bukittinggi

**Almasadi .**
Program Magister Manajemen, ITS HAS Bukittinggi

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KEYWORDS: Transformation, Implementation, Digitalization, E-Office, Personnel Administration

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ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of technology has led to the near-total replacement of manual systems with electronic ones. The Ministry of Health, as a governmental body overseeing the health sector, has undertaken various innovations to support programs aimed at improving the health status of the Indonesian population. This transformation extends beyond healthcare services to encompass internal organizational aspects, including the adoption of technology to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability. One such initiative is the implementation of the e-Office application, designed to digitize personnel administration with the goal of achieving more effective and efficient management. Dr. Drs. M. Hatta Bukittinggi Brain Hospital, a vertical technical implementing unit under the Ministry of Health, serves as the focus of this study, which aims to analyze the implementation of digital personnel administration services within the hospital. Employing a descriptive qualitative research method, data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation. The study utilizes the Input-Process-Output (IPO) system approach. Findings indicate that: (1) the digitalization implementation aligns with existing policies; (2) while the majority of human resources comprehend the application, some lack understanding, hindering administrative processes; (3) the available infrastructure supports digitalization adequately, though certain areas require enhancements; (4) the implementation process functions effectively despite occasional issues such as server errors; and (5) the digitalization initiative significantly benefits personnel administration services, rendering them highly effective and efficient.

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Best Practices Pengelolaan Layanan Otak dan Saraf sebagai Core Business di RSOMH Bukittinggi
Susi Masfar, Delfia Tanjung Sari

Sari

This study aims to identify best practices in the management of neurology and neurosurgery services at RSOMH Bukittinggi, involving informants from both management and medical specialist categories. The research was conducted through a series of in-depth interviews with seven informants divided into two categories. The questions asked covered their views on the core business, challenges faced, and concrete steps taken by the hospital to enhance neurology and neurosurgery services. From the interviews, best practices in the management of neurology and neurosurgery services at RSOMH Bukittinggi were identified. Firstly, optimizing health tourism services with a focus on the hospital's core business. Secondly, implementing a Stroke Check Up program for prevention and early detection. Thirdly, collaborating with the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Indonesia for knowledge and technology development. The results of this study provide insights into best practices that other hospitals can adopt in managing neurology and neurosurgery services. Optimization of the core business focus and prevention programs can enhance the hospital's reputation and attractiveness. Collaboration with reputable medical institutions also holds the potential to improve service quality and human resource development. These implications can assist RSOMH Bukittinggi in achieving its vision and mission as a high-quality and innovative center for neurology and neurosurgery services.
Keywords: Best Practice, Management, RSOMH Bukittinggi, Core Business

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