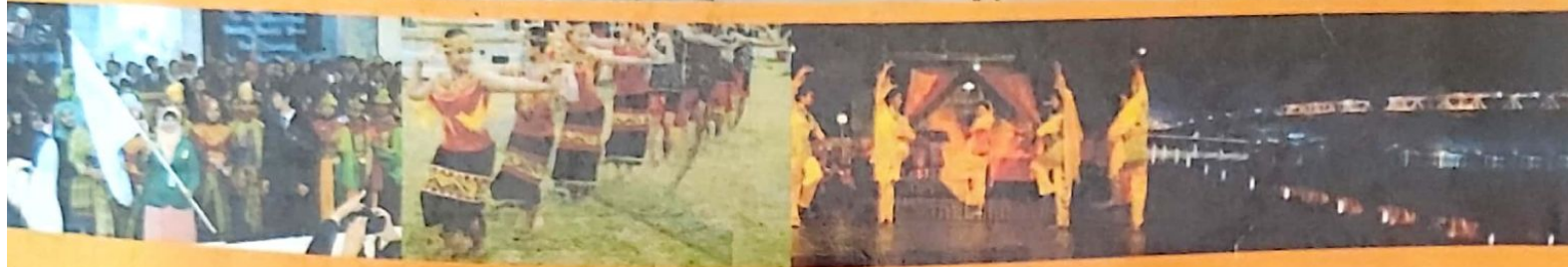




# The 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL NURSING STUDENT FORUM



Theme:  
The Implication of Millennium  
Development Goals (MDGs) 2015  
into Nursing Practice

Organized by  
The Institute of Nursing Muhammadiyah  
Pontianak, West Borneo  
Indonesia  
May 13-14, 2014

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## Welcoming Message

*Dear Honorable participants at the 5<sup>th</sup> International Student Forum*

The Institute of Nursing muhammadiyah, Pontianak-Indonesia would like to extend our warm invitation to you, your colleagues and students to join in **the 5<sup>th</sup> International Nursing Student Forum (INSF)** that we will be held between May 13 and May 15, 2014 entitled **“The Implication of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in to Nursing Practice”**.

The main purpose of this forum is to provide a foundation for nursing students from different cultures and different backgrounds to share their experiences and knowledge of nursing services, learn from each other, especially in the field of health care in applying the MDGs into nursing practice in a global society. In addition, it would be a good opportunity for nursing students and faculty members to establish an international network to promote cooperation in the study of nursing, research, cultural exchange and others in the future.

We will be very happy and appreciate if you would provide this information to us about your good intentions to participate in these exciting activities and we also invite colleagues to be able to distribute this information to your students on each program and or degree level as well as your nursing colleagues.

We are looking forward to seeing you, your colleagues and students here in Pontianak City – Indonesia soon.



The Chief of The Muhammadiyah Institute of Nursing, Pontianak, Indonesia

**Welcome message: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khanitta Nuntaboot,  
Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Khonkaen University, Thailand  
(Founder INSF)**

With the aspiration of promoting scholastic networks and communication channels amid peers as well as widening international vision for student participants, from its notable foundation by Khonkaen University's Faculty of Nursing in 2009 the INSF has provided an important arena for students to share their awareness and experiences of nursing from a mass of cultural backgrounds. This time around we are focused on, "The Implication of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) into Nursing Practice". To restate, by endorsing contextually perceptive nursing care it's anticipated that this forum will expand nursing students' perspectives in acknowledging and recognizing the MDGs; moreover, to progress nursing learnedness and to disseminate enhanced quality care for the global society, students will further possess the talent for forming a network of innovative erudition.

Throughout the duration of May 19-21, 2011 the Faculty of Nursing at Khon Kaen University, capably held the year's INSF entitled, "Humanistic Nursing: Caring for Diverse Populations." Further, participants from China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Vietnam and Thailand were opportune in taking away a great deal of understanding and vision along with a renewed sense of confidence and exhilaration with regards to their respective nursing studies and prospective careers. Then, last year's installment (2013) was also proudly hosted by the Faculty of Nursing at Khon Kaen University with the theme of "Nurse Innovators: Moving Towards Healthy Societies". Once again, with the essential input of all contributors the event was seen as a great success whereby aims and objectives were soundly met and surpassed. What's more, we steadfastly support the MDGs theme and wish to emphasize that, as well as strengthening communities the MDGs will enhance societies' and countries' awareness of nursing benefits and contributions; especially for children's, mothers', and women's health.

As founder, network coordinator and co-host for 2014's installment, we will continue our mission of urging nursing institutions to educate and nurture students with the purpose of making a difference in the health arena. In closing, we are thrilled to join in with the welcoming of all potential and confirmed participants to this year's INSF to be held at the Kapuas Palace Hotel, Pontianak to be expertly hosted by the Institute of Nursing, Pontianak, West Borneo, Indonesia.



Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

## Conference Program

The 5<sup>th</sup> International Nursing Student Forum

“Implication of MDG’S 2015 in to nursing practice”

May 13-15, 2014 at The Muhammadiyah Institute of Nursing Pontianak, Indonesia

Date Time	13 May 2014	Date Time	14 May 2014	15 May 2014
7.00-8.00 AM	Registration	7.00-8.00 AM	Registration	Registration
8.00-10.40 AM	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opening Ceremony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reading of Holy Al-Qur`an</li> <li>• Sing a National song from Indonesia, “Indonesia Raya”</li> <li>• Traditional dance for welcoming</li> <li>• Greetings :</li> <li>• Chairman of The Institute of Nursing Muhammadiyah Pontianak.</li> <li>• Governor of West Borneo Province</li> </ul>	8.00-10.30 AM	<p><b>Keynote Speaker:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Role of universities in strengthening Health Systems in low income settings</li> <li>2. Scientific Research in Global Health Partnership</li> <li>3. Environmental and social determinants of health care</li> <li>4. Innovate approaches and technologies in health care nursing</li> <li>5. Global Health: Policy, Economics, Justices, and Equity</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>City Tour: Pasir Panjang Beach (Singkawang City and others) 07.00 AM – 5.00 PM</b></p>
10.40 – 12.00 AM	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Symposium 1:</b> Enhancing health service systems in nursing through MDGs Programs</p>	10.30-10.45 AM	Coffee Break	
12.00 AM – 1.00 PM	Break, Prayer and Lunch	10.45-12.30 AM	<b>Oral Presentation</b> 2	
01.05 – 4.00 PM	<b>Oral presentation</b> 1	12.30 AM-1.30 PM	Break, Prayer and Lunch	
4.00 – 4.30 PM	Break and Prayer	1.30 - 4.00 PM	<p>Fieldtrip Excursing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Soëdarso Hospital</li> <li>2. Kitamura</li> </ol>	

			Clinic 3.Mental Hospital	
4.30 – 5.30 PM	<b>Poster Presentation</b>	4.00 – 5.30 PM	Meeting and Sharing (Result Fieldtrip)	
5.30 – 6.30 PM	Refreshment Break	5.30 – 6.30 PM	Refreshment Break	
6.30 – 10.30 PM	Welcoming Gala Dinner Party (National Costume)	6.30 – 10.00 PM	Closing Ceremony of INSF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tradisional Dance The Institute of Nursing Muhammadiyah Pontianak</li> <li>• The best Oral dan Poster Persentation Award</li> <li>• Students Declaration of INSF 2014</li> </ul>	



## ORAL PRESENTATION PROGRAM

## ORAL PRESENTATION

### Day 1

#### ROOM 1 : Practice Environment

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Speaker/Presenter	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A24-O	Nurdina Wahyu, Tuti Amalia, Azika Sasmika, Wahidah. Ngurah Agus	The effect of CLEBOR (Moringa Seed Extract Cleansing (Moringa oleifera) on Second Degree Burns Inflammatory Sign (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta))
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A2-O	Lina Wong, Andrew Lawrence, Awang Nashyaruddin, Awang Jebat	Rapid Restraint (UNIMAS Malaysia)
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A3-O	Philumena Kuch, Valerie Song, Li Ching Wong	SCWOP Comfort Seat (UNIMAS Malaysia)
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A7-O	Ikbal Fradianto, Suriadi, Ariyani Pradana Dewi	The Effect Of Playing Candles Therapy Towards (UNTAN)
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A9-O	Watcharawit Piyachodsakunchai, Chutamart Maneepinit, Jirawan Tanwattanakul	Play Activity for Promoting Rehabilitation (Khon Kaen University)
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A59-O	Disa Grapella, Sri Ayu Rahayu Paneo	The Application Of “Bina Keluarga Mandiri” (NALURI) Program Towar Family Independency To Provide Nursing Care To Mother In Antenatal, Intranatal And Postnatal Period
2.30 – 2.45 pm	A13-O	Prasarn Junon, Thawatchai Thongfuang, Phattharachanin Khatcharoen	Pattern Of Alcohol Consumption In Thai Adolescents



## ORAL PRESENTATION

### DAY 1

#### ROOM 2 : Practice Environment, Nursing Education and Training

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A11-O	Nurdina Wahyu Hidayati, Risni Septia Utami, Tresna Astiariny, Cristanti, Rahayu, Yuni Permatasari Istanti	Combination of WMCS Therapy (Wireless Micro Current Stimulation) and Modern Dressing to Accelerate Wound Healing Process on Diabetic Ulcers: Case Study
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A27-O	Citra Purwanti, Novita Sari Utami, Dysabrena Marella, Vinny Rahmayanti	Correlation Between Maternal Age, Parity And Spontaneous Abortion History With Spontaneous Abortion In RSUP DR. Muhammad Hoesin Palembang 2011
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A34-O	Chanutha Dechabun, Mitra Gomsa, Vijitra Sena	Reducing Muscle And Joint Pain Among Elderly Through
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A46-O	Aspiyanti, Haryanto, Surtikanti, Supriadi, Lestari Makmuriana, Ramadhaniyati	The Influence of Mother's Parenting With Verbal Abuse Against a Growing of Pre School Children (5-6 Years) at Mujahidin Kingdergarten Pontianak
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A53-O	Veri, Supriadi, Nunik Setyowardani, Hartono	Factors Associsted With Adolescent Sexual Behaviormin High School Pontianak City
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A29-O	Putri Edrivania, Juliastuti, Ika Guslanda Bustam, Rinza Larasati	Physiotherapy Treatment for Patient With Torticollis
2.30 – 2.45 pm	A52-O	David Hon, Lidia Hastuti, Cau Kim Jiu, Ramadhaniyati, Lestari Makmuriana	The Relationship Knowledge and Teenanger Attitude About Smoking Dengerous to Jenior High School Student In Kelurahan Dalam Bugis Kecamatan Pontianak Timur 2013

## ORAL PRESENTATION

### DAY 1

ROOM 3 : Nursing Education and Training, Policy, Research, and Innovation Infection Diseases

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A55-O	Nurdina Wahyu Hidayati, Tresna Astiariny	The Effectiveness Of Honey As Wound Care Therapy Toward Wound Healing Time On Diabetic Foot Ulcer: Case Study (Universitas Muhammdiyah Yogyakarta)
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A48-O	Leni Merdawati, Ani Desnita, Mira Susanti	HIV Counseling Realties With Behavioral Prevention of Transmission of HIV on People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) In Lantera Foundation Support Padang Minangkabau 2013
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A23-O	Kanyaphat Phonkot, Wanpen Punnarat, Pruangjit Karusmee	Increasing Community Alert for Prevention Diabetes
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A50-O	Thussanee Lamkaew, Sadakan Eamchunprathip, Tawatchai Teepapal	Health Behavior Of Suratthani Rajabhat Unirsity
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A51-O	Puangrat Chouwajaroen	The Development of The Nursing Care System For Aging In Srinagarind University Hospital
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A4-O	Anith Al Bakri, Michelle Sally Atong, Amyliavella Tora	4E's Box
2.30 – 2.45 pm	A5-O	Aryati Abdul Rahman, Nadia Abdullah, Nor Azia Othman	Breastfeeding Support Pillow (B.S Pillow)

## DAY 1 ORAL PRESENTATION

### ROOM 4 : Policy, Research, and Innovation Infection Diseases, Professional Development

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A16-O	Ilzam Nuzulul Hakiki, Uswatun Khasanah, Wensil Okto Promolia	Health Problem, Pharmacologic S Drug, and Herbal (UIN, Indonesia)
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A30-O	Muslim Sudirman, Dewi Pujiana, Nurleni Rahmawati, Ayu Septiani	Relationship Using Tools Of Education Games With The Motor Ability IN Children Aged Kindergarten (4-5 Years) In TK Pertiwi Pasma Palembang 2011 (STIKes Muh Palembang, Indonesia)
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A38-O	Defri Agustianda, Wahyu Kirana, Masmuri	The Relationship Between The Performance Of Nurses In PNPM With Satisfaction of Family's Patient (STIKes YARSI Pontianak, Indonesia)
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A54-O	Dwijayanti Yohana Maria Vianey, Lidia Hastuti, Yenni Lukita	The relationship between knowledge of mother with lactation behavior in low birth weight babies (LBW) in Perinatologi Room at RSUD Dr. Soedarso in Pontianak 2013 (STIK Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Indonesia)
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A62-O	Ninik Yunitri	Management of Nursing Therapy Cognitive Behaviour Therapy by Stuart Stress : adaptation and Watson's Theory of Human Caring Approach (Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta)
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A72-O	Yohanes Rindo Ari Wijoyo, Tuter Kardiatur, Imran	The Effectiveness of breadfruit Leaves Extracts (Artocarpus altilis) Against The Poces of Vulnus Schizum Healing at White Rats (Rattus novergicus strain wistar) (STIK Muh Pontianak, Indonesia)
2.30 – 2.45 pm	A35-O	Amy, Kurniawati, Yulia Puji Sulistyani, Tri Hidayanti	Tele-Nursing : Build Safety Nest For Children In Urban Area (UI, Indonesia)

## DAY 1 ORAL PRESENTATION

**ROOM 5 : Policy, Research, and Innovation Infection Diseases, Professional Development**

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A10-O	Chompoonoot Kabkumba, Somporn Rungreangkulkij	Prevelence of Depression In Elderly (Khon Kaen University)
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A14-O	Khanitta Janthawilai, Awinon Thongfuang, Lukawee Piyabanditkul	Healthy Eldcrly Healthy Exercise by Lincloth
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A17-O	Datchanee, Phensiri Dumrongpakapakorn, Anuwat Surinrach, Tidarat Seon	Factors That Influence Happiness Of Nursing Student
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A20-O	Niko Sumadi	The Traumatic Experience And Ineffective Family
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A63-O	LIU Sijun, GAO Jing	Clinical Study On The Treatment Of Alzheimer's Disease With Spinal Rotation Massage
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A70-O	Nahdatuz Zainah, Suratini	Relationship Frequency Followed The Cadre With Level Skill The Cadreinservices Posyandu Children In Nogotirtogamping Sleman Yogyakarta
2.30 – 2.45 pm	A40-O	Narubes Gosol	Health Promotion Behavior Of School Children
2.45- 2.3.00 pm	A96-O	Anuwat Surinrach ,Kornkanok Wongsriya, Kunyakarn Fukong, Jakkachai Tonkhet, Patchara Sumrandee and Siriphorn Khammee	Knowledge Health Belief and Breast-Self Examination Behaviors among Nursing Students studying at Boromarajonnani College of Nursing Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Phanom University

DAY 2 ORAL PRESENTATION

ROOM 1 : Practice Environment

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A33-O	Putri Edrivania, Ika Guslanda Bustan, Rinza Larasati	Application Bobath Method In Children With Cerebral Palsy Spastic Diplegia (STIKes Muh Palembang, Indonesia)
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A37-O	Purbianto, Dwi Agustanti, Fitra Pringgayuda	Relationship Between Smoking With Various Types Of Hypertension In Hospital Dr.Hi.Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province In 2011 (Polytechnic Of Health Ministry Of Tanjung Karang, Indonesia)
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A58-O	Disa Grapella, Sri Ayu Rahayu Paneo	Application Of Comprehensive & Holistic Service Post (POLIKISTIK) to Improve Quality Of Life People Living With HIV/AIDS (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A6-O	Nurul Huda, Ratna Sitorus, Agung Waluyo	Phenomenological Study : Experience Of End Stage Cancer Patient With Cachexia And Their families Who Were Involved During Treatment In The Dharmais Cancer Hospital (Universitas Indonesia)
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A64-O	RUAN Xiaoli, LU Yongmei	Study On Construction Of Core Competence Index System Of Nursing Postgraduates In TCM Colleges and University (Guangzhou University of TCM, China)

## DAY 2 ORAL PRESENTATION

### ROOM 2 : Practice Environment, Nursing Education and Training

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A67-O	Alfikadesna Gusmitasari	The Effect Of Health Education On Tuberculosis (Aisyiyah Health Sciences College Of Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A68-O	Inne Iga Primasturi, Suriadi, Cau Kim Jiu, Wuriani	Test Of Effectiveness Areca Catechu Extract and Nigella Sativa Extract Against Pseudomonas Aeruginosa Bacteria Growth On In Vitro (STIK Muh Pontianak, Indonesia)
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A47-O	Tri Wulandari, Haryanto, Yeni Lukita, Ramadhaniyati	Effectiveness Of Cutaneous Wound Healing Between Green Beans ( <i>Vigna Radiate L</i> ) And Brown Rice ( <i>Oryza Sativa</i> ) Flour On White Mice ( <i>Rattus Norvegicus Strin Wistar</i> ) (STIK Muh Pontianak, Indonesia)
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A60-O	Harto Andi Irawan, Ririn Afrian Sulistyowati, Ekasafitri A.S Sangadji, Widiyo Yasir Timur Maulana	TOEFL (Tahseen Koran Effectively for Elderly) : Tahseen Koran Guidance to Decrease Score of Dementia in Elderly at Jogokaryan (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A15-O	Jaruwan Promsing, Somjit Dansrigaew, Noppanun Chaiyapoom	Healthy Elderly Healthy Exercise by Lincloth
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A65-O	Xiao Li RUAN, Yong Mei Lu	Comparative Study Of Effectiveness Honey Chayote (Guangzhou University of TCM, China)

## DAY 2 ORAL PRESENTATION

**ROOM 3 : Nursing Education and Training, Policy, Research, and Innovation Infection Diseases**

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A61-O	Wirda Y Dalahu	Phenomenology Study: The Experience To Be New Nurses In Intensive Care Unit Of Hasanuddin University Hospital (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia)
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A0-O	Dev Nath Kanshal	Family Presence During Emergency Department Resuscitation (UNIMAS, Malaysia)
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A74-O	Rangga Saputra, Suriadi, Aditia Ananda, Cau Kim Jiu	Comparative Study Between Stress and Non Stress Toward Acceleration of Wound Healing in Diabetic Foot Ulcers Patient
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A76-O	Suparmanto, Nuniek S.W, Surtikanti	Influence of Health Education Change in the Attitude of Parents in the Fulfillment of the Preschooler Nutrition of Difficulty Eating in Kindergarten Al Madani Pontianak
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A75-O	Nurdina Wahyu Hidayati, Tresna Astiariny	The Effect of Honey as Wound Care Therapy Toward Wound Healing Time on Diabetic Foot Ulcer : Case Study (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A81-O	Yulius Tiranda, Hikayati, Ervina Chandra, Ayu Septiani	The Influence of Chewing Gum to The Peristaltic Recovery Post Digestive Surgery in Surgical Ward of General Hospital Prabumulih 2013 (STIKES Muhammadiyah Palembang)

## DAY 2 ORAL PRESENTATION

**ROOM 4 : Policy, Research, and Innovation Infection Diseases, Professional Development**

Time Schedule	Abstract Number	Researchers	Title
1.00 – 1.15 pm	A77-O	Bagus Winarno, Primawati, Supriadi, Imran	Study Comparisons Between The Use of Extracts Basil ( <i>Ocinum Sanctum L</i> ) Leaves With Rhizome Red Galangal ( <i>Alpinia Purpurata K.Schum</i> ) Extracts in the process of cut wound healing of white rats ( <i>Rattus Norvegicus Wistar Strain</i> )
1.15 – 1.30 pm	A73-O	Sri Aisyiyah Mulyati, Nuniek Setyowardani, Surtikanti, Haryanto	Implementation Standart of Nursing Upbringing Hallucination Effect to Cognitive Ability and Psychomotor of Patient in Controlling Hallucination at Sui. Bangkong Psychic Hospital Pontianak City
1.30 – 1.45 pm	A71-O	Riska Marlin, Inge Anggi Anggraini, Sri Ayu Windari, Rizki Sakinah	The Relationship Between Parity And Birth Weight Infants With Maternal Measure Episiotomy At Muhammadiyah Hospital In Palembang, 2012 (STIKES Muhammadiyah Palembang)
1.45 – 2.00 pm	A39-O	Abdu Rahim Kamil, Syafriana Harli Indraswari	The Effect Of Health Education On Tuberculosis
2.00 – 2.15 pm	A8-O	Hanifa Nur Afifah, Parjo, Arina Nurfianti, Wahyu Kirana	The Effectiveness Of Music Therapy In Reducing Elderly Depression
2.15 – 2.30 pm	A95-O	Rose Nanju, Jane Buncuan, Sidiyah John	The Gaps In Theory & Nursing Practice: UNIMAS Nurse



## Family presence during emergency department resuscitation

Dev Nath Kaushal

The concept of family witnessed resuscitation (FWR) remains a source of contention even after close to three decades since its inception in 1982. This review aims to develop and advance conceptual understanding of family presence during adult Emergency Department resuscitations. The study is guided by the general research question: What is the nature of the lived experience of Healthcare Providers (HCPs) and families during FWR?

Systematic review (SR) was used to identify and collate the most robust studies from the evidence-base to be methodologically and critically appraised utilizing transparent methods. Initial scoping review conducted failed to locate any existing SRs on the topic proposing its need. The search strategy commenced with a broad search which was later funneled to include specific study components from multiple-retrieval electronic databases. Additionally, reference lists of studies, key journals and trial registers were scanned and handsearched. Prospective studies were subjected to quality appraisals before final inclusion. Data extraction was conducted using a formulated data extraction form. Synthesized findings were compared by adapting a method of template comparison.

Evidence debated the views of HCPs and relatives on the concept. Families overall favored the premise of being present during resuscitations. Despite the potential harm of family presence, there was an overarching willingness by HCPs to accommodate family members in the resuscitation room under the guidance of formal protocols and care of trained family support personnel to facilitate a safe experience.

Ongoing research is needed to determine whether the concept of FWR holds its boundaries when applied to alternative phenomena and contexts. The findings suggest ratification of uniformed consensus at a national or international level. Sound protocols, well planned programmes and well placed personnel to facilitate the process are suggested for successful implementation of the concept into practice at an institutional level.

**Keyword:** Family witnessed resuscitation (FWR)

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SMOKING A WIDE VARIETY OF TYPES WITH HYPERTENSION

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## Abstract

Smoking is one of the habits of living that can influence blood pressure. WHO reported in 2008, the number of smokers in the world reached 1.35 billion people. Indonesia was in the third grade of smokers, after China and India with 65 (28%) milion smoker or 225 milyard cigarettes in a year.

From the above figures, if aggregated around Indonesia 27.6% smokers, that is, each 4 person Indonesia, there is a smoker. Growth rates in Indonesia cigarettes from 2000 to 2008 was 0.9% per year so that no less than Rp 100 trillion rupiah funds community issued only to purchase approximately 225 billion cigarettes. The impact of smoking for health is a disease related to cardiovascular system that many people suffered from hypertension. In the RSUDAM province of Lampung, a patient with hypertension visits per year reaching 1000 patients. This research aims to know the relationship between smoking a wide variety of types with hypertension. The design used in this study is *cross sectional*.

The population in this study were smoker patients who came for treat their disease to Medical Clinic in of Dr. h. Abdul Moeloek HOSPITAL. Samples taken by quota sampling method, with criteria 1) has no genetic hypertension, 2) no obesity, 3) not consumption salt more than 1.5 TSP/day. Number of the sample was counted by a formula to test hypothesis of difference two proportions (Lemeshow, 1997) and obtained the 188.

Of research results obtained by the proportion of respondents who smoke kretek type as much as 34%, smoking a cigarette filter types as much as 15.4% and smoking cigarettes mild types obtained as much as 24.5% as well as various types of smoking smoking is obtained as much as 26.1% of the 188 respondents. The proportion of respondents who are suffering from hypertension as much as 24.5% whereas respondents who do not suffer from hypertension as a landslide 75.5% of the 188 respondents. According to results of a statistical analysis of the relationship between smoking and various kinds of hypertension found no relationship with Indigo p value 0.409. It is recommended to people who still will smoke in order to pay attention to other risk factors to avoid hypertension, given there are several risk factors that contribute to the incidence of the disease of hypertension.

**Keywords:** cigarette smoking, hypertension

Hypertension is one of disease that causes high number of pain. According to Adnil Basha (2004). Hypertension is a condition that someone experiences increasing blood pressure, above normal and then trigger

high numbers morbidity or mortality. Lanny Sustrani, et al (2004) explained, hypertension or high blood diseases is vasculars disorders making supply of oxygen and nutrients carried by blood can

not reach the body tissue which needed. Hypertension symptoms can continue to target organ like the brain (stroke), heart blood vessels (coronary heart disease), heart (*left ventricle hypertrophy*). Bustan, (2000), . Hypertension often referred as *silent killer* because can cause death without warning. Hypertension is primary risk factor for coroner heart disease and vascular disorders in brain, call stroke. When blood pressure increase, life expectancy decrease. (Wardoyo, 1996).

Many factors contributed to hypertension, include risk factors can not be controlled (major) and risk factors that can be controlled (minor). Risk Factors that can not be controlled (major) such as genetic, sex, race and age. While the risk factors that can be controlled (minor) are, lack of exercises, food (custom eat salty food), alcohol, stress, over weight (obesity), pregnancy and the use of the contraceptive pill (Asep Pajario, 2002).

Smoking is one of habits, can influence blood pressure. When someone smoking, his vascular at parts of the body will narrower, and at this condition, body needs higher pressure to reach all parts of the body, therefore, heart will pump more, making blood pressure increase. (Wardoyo, 1996). Cigarettes can increase blood pressure. Cigarettes can make vasoconstriction of perifer and also in kidney vascular and finally increase blood pressure.

Smoking one cigarette in a day will increase systolik pressure cigarets 10–25 mmHg and increase heart beat 5–20 times in a minute (Mangku Sitepoe, 1997:29). Smoke one Cigarette, can influence increasing of blood pressure. This is because Cigarette contains dangerous substances, include 4000 type chemistry and 200 from this are very poison, such carbomonoksida (CO) which make blood vessel cramp and increasing blood pressure and blood vessels wall can tear. (Suparto, 2000:74). Carbomonoksida

also can make *desaturation hemoglobin*, lowering oxygen circulation for all body tissue and also miocard.. CO replace oxygen place in hemoglobin, disturb oxygen release and hasten mempercepat *aterosclerosis* (calcification or thickening of blood vessels wall). Nicotine also stimulate then increasing of blood pressure. Nicotine activates trombosit and later appreasing adhesive trombosit (Clotting) to blood vessels walls. Nicotine, CO and other substances in cigarette smoke, proved destroy endotel vessels and clotting. (G.Sianturi, 2003).

Effects of cigarettes smoke will fell after 10–20 year. The effects of cigarettes smoke not only for the user (*Active smoker*), but also for *Passive smoker*. People who are not smoking or passive smoker but exposure to cigarettes smoke will inhale twice time poison that exhale by active smoker. (Ruli A. Mustafa, 2005). If one cigartte ending in 10 times inhale, in one box 20 cigarettes, and in a year the smoker will experience 70.000 times inhale cigarettes smoke. Some chemsitries in cigarette cumulative in our body, one day the amount of substances reach lethal dose, all signs and symptoms appear. (Sitepoe, 1997).

WHO reported in 2008, the number of smokers in the world reached 1.35 billion people. Indonesia was in the third grade of smokers, after China and India with 65 (28%) milion smoker or 225 milyard ciarettes in a year. The smoker statistic in Indonesia children and tenage around 24,1% for the boy and for the girl 4%. Adult smoker in Indonesia are at man 63%,(man) and 4,5%. (woman) From that number we can see the amount of smoker in Indonesia around 27,6%, it's mean in every 4 people in Indonesia, we will fine one smoker. This percentage more bigger than in America, nowadays only around 19% or only one smoker in every 5 people. The number of smoker at period 2000-2008 was

0.9 %, people spending money Rp 100 tryliun only for buying 225 milyar cigarettes. (<http://nusantaranews.wordpress.com/buku-tamu>).

Data reported by the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) mention teens Indonesia was exploitasioned by industry and 34% of student Junior High School ever smoking. The more importing is two from ten student in Indonesia trying to smoke since they were under 10 years old. Various surveys prove the death rate (mortality) caused by smoking from year to year continues to increase. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), every year 5 million people died because smoking and by 2030, we predict 10 million people dead every per year. In addition, smoking is very close to the drugs that will destroy the future of the next generation of the nation (<http://www.pdpersi.co.id/website/pers>).

The content of cigarettes that may trigger increasing blood pressure is *nicotine*. Nicotine is one of the key ingredients in tobacco. Nicotine has function to stimulate chemicals in the brain that lead to addiction and nicotine stimulates the production of adrenal glands become more actively so that it can increase the heart rate and blood pressure. Nowadays many manufacturers ciagerrettes propagatte can lower the levels of nicotine in tobacco so that it has a low risk of cardiovascular-related diseases, <http://thearp3gas.blogspot.com/2008/12/komposisi-utama-rokok.html>.

Cardiovascular disease is a degenerative disease that is influenced by many factors. One factor is smoking. Diseases of the cardiovascular system is related that many suffered by society is hypertension. At The Hospital Dr. Hi. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province, patient with hypertension average will reach 1000 patients. In addition, Hospital Dr Hi. Abdul Moeloek province of Lampung is the reference hospital in the province of Lampung, so that their cases will be more complex and a lot

of determination and diagnosis is based on the examination of the necessary support.

Based of the phenomenon, the authors interested to study relationship between the smoking habits of various types of cigarettes with hypertension. The goals of this study was to find out the relationship between smoking various types of cigarettes with hypertension. Specifically this study goals find out a). description of the frequency distribution of respondents smoking various types of cigarettes, b). description of the frequency distribution of respondents suffering hypertension, and c). the relationship between smoking various types of cigarettes with hypertension

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research method used survey research methods, the emphasis was focused on the research corelational research design, with cross sectional. Data collection tools were form of a questionnaire to respondent who has smoking habit (independent variables). The questionnaire designed and developed by researchers, Collecting data for dependent variables used several ways including questionnaires or diagnosis directly measure to the respondents.

The population in this study were smoker patients who came for treat their disease to Medical Clinic in of Dr. h. Abdul Moeloek HOSPITAL. Samples taken by quota sampling methode, with criteria 1) has no genetic hypertension, 2) no obesity, 3) not consumption salt more than 1.5 TSP/day. Number of the sample was counted by a formula to test hypothesis of difference two proportions (Lemeshow, 1997) and obtained the 188.

Data analysis was carried out in two stages, univarite and bivariate. Univariate analysis was conducted to get an overview of statistics descriptive from each of the variables, the dependent and independent which both variables were catagorie, so

value scale was the percentage of size frequency distribution. Tests bivariat used chi square, because both the variables were catagoric.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

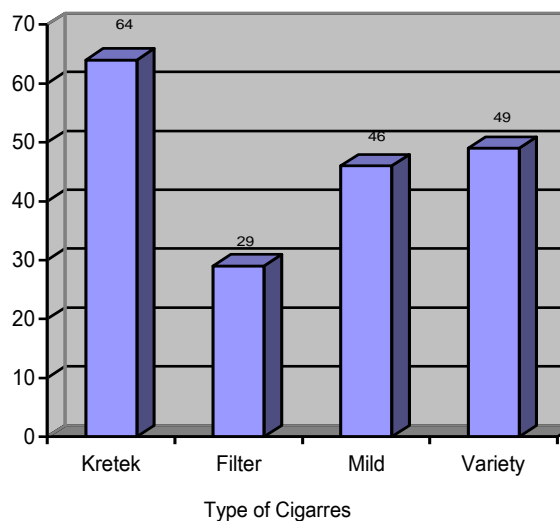
**RESULTS**

The characteristic responden base on time and using cigarette, most of the respondents, 161 (85,6%) from 188, taking cigarettes for long time. Respondent taking cagarrete for long time and their already using caigarrets more than 10 year. Age when they started smoking, most started at below 15 year, 111 responden or 59% from 188 respondent. Started smoking at 15-20 year old. Category smoker, most respondent, 110 respondent or 58,5% from 188 respondent in mild smoker catagory. (10-20 rod/day).

Results of the univariate analysis respondents characteristics of obtained description of average age, 45.4 years with standard deviation at 14 years old. The youngest respondents were 19 years old and the oldest respondents 94 years. The majority of respondents education were JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL level or HIGH SCHOOL, 105 respondents or 55.9% from 188 respondents. Body mass index (IMT) of respondents the majority are normal as many as 136 respondents (72,3 percent) from 188 respondents. Respondents's characteristics for time as smokers, the longest smoker were than 10 years, 161 respondents or 85,6% . Age started smoking 15-20 years old, 111 respondents or 59% . Categories of smokers, the majority of the respondents were midle smokers, 110 respondents or 58.5%, (10-20 rods per day).

Results of univariate analysis based on the type of Cigarettes can be seen in diagram 1 below

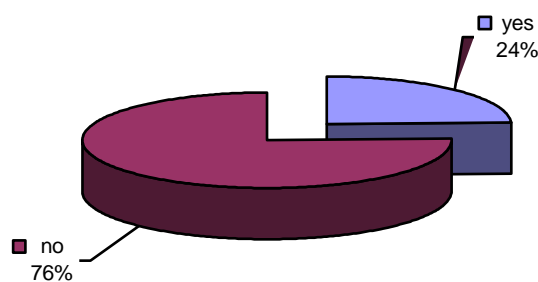
Diagram 1  
Distribution of Respondents By type of Cigarettes (N = 188)



Based on diagram 1 above can be seen that, most respondents smoke tobacco type, 64 or 34% of the respondents from 188 respondents.

Univariate analysis based on respondents with hypertension viewed on diagram 2 below

Diagram 2  
The distribution of Hypertension Respondents (N = 188)



Based on diagram 2 above, most of the respondents did not suffer hypertension with 142 respondents (75.5%) from 188. Results Bivariat analysis with chi square can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1  
The distribution of Respondents with various types of cigarettes and suffering hypertension

Types Of Smoking	Suffering From Hypertension				Total	
	Yes		Not			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Clove cigarettes	15	23.4	49	76,6	64	100
Filter	4	13.8	25	86,2	29	100
Mild	12	26.1	34	73,9	46	100
Variwty	15	30.6	34	69.4	49	100
The amount of	46	24.5	142	75.5	188	100
P Value	0,409					

Based on table 1 above, the analysis results showed the relationship between the clove cigarettes with hypertension, obtained, 15 respondents (23.4%), suffering hypertension, while not suffering from hypertension, 49 respondents (76,6% owned). On the type of cigarette filters, suffering from hypertension, 4 respondents (13.8%), while not suffering from hypertension, 25 respondent (86,2%). On the type of suffer mild cigarettes, suffering hypertension, 12 respondents (26.1%), and who not suffer was 34 (73,9%), on the various type of cigarettes, suffering hypertension sebanyak 15 respondents (30.5%), while not suffering from hypertension was 34 respondents (69.4%). Test result statistics retrieved value p value was 0,409, then it can be concluded that there was not difference between the proportions types of cigarettes with the incidence of hypertension.

## DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis on most respondents smoke kretek type i.e. 64 or 34% of the respondents of the 188 respondents. Tobacco type cigarette has about 20 milligrams of tar and 4-5 milligrams of nicotine. Greater content of tar and nicotine from smoking mild, so cancer risk so bigger anyway. Nicotine is a poison that acts directly to the brain, damage the body and mind.

Yamin Rajaman mestated content of the levels of nicotine in cigarettes kretek melebihi 1.5 mg that is 2.5 mg and tar levels in cigarettes kretek melebihi 20 mg that is 40 mg. cigarettes mengandung 60 – 70% of temmangrove, the remaining 30% – 40% clove and ramuan standardized Indonesian etc. Clove mengandung eugenol which is considered potentially mto become the cause of kangker on manusia and associated with the substance kimia satrol a mto become either a mild cause of cancer (Pdpersi, 2003).

Cigarettes have nicotine levels and larger tar and diserta filters on cigarettes, then rank the potential entry of nicotine and tar into the lungs than smoking filter or non kretek cigarette will be greater than the impact bad filters on the wearer and one of them will be exposed to the risk of hypertension.

Univariate analysis based On suffering from hypertension or whether it brings most of the respondents did not suffer from hypertension which amounted to 142 respondents or landslide 75.5% of the 188 respondents.

According to Adnil Basha (2004: 1) hypertension is a condition in which a person is experiencing an increase in blood pressure above the normal numeric pain resulting in morbidity and mortality (mortality).

Many factors contributed to hypertension, include risk factors can not be controlled (mayor) and risk factors that can be controlled (minor). Risk Factors that can not be controlled (mayor) such as genetic, s e x , race and age . While the risk factors that can be controlled (minor) are, lack of exercises, food (custom eat salty food), alcohol, stress, over weight (obesity), pregnancy and the use of the contraceptive pills and smoking. (Asep Pajarario, 2002). When associated with age, blood pressuret tend to increase as you getting older, the chances of a person suffering from

hypertension are also getting bigger. In general people with hypertension are those age 40 years but currently does not cover possible suffered by young people.

The bivariat analysis was obtained by the value of p value 0,409, then it can be concluded that there is no difference between the proportions of types of cigarettes with the disease incidence of hypertension.

The results of this research was different with the results of research, Suparto(2000), stated inhale cigarette will be have major influence on the increase of blood pressure or hypertension. This can be caused because the gas CO. which produced by cigarette smoke can make vaskuler blood "*Cramp*" so that blood pressure rises, wall of perifer become ripped.

The results of analysis in this study Stated that there was not relationship between smoking various types of cigarette with hypertension. The results of this research may be so because, many factors contributed to the occurrence of hypertension of meliputi not risk factors can be controlled (mayor) and risk factors that can be controlled (minor). Risk Factors that cannot be controlled (mayor) such as descent, types of kelamin, ras and umur. While the risk factors that can be controlled (minor) namely sports, makanan (custom mamgara kan), alcohol, stress, overweight (obesity), kehamilan and the use of the contraceptive pill (Asep Pajario, 2002).

Hypertension merupakan statemana blood pressure be ascended and persisting on the pressure the meskipun is deeply relaxed (Iman Suharto, 2002: 50). According to Allison Hull (1996: 19) hypertension is blood pressure are exaggerated and hampir is not constant in the arteries. The pressure generated by the heart's strength when memmo pa blood. Blood pressure is influenced byacur h heart and peripheral

resistance. A variety of factors which mempengaruhi bulk of the heart and peripheral resistance would be mempengaruhi blood pressure. One of them is not good living habits such as merokok.

The results of this research also supported some of the risk factors of hypertension that is not a risk factor like the majority of the respondents i.e. 136 respondents (72,3%) of respondents have 188 IMT normally. In addition, most respondents are in the categories of smokers being (10-20 rods per day) as much as 110 respondents or 58.5% of the 188 respondents.

Although nicotine and merokok diastole blood pressure raises in acute, namun no tamPack of more frequent among smokers, and pressure slightly changed diastole when people berhenti merokok. It is probably related to the fact that smokers will have lighter BB 5-10 Kg compared to people not smokers who sama high age, badannya, type of kelaminnya. Bila mroute stop mesmoking, weight loss often goes up. The two powers, the descent of diastole due to pressure of nicotine and the rise in pressure due to the increased diastole weight, tampaknya mengimbangi satu sama the other on most people, so that the pressure of diastole little changed when they stop merokok.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEN- DATION**

The proportion of respondents with various type of cigarettes obtained, respondents who smoke tobacco type, 34 percent of the respondents, smoking filter cigarette types, 15.4% of respondents and smoking mild cigarettes types obtained 24.5% . The majority respondents used various types of cigarettes, 26.1% from 188 respondents. The proportion of hypertension respondents, 24.5% and not hypertension, 75.5% from 188 respondents.

The relationship between smoking various type cigarettes kinds with hypertension,

found no relationship with p value 0.409.

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