Nurse Media

JOURNAL OF NURSING

Articles

- Children's Nurses' Knowledge and Attitudes on Paediatric Pain: A Descriptive Cross-Sectional Survey in a Developing Country

- Factors Associated with Nursing Students' Intention to Report Needlestick Injuries: Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior

- Quality of Nursing Care in Saudi Arabia: Are Empathy, Advocacy, and Caring Important Attributes for Nurses?

- Critical Care Nurses' Experiences of End-of-Life Care: A Qualitative Study

- Volunteering in Health Care Context: A Concept Analysis Using Rodger's Evolutionary Approach

- The Relationship between Job Stress and Job Satisfaction among Saudi Nurses: A Cross-Sectional Study

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- Identifying Community/Public Health Nursing Competencies in Indonesia: A Modified Delphi Method

- The Effect of "SELF-HELP Packages" on Post Stroke Depression among Ischemic Stroke Survivors

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AIMS AND SCOPE

The Nurse Media Journal of Nursing (NMJN) is an international nursing journal which publishes scientific works for nurses, academics and practitioners. NMJN welcomes and invites original and relevant research articles in nursing as well as literature reviews and case reports particularly in nursing.

This journal encompasses original research articles, review articles, and case studies, including:
- Adult nursing
- Emergency nursing
- Gerontological nursing
- Community nursing
- Mental health nursing
- Pediatric nursing
- Maternity nursing
- Nursing leadership and management
- Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in nursing
- Education in nursing

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INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING

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PREFACE

The Nurse Media Journal of Nursing (e-ISSN: 2406-8799, p-ISSN: 2087-7811) is an open access international journal that publishes the scientific works for nurse practitioners and researchers. The journal is published by the Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, and strives to provide the most current and best research in the field of nursing. The journal has been indexed in some indexing databases such as Scopus, Google Scholar, Portal Garuda, Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ), EBSCO, Science and Technology Index (Sinta), ASEAN Citation Index (ACI), and many more.

This issue (NJMN, Vol 10(3), 2020) has published twelve articles; one is review article, and eleven are original research articles. This issue was authored and co-authored by the researchers and academicians from diverse countries, including Indonesia, Ghana, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. All papers have been doubled-blindly reviewed by the editors and reviewers of this journal.

Oduro et al. (2020) conducted a study to assess the knowledge and perceptions of children's nurses regarding paediatric pain in a Ghanaian context. A total of 65 nurses at eight hospitals at various levels of healthcare participated in this study. The results showed that children's nurses in this setting generally had insufficient knowledge and attitudes on paediatric pain. the study recommends the nurses to be motivated to undertake self-directed learning and regular continuing professional education to update their knowledge, attitude and skills on evidence-based pediatric pain assessment and management.

Ditching et al. (2020) investigated factors associated with the intention to report needlestick injuries among nursing students by applying the Theory of Planned Behavior. This cross-sectional study recruited 233 senior nursing students in Iloilo City, Philippines. The results of the study revealed that subjective norm and perceived behavioral control were significantly correlated with the intention to report needlestick injuries among nursing students. This study supports the Theory of Planned Behavior in identifying factors influencing nursing students' intention to report needlestick injuries.

Alsufyani, Aldawsari, Aljuaid, Almalki, and Alsufyani (2020) conducted their study to comprehend the views of Saudi Arabian nurses on how empathy, advocacy, and caring act as measurements of quality of nursing care. Twenty-one general and specialized medical care nurses from a hospital in Saudi Arabia were recruited through purposive sampling. The findings have led to the establishment of quality Saudi nursing care with the identification of core themes: empathy, advocacy, and caring. The findings of this study aver that patient advocacy, empathy, and care are parts of the characteristics of nursing profession.

In another study Utami, Pujianto, Setyawan, Naviati, and Rochana (2020) explored the experiences of critical care nurses in providing EOLC. Ten critical care nurses having the experiences of caring for dying patients were recruited for in-depth interviews. Manual content analysis was found five themes, including the challenge of communication with the family, support for the family, support for the patient, discussion and decision making,

and nurses' emotions. This study concluded most of EOLC provided by critical care nurses focused on the family. They had some challenges in communication and decision making. The study recommends nurses to get training and education about how to care for patients towards the end of life.

Another study was presented by A'la, Nuntaboot, and Rungreangkulkij (2020) that clarified the volunteering concept in the health care context using Rodger's evolutionary concept analysis. This review employed 39 eligible articles analyzed by providing codes of each article and then classified them in attributes, antecedents, and consequences of concept. Five attributes of volunteering, namely, giving help freely, as long-term planned, as giving a benefit to another individual, group, or organization, as working at a formal organization, and as a long-life activity were found. Antecedents of volunteering include motivation, social demographic, and philanthropic behavior. The consequences of volunteering were consequences for volunteers, patients, and the health care system. This study concluded that volunteering is a complex concept and many surrogate concepts have similar definitions. The attributes are still debatable and need to be explored. Also, the consequences of volunteering are still rarely discussed in a particular health care system context.

Baker and Alshehri (2020) conducted a study to examine the relationship between work-related stress and job satisfaction among Saudi nurses working at a public hospital. This cross-sectional study was employed on a total of 297 nurses working at a specified public hospital and aged over than 20 years old. The results indicated a positive correlation between stress and job satisfaction among nurses in public hospital. Furthermore, it is suggested that changes in managerial affairs and policies are essential for implementing beneficial strategies that may assist in resolving the issue.

Pradanie, Rachmawati, and Cahyani (2020) investigated factors affecting mothers' behaviors in selecting complementary feeding for their babies in a descriptive analytical study with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 153 mothers having babies aged 6-12 months old in Surabaya, Indonesia were recruited to participate in this study. The results showed that knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, income, and family support were factors affecting mothers' behavior in selecting complementary feeding. This finding emphasizes pivotal needs to increase knowledge and attitude of complementary feeding for both mothers as the infant primary caregivers, and families as the closest support system for mothers.

Hamdani, Prasetyo, and Anggorowati (2020) conducted a study to determine the effect of hypnotherapy using Hanung induction technique on anticipatory nausea in head and neck cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. This research employed a pre-posttest of quasi-experiment with control group design by recruited 64 subjects who were equally divided into the intervention group receiving hypnotherapy, and the control group receiving standard care. The results showed that there was a significant difference in the score of anticipatory nausea after the implementation of hypnotherapy between the intervention and the control group. Hypnotherapy is effective in reducing the intensity of anticipatory nausea in head and neck cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Mauliandari, Sumarwati, and Upoyo (2020) were trying to compare the effect of peer learning and classical learning methods on the nurses' ability to interpret ABGs in the quasi-experimental research. Forty ward nurses were invited in the peer learning method group, and another 40 ward nurses were invited in the classical learning method group. The result showed that there were significant increases in ABGs analysis's ability in both groups; however, the peer teaching-learning group demonstrated a significantly greater improvement in interpreting ABGs. Peer learning is appropriate as one of the methods in clinical education for nurses.

Sari and Nirmalasari (2020) conducted a study to identify caregivers' preparedness among family caregivers of patients with non-communicable diseases. This cross-sectional study was conducted on 120 Indonesian family caregivers for patients with non-communicable diseases. The results showed that there were no differences in the preparedness among family caregivers of patients with non-communicable diseases. Nurses have to be proactive in assessing each family caregivers' preparedness to enhance the quality of life of both the family caregivers and the patients themselves so that they can be empowered as a source of nursing care.

Another study conducted by Widyarani, Susanto, Wahyuni, and Pham (2020) identified the competencies of the Indonesian PHNs from experts using the C/PHN competencies of the Quad Council Coalition through a Delphi method. The experts performed a Delphi method to identify, analyze, and modify the C/PHN Competencies of the Quad Council Coalition into the Indonesian version of C/PHN Competencies with local cultures. Results showed that there were changes for priority of the PHN competencies in Indonesia. All priorities were classified into eight groups, namely: (1) Leadership Skills and Thinking Systems; (2) Community Dimensions of Practice; (3) Assessment Analytic; (4) Policy Development and Program Planning; (5) Communication Skills; (6) Financial Planning and Management and Planning; (7) Public Health Sciences Skills; and (8) Cultural Competency.

Finally, Handayani, Setyowati, Pudjonarko and Sawitri (2020 investigated the effect of "SELF HELP Packages" intervention on PSD among ischemic stroke survivors after three months from onset and its effect after confounding variables were controlled. This study was a pre and post quasi-experiment with a control group, involving 34 ischemic stroke survivors each group. The result showed that "SELF-HELP Packages" considerably decreased PSD in the intervention group. There were also significant differences on PSD after the intervention between two groups. However, 'SELF-HELP Package" had no effect on PSD when other confounding variables were controlled.

Semarang, December 2020

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