

helps in increasing back-flow to the heart is primarily influenced by gravity. By using the reserve-trendelenberg position venous flow increased to 102.8%, (Fleming, et al, 2000)

Keywords : Coronary artery disease, reserve-trendelenberg position, venous return

**TITLE OF THESIS: AN EXPLORATION OF THE ROLES OF NURSES
WORKING IN EMERGENCY CARE SERVICES IN GENERAL HOSPITALS WEST
JAVA INDONESIA,**

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is indicated to have high incidence of some lethal diseases or condition such as Heart disease, Tuberculosis and Road Traffic Accidents. Moreover, Indonesian has high population (218,868, 791 in 2005) with more than 300 ethnic distributed in 33 provinces within 17, 508 of islands, 400 volcanoes of which 100 remain active. The nature of Indonesia has a potential to have natural disaster and all previous natural disasters have impacted on the health care needs of the populations. The findings of this study have shown that nurses working in emergency care settings are required to provide care to a significant numbers of patients with complex conditions at critical phases of the illness. Since, most nurses working in emergency settings provide front line health care interventions, understanding the role of the nurses in this context is essential for providing quality emergency care and for ensuring patient safety. Yet, the role of nurses in emergency care settings in Indonesia remains unclear. The finding of the literature review indicated that lack of clarity in role definition has lead to uncertainty and role ambiguity. The nurses' roles in emergency setting were found that despite advances in the development of specialist roles in nursing, lack of clarity and uncertainty continue to exist. In Indonesia the role of nurses who provide front line emergency health care to the community is still unclear. In view of the fact that no studies have been conducted regarding the role of nurses in emergency care context, therefore the purpose of this study is to explore the role of nurses working in emergency care services in General Hospitals, West Java Indonesia Charmaz' constructivist grounded theory which recognize the importance of social and structural context to understand the phenomenon under study in the construction of knowledge will be used for this study. Charmaz's constructivist approach incorporated the concepts of simultaneous data collection and analyses, combination of constant comparative and coding procedure, theoretical sampling and theoretical sensitivity, and memo in the process of inquiry.

Keywords : Qualitative research, Emergency and accident

LIFE SKILLS AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is the transition from childhood to adulthood. During this period of rapid growth including the reproductive function and thus affects the occurrence of changes in both the development of physical, mental and social roles. Unwanted pregnancy , STD including HIV / AIDS, sexual violence and sexual activity is often the case in adolescents. Contributing factors is teenage life skills (life kills) are still lacking and reproductive health

services that have not been intensive. This study aims to determine life skills adolescents that includes communication skills, critical thinking and sexual behavior in order to provide a solution or solutions in creating adolescent health programs appropriately. The research sample consisted of 80 respondents 40 respondents teenagers from high schools and 40 private high school respondents, Semarang, Central Java. Teens are drawn into the sample are teenagers aged between 16-19 years. Samples were taken through sampling technique is random sampling method. The method used in this research is descriptive research with quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Data collection instruments used were questionnaires and interviews, and tabulation of data in a single. The results obtained from this study is the life skills to sexual behavior in adolescent pregnancy prevention, STD / HIV-AIDS among less decision-making skills, problem solving skills and low alternatives, lack of communication skills. Premarital sexual behavior is as follows kissing 70.9%, 41.8% necking, petting 12.7%, 8.9% oral sex and sexual intercourse 6.3%. Then based on interviews indept reasons teens have sexual behavior the most influential of friends. Based on information from the teacher that adolescent reproductive health services provided by the clinic at the beginning of the start school. The materials presented include STD and reproductive health. Consulting services provided to students who have problems related to STD, promiscuity, drug and smoking. The results of this study to describe that adolescent life-skills and sexual behavior among adolescents are still apprehensive.

Keywords : Premarital sex, life skills, adolescent

THE EFFECT OF BENSON RELAXATION TECHNIQUE TO PAIN INTENSITY AND ANXIETY OF POST CESAREAN SECTION CLIENT IN CIBABAT HOSPITAL CIMAHU AND SARTIKA ASIH HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Client with post cesarean section is suffered of pain due to operative trauma and after pain. Anxiety is also appear among them. The cause of pain can not be eliminated. However, the sensation of the pain and anxiety state can be reduced by pain and anxiety management. The pain and anxiety management is not only pharmacological remedy but also non pharmacological treatment. The aim of the study is to identify the effect of Benson Relaxation technique on pain intensity and anxiety among client with post cesarean section. Design of the study is quasi experiment with pre and post test design. The study was conducted at Cibabat hospital Cimahi as intervention group and Sartika Asih hospital as control group. The sample of each group is 30 of postcesarean section women with quota sampling based on criterion. The Benson relaxation technique is mix between relaxation and faith philosophical factor or religion. The focus of this relaxation is at certain world that has a meaning in order to make it calm for the client. This technique is saying several times with regular rhythm of surrender feeling. The Benson relaxation was given along 4 days every 12 hours for 10 minutes. The visual analog scale (VAS) is used to measure the pain intensity and HARS-Zung modification is used to measure the anxiety. Those instruments were applied before and after intervention along 4 days postcesarean section. The result of the study showed that the mean of pain before intervention at control group was 4,43 cm. It was decreased to 3,51 cm. Meanwhile, the intervention group was 4, 97 cm. It was decreased to 2,63 cm. In the