



**GUIDELINES OF PROPOSAL
AND THESIS**

**FACULTY OF NURSING
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY**

PREFACE

Assalamua'alaikum Wr. Wb

Praise the presence of Allah SWT, for all the abundance of His grace, the manuals of guidelines for proposals and thesis preparation in the Nursing Study Program of the Faculty of Nursing at Airlangga University can be realized. This guideline is a reference for students in the preparation of the research and paper so as to obtain clarity in the manner of writing.

Nursing science of Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University was established by Decree of the Director General of Higher Education Department of Education No. : 122 / DIKTI / Kep / 199, April 7, 1999. In 1997 a Diploma IV Nursing Nurse Study Program was held in preparation for the establishment of the Nursing Study Program (PSIK). Based on the Rector's Decree No. 9626 / UN3 / KR / 2013, the name of the Study Program was changed to a Nursing Education Study Program (PSPN). The name of the study program then changed again to adjust the study program nomenclature from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Education and was approved by the UNAIR Chancellor's Decree No. 898 / UN3 / 2018 regarding the Arrangement of Study Program Naming in Airlangga University Environment into the Nursing Study Program for the academic level and Nursing Professional Education Study Program for professional level.

Study Program of Nursing is an education that is both academic and professional, which in practice students take eight semesters to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Nursing (S.Kep) and 2 semester to obtain designation as a profession "nurses" . Based on KIPNI I (Indonesian Nurses Education Core Curriculum) No: 129/1999, to get a S.Kep degree, students are required to prepare a final project (s-thesis) with a study load of 4-6 credits.

Given the importance of writing this handbook, then the student must fulfill the conditions and rules of writing in the preparation of proposals for research and thesis. This book is expected to provide information and be useful for all parties, especially the participants and thesis advisers. We realize that in the preparation of this book there are still many shortcomings, therefore we expect constructive suggestions and criticisms for improving this manual.

Wassalammualaikum Wr. Wb.

Surabaya, 3rd March 2018

Author Leader Team

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Based on Law No. 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education and Permenristekdikti No. 44 of 2015 concerning the National Standard for Higher Education (SNPT), and Presidential Regulation No. 8 of 2012 concerning the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI) which is elaborated into the Indonesian Core Nurse Education Curriculum in 2015, the profile of graduates of Bachelor of Nursing programs are care providers; communicator; educator and health promoter; manager and leader; and researcher. In an effort to produce graduates who have five main profiles, the Nursing Study Program of Airlangga University is run through two continuous educational programs namely academic and professional programs. The Academic Program aims to educate prospective nursing scientists who master the theoretical concepts in the field of nursing knowledge and skills in depth. Nursing Professional Education study programs are required to be able to produce Nursing graduates who master the theory of application in the fields of knowledge and nursing skills.

In accordance with the 2015 SNPT, the form of learning undergraduate and professional programs should also include learning in the form of research and community service that aims to develop attitudes, knowledge, skills, authentic experiences, improve welfare and educate people through the use of science and technology. Learning research in the Nursing program is one of them by preparing Thesis. Thesis is a scientific academic activity that uses empirical or non-empirical reasoning and meets the requirements of the nursing discipline methodology, carried out based on research proposals that have been approved by the supervisor and the committee of the research proposal. Thesis as academic work resulting from in-depth research conducted by Nursing program students independently and containing contributions to the development of nursing science and technology, is scientific work which: 1) Arranged according to the specified thesis writing format; 2) Demonstrates the validity of the methodology, the sharpness of reasoning and the depth of mastery of the theory; and 3) Demonstrate thought complexity, accuracy of problem formulation, research boundaries and conclusions.

As a scientific work, the contents and methods of writing a thesis can vary, but nevertheless it is deemed necessary to have a general guideline. These guidelines apply to students of Nursing Program Study of Nursing Faculty of Airlangga University. Within certain limits, limitations are still given to students, mainly because of the specificity of the field of science in the study program concerned, and remain obedient to the principles of writing scientific research papers.

1.2 Purpose

This guidebook for preparing proposals and thesis is intended for:

1. **Student participants** of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University in preparing proposals and theses.
2. **Mentor** for guiding the process to students

CHAPTER 2 PROCEDURES FOR PREPARATION PROPOSAL, THESIS AND HEARINGS PREPARATION

This chapter outlines various things about the process of preparing proposals and thesis , the process of guiding thesis, rules of conduct seminar proposals and thesis sessions as well as the assessment process .

2.1 Guidance Process

1. Students in the final stages of academic programs proposed title of the study , further thesis supervisor will coordinated by Subdivision Academic and Head of Study Program S1 .
2. Submit the request letter to the Supervisor to get agreement as adviser
3. Conditions for Appointment of Advisors:
 - 1) Based on the area of expertise
 - 2) The number of students supervised does not exceed the provisions
 - 3) Wisdom and consideration according to the capacity and capability of the supervisor .
4. Thesis supervisor consists of 2 people, including the supervisor and the second supervisor
5. During the guiding thesis, students periodically (by appointment) associated with leader of adviser and adviser both concerning the preparation and completion of the thesis. Consultation sheet (proposal and thesis can be seen in **Attachment 15**)
6. If students and Supervisors do not reach an agreement on the thesis preparation plan and the guidance process, then the problem is consulted with the Head of Study Program S1.

2.2. Proposal Seminar

1. Proposal seminars can be proposed if the supervisor , and students have agreed to the research plan prepared, with proof of the signature of the two supervisors on the proposal validation page.
2. The proposal is bound in red, used as a condition for registering seminar proposals in the Academic Sub Division
3. Register for a seminar proposal no later than 3 days before the seminar.
4. The proposal seminar examiners consist of the supervisor, the second supervisor and 2 other examiners outside the supervisor determined by the academic department .
5. The proposal seminar file must be given to the examiner no later than 2 days before the proposal seminar is held.
6. During the seminar the student proposal used polite and neat clothing, a black subordinate white top, closed shoes and an alma mater jacket.
7. Feedback and improvement proposals by the examiner noted and acted upon by the students, with proof Sheet Revision Notes are attached to the proposal. (Form for proposal or thesis can be seen in **Atteachment 16**)
8. The deadline for revising the proposal is 2 weeks after the proposal meeting is held.
9. The proposal which has been disseminated and its revision approved by the proposal examiner, must be tested ethically by the research ethics commission.
10. Proposals that have passed the ethical test can be submitted for research data collection according to the specified location

2.3 Thesis Hearings

1. The thesis assembly can be proposed if the supervisor and students have agreed to the research report prepared, with proof of the signature of the two supervisors on the thesis endorsement page .
2. Thesis bound in red, used as a condition for registering a thesis seminar in the Academic Sub Division.
3. Thesis trial registration no later than 3 days before the trial .
4. Thesis file must be given to the examiner no later than 3 days before the thesis trial is held.
5. At the time of the thesis session students use polite and neat clothes, black subordinate white tops, closed shoes and alma mater suits.
6. Testers thesis trial consisted of supervising the chairman, the two counselors and one person faculty examiner other than the supervisor prescribed by section academic .
7. Thesis evaluation follows the components and weight of thesis evaluation listed in attachment 14,
8. Thesis examiners are required to fill in the minutes of the thesis trial and the recapitulation of the thesis evaluation.
9. Inputs and corrections to the thesis by the examiner are recorded and followed up by the students, with proof of the revised note sheet attached to the thesis . (Note sheet revised proposal and thesis can be seen in **attachment 16**)
10. The thesis revision deadline is 1 week after the thesis trial is held.
11. The thesis can be repeated or a graduation canceled if the student does not revise no later than 3 (three) months calculated from the date of the thesis session.

2.4 Graduation Provisions

1. Supervisor after the test end must announce:
 - 1) Pass without / with minor revisions.
 - 2) Pass with major revisions and need more intensive examinations / improvements.
 - 3) Does not pass and must be retested.
2. The value for passing the thesis examination is B (65).
3. After the test, students must show the revised results to the examiner no later than 1 or 2 weeks after the test time.
4. Students who do not submit their revised thesis at Airlangga University are not permitted to take academic certificates and transcripts.

2.5 Thesis Binding

Thesis that has been tested and approved for revision by the examiners , MUST:

1. Authorized by the chairman's supervisor; second mentor; and the head of the study program / deputy dean 1,
2. Blue hard cover ,
3. Multiple copies of at least 4 copies or in coordination with examiners and reading room staff,
4. Thesis submitted accompanied by two CDs (one for Airlangga Library and 1for Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University) contains thesis complete manuscripts and journals . (Manuscript format can be seen in **Attachment 17**)

5. Thesis bindings coordinate with Faculty of Nursing of Airlangga University reading room staff.

2.6 Publication of Research Results

Every student who has passed the thesis examination required to do compile the results in the form of manuscripts and publish research has been carried out, at least in national scientific journals.

2.7 Penalty

Sanctions to students are given if students are known to have plagiarism or falsified data. The scoring is in the form of cancellation of the thesis , replacement of the title of the study , postponement of graduation, up to the expenditure of students in accordance with the level of error committed.

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK (PROPOSAL)

This chapter contains the structure that must exist in scientific writing (research proposals). The framework for writing the research proposal is as follows :

3.1. The Beginning Part

The early part of the research proposal s ecar a sequence consisting of 9 components as described below:

1. Front cover page

This page contains a row: the type of scientific work (Proposal , Thesis), title, emblem of Airlangga University, the name of the participant of Nursing Program Study with the sentence: " Nursing Study Program of Faculty of Nursing of Airlangga University, Surabaya and the proposal has been submitted" .

This page uses red Buffalo or Linen paper.

Example: See attachment 1 a

2. Inside cover page

This page contains the same material as the front cover page, but uses white paper in accordance with the provisions of the Nursing Study Program at the Faculty of Nursing , Airlangga University.

Example: See attachment 2a

3. Approval page

This page contains the full names and signatures of the mentors.

Example: See attachment 4a

4. Determination page of supervisor committee

This page contains the date, month, year of implementation, objectives, name the chairman and members of testers p roposal or thesis examiners .

Example: See attachment 5a

5. Table of contents page

This list contains all sections in the research proposal including the order of Chapters, Sub-Chapters and Sub-Chapter Children including page numbers.

Example: See attachment 8

6. Table list page

The table contains table number, table title and page number.

Example: See attachment 9

7. Picture list page

The list of images contains the image sequence number, image title and page number.

Example: See attachment 10

8. Attachments list page

The attachment list contains the attachment order number, attachment title and page number.

Example: See attachment 11

9. List of meanings of symbols, abbreviations and terms

This list contains the meanings of symbols, abbreviations and terms used in writing a proposal or thesis

Example: See attachment 12

3.2. Core Part

The core part of the research proposal contains the following :

Qualitative Research :

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Problem Formulation
- 1.3 Research Objectives
 - 1.3.1 General objectives
 - 1.3.2 Specific objectives
- 1.4 Research Benefits
 - 1.4.1 Theoretical
 - 1.4.2 Practical

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

CHAPTER 4 RESEARCH METHOD

Quantitative Research

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Problem Formulation
- 1.3 Research Objectives
 - 1.3.1 General objectives
 - 1.3.2 Specific objectives
- 1.4 Research Benefits
 - 1.4.1 Theoretical
 - 1.4.2 Practical

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHOD

Explanation of the core as follows :

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The background contains a description of what the research problem is, the reasons why the problem is important and needs to be investigated. The problem must be supported by empirical facts (inductive thinking) so that it is clear, there are indeed problems that need to be investigated. It should also be pointed out the location of the problem to be examined in the context of theory (deductive

thinking) with a broader problem, and the role of the research in solving broader problems . In the background written sequentially the research problem, the scale of the problem, the chronology of the problem and the concept of the solution :

- 1) Research problems in the form of phenomena or factors that exist and theories or references that support.
- 2) The scale of the problem is the magnitude of the problem and the effect it has on health; time is happening right now (is it increasing); the scene, the characteristics of the affected community.
- 3) Chronology of the problem in the form of the cause of the problem and the impact of the problem.
- 4) Solution in the form of a concept of solving that has been and will be used.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Problem formulation is a concrete formulation of the existing problem, in the form of research questions which are based on theoretical thinking whose truth needs to be proven. Problem formulations are problems that require an immediate solution. The formulation of the problem must at least contain elements (Q: Questions ; S: Specific ; and S: Separated). The formulation of the problem must be the same as the thesis hypo .

Example:

Is there any influence of counseling on changes in vital signs on the client who performed surgery (orthopedics)?

1.3 Research Purpose

This section presents the puposes to be achieved through the research process. Research purpose must be clear and unequivocal. Research purpose can be divided into: (1) General purpose and (2) Specific purpose.

1.3.1 General purpose

General purpose are overall research purpose to be achieved through research. The formula for setting goals is as follows:

<p>Taxonomi Bloom (C2-C6)+Research purpose+(V+Variable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• difference• Relation• Affect

Example:

Explain the effect of counseling on stress reduction and vital signs in patients undergoing surgery (orthopedic)

1.3.2 Specific purpose

Specific purpose are the description or phasing of general purpose, their nature is more operational and specific can be seen in the conceptual framework. If all specific purpose are achieved, then the general purpose of the study are also fulfilled. Operational words in specific purpose are: explain , identify, analyze, compare, prove and assess.

1.4 Benefit

1.4.1 Theoretical

The theoretical benefits referred to in this section are the benefits of research on the development of nursing.

Example:

Knowing the mechanism of increasing adaptation response (modulation of immune, psychological and social responses) after Psychosocial EXPERT is used as a basis in nursing science research with the Adaptation Model approach from Roy.

1.4.2 Practical

The practical benefits referred to in this section are research benefits that can be applied directly.

Example:

The EXPERT model can be used as an alternative technique for an adaptive response that is effective in dealing with stress in HIV patients.

**CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW**

Literature review contains a systematic description of the relevant basic theory, facts and results of previous studies derived from the latest literature and contains the latest theories, propositions, concepts or approaches that are related to the research conducted. Theories and facts used should be taken from the primary source and include the name of the source. The procedure for writing literature must be in accordance with the provisions in the guidelines used.

The authenticity of the research in the form of literature reviews whose articles are obtained from scientific journals both national and international are placed last in Chapter 2 ; arranged in the form of a matrix and written at the end of the literature review:

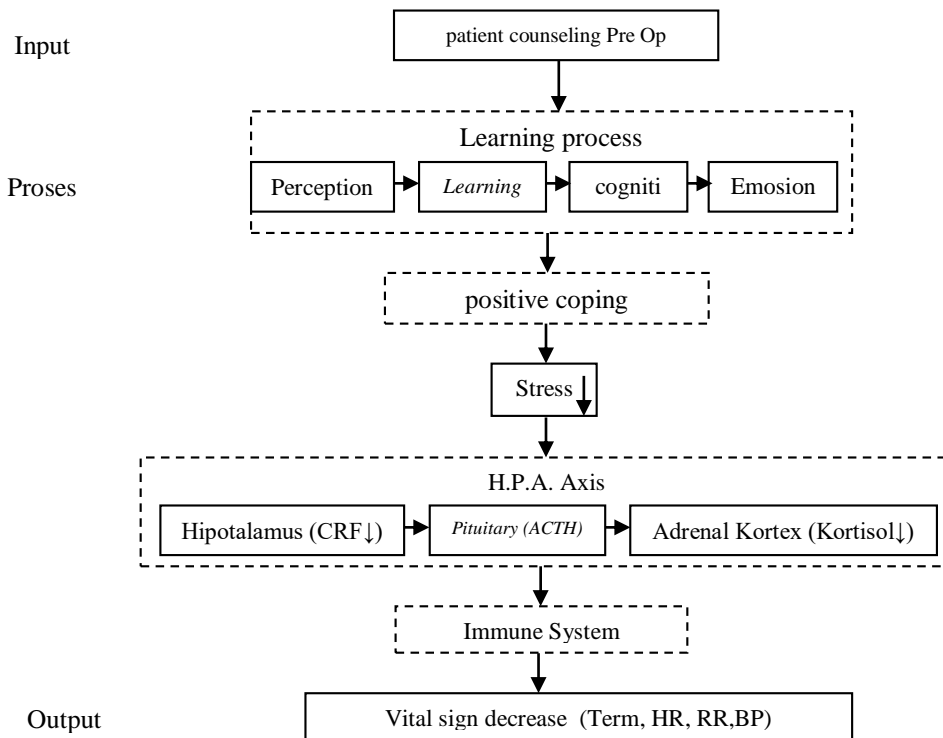
No.	Article title; Author; Year	Method (Design, Sample, Variable, Instrument, Analysis)	Research Result
1.	Relevant to the topic: Example:.....		

**CHAPTER 3
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS**

3.1. Research Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is thesis , abstracted and extrapolated from various theories and scientific thought, which reflects the paradigm as well as guidance to solve research problems and formulate a thesis hypothesis . Research conceptual frameworks can be in the form of charts, mathematical models, or functional equations, which are supplemented by qualitative descriptions. The terms of the conceptual framework are; 1) Must be based on existing concepts or theories ; 2) There is a relationship between variables ; and 3) In the form of pictures or diagrams.

Example :



Description: Measured Not Measured

Figure 3.1 Conceptual framework the effect of health education on stress reduction and changes in vital signs based on S. Calista Roy's Theory

From Figure 3.1 it can be explained the mechanism of the influence of health education on stress reduction and changes in vital signs. In a client who experienced prolonged labor and surgery will experience stress that influenced the internal factors, among others; age, education, occupation and religion; besides also external factors, among others; social, culture and support. The stress level is; mild, moderate and severe. To reduce stress on patients who will be performed surgery and parturition is required positive coping. Positive coping cause changes in vital signs (normal), if negative coping can cause HPA axis CRF affects the hypothalamus, pituitary, sympathetic nerve, which causes the formation of medulla catecholamines adrenaline increases, causing changes in the sign - in vital signs.

3.1 Hypothesis (if any)

Hypothesis is a scientific proposition which is based on a conceptual framework of research and is a temporary answer to the problem at hand, which can be tested for its truth based on empirical facts. The thesis hypo used is a working hypothesis and not a statistical hypothesis.

Example:

H1: There is the effect of counseling on changes in vital signs with prolonged labor that will be carried out surgically.

H1: There is an effect of counseling on reducing stress

**CHAPTER 4
RESEARCH METHODS**

The format of the research method chapter for qualitative research conforms to the rules of the qualitative method. In quantitative research, the research methods chapter in detail contains the following:

4.1 Research Design

Research design is a place to answer research questions or test the validity of hypothesis. Types of research designs are often used in nursing, for example: Descriptive-analytic : case studies, correlation, cross-sectional , comparative; Experiment : Pre-post non randomised experiment, quasi-experiment and True-experiment.

Matters taken into consideration in determining research design:

1. Will there be nursing interventions that need to be implemented with respondents?
2. What type of comparison will be used?
3. What procedure will be used to control the variables?
4. When and how many times will data be collected from respondents?
5. In what situations will the research be carried out, in the clinic, at home or else where?

Following are examples of *quasy experimental* research designs *pre-post test design* (Polit & Hungler 2005)

<i>Pretest</i>	<i>Intervention</i>	<i>Posttest</i>
O1	I	O2
O3	X	O4

Notes :

Continue to provide information related to the research conducted like the following example:

This study is a cross sectional study to determine the relationship between demographic factors and self-concept disorder in clients.....

4.2 Population, Sample (criteria for inclusion, exclusion), Large Sampel (sample size) and sampling

The population is the entire subject or data with characteristic certain to be studied. The sample is part of the population studied. Total sample of at least 30 samples (representative of the population) so that results can be analyzed is the statistical test for quantitative research.

Example:

Population:

This study was all post mastectomy clients who were treated at Surgery room Airlangga Hospital, Surabaya

Sample:

Post Mastectomy Clients who meet the inclusion criteria..... (e.g. have received surgical information, patients who are over 30 years old; last high school education; have never been hospitalized with the same case.....). Number of Samples: 50 clients

Large Sample:

In determining the sample size, use the formula for determining the appropriate sample size. An example of the formula for determining the sample size is as follows :

$ \begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N \cdot z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{d (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q} \\ &= \frac{48 (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 0,5}{(0,05) (48 - 1) + (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 0,5} \\ &= 42,7 \\ &= 43 \text{ Responden} \end{aligned} $
--

- n = Estimated sample size
- N = Estimated population size
- z = normal standard value for a = 0.05 (1.96)
- p = Estimated proportion, if not known to be considered 50% q = 1 - p (100% - p)
- d = Preferred error rate (d = 0.05)

Or

$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (d)^2}$

Information:

- n = Sample size
- N = Large population
- d = significance level (p)

Students are welcome to use another sample size formula that suits the objectives and research method after consultation and approval from the supervisor.

Sampling:

Sampling is a process of selecting portions of a population to represent a population. Stratified random sampling , simple random sampling etc.

4.3 Variable and Operational definition of Variable

Research Variables :

Research variables include the classification of variables and operational definitions of variables . Variables are characteristics that are owned by subjects (people, objects, situations) that are different from those of the group. All variables examined must be identified, which are included as independent variables , dependent variables and controlling variables and confounding variables. The study structure or concept framework diagram is very helpful in identifying variables. Identification of variables is a very important thing that concerns the whole of the research, particularly in the management and analyst is data.

Example:

Independent variable: Demographics, preoperative information

Dependent variable: Impaired self-concept

Operational Definition :

Explain all the variables and terms that will be used in operational research, making it easier for readers / examiners to interpret the meaning of research

Example:

Preoperative information is all information provided before surgery, which includes: the purpose of the operation, risks, benefits, drugs used, etc)

An example of preparing a complete operational definition table can be seen in table 4.1

Table 4.1 Operational Definition (put the research proposal title that will be done)

Variable	Operational Definition	Parameter	measuring instrument	Scale	Score
Independent Counseling	The level of client knowledge to be carried out operating actions	The Knowledge include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purpose ○ Benefit ○ method ○ Prognosis 	extension program unit		
Dependent Stress	The emotional response of the client to be performed surgery.	Manifestations of the body to stress according to Kozier : 1. Physiological reaction : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dilated pupils ○ Sweat increases ○ Increased pulse rate ○ Cold skin ○ Increased blood pressure ○ Frequency and depth increase ○ Decreased urine output ○ Dry mouth ○ Peristaltic Decrease ○ Muscle tension ○ Increased blood glucose 2. psychological reaction : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deny ○ blame ○ depended ○ hatred ○ insulation ○ Supression ○ Cry ○ laugh ○ shouted ○ hit and kick ○ grasping and squeezing ○ railed 	Quistionaire	Ordinal	Scoring – < 3 no stress – 4-10 mild stress – 10-14 moderate stress – 14-18 stressful

Dependent Enhancement vital sign	Assessment of increasing vital signs of perception and self-readiness in the face of surgery	Enhancing an vital signs: ○ Temperature ○ Pulse ○ Systolic pressure Diastolic Pressure	Observation	Ratio	Increased assesment of vital signs: mild stress: T: 130/85 -139 / 95mmHg N: 80 x / minute RR: 20-24 x / minute S: 36.5 - 37.5 C Moderate stress: T: 140/90 - 159/99 mmHg N: 80 - 90 x / minute RR: 24-25 x / minute S: 36.5 - 37.5 C Heavy stress: T:> 160/100 mmHg N:> 100 x / minute RR:> 25 x / minute S:> 37.5 C
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4.4 Equipment and Materials research (adjusted)

Contains descriptions of the types and specifications of the research tools used. Material is anything that is subject to treatment or which is used for treatment

4.5 Research Instruments

This section contains a description of the types of instrument specifications used in data collection. It should be accompanied by a description of the reliability and validity, as well as justification or reasons for using the instrument. Need to write down the type of instrument (it should be clear what components , from who , sources , how to measure from the instrument) . This section briefly explains the types of data collection instruments, for example: questionnaires, interviews, observations or physiological measurements (in vivo & in vitro) .

Example:

The collection of data in this study through observation and questionnaires on the respondents studied. The instrument used was an instrument from

4.6 Location and Time Research

This section includes where and when empirically implemented. The choice of research location is based on scientific reasons .

Example:

The location of the study was in the Children's Section of the University Hospital Airlangga Surabaya

4.7 Procedures Collecting the Data

This section contains a description of the ways and procedures for collecting data in detail. If data collection is carried out by others, it is necessary to explain the various steps taken by the researcher in ensuring the reliability and validity of the data obtained.

Example:

Previous respondents were observed about bladder tension, were interviewed about the frequency of urination within 24 hours and the sensation of urination to urinate. Intervensi provided in the form of exercise or exercise , especially regarding the exercise of the bladder and urethra spingther (to a gle exercise) provided directly by the researcher. After 4 weeks of training, respondents were then observed and interviewed about the frequency of urination, the amount of urine in 24 hours and the sensation of urination to urinate.

4.8 Method of Analysis Data

This section contains a description of a description of how the data collected will be processed and analyzed were accompanied by a justification or excuse the use of the analysis method, including statistical methods were used. The analysis used is descriptive and inferential analysis.

In the study k uantitati f worth mentioning analyst is the statistics that will be used (if using) and specify the kinds of data (eg : Categorical [nominal and ordinal] ; Numerical [interval and r asio]). If there are several variables to be analyzed, detailed ways of analysis will be achieved for each variable.

Data gathered in nursing research are usually analyzed descriptively with cross-tabulations presents data and or simple calculations (eg test Chi-Square to find out the p ro sentas e distribution between variables) and to investigate the relationship or differences in independent and dependent variables.

Statistical test selection guidelines are based on (TSSV):

1. Research purposes
2. Data scale (ordinal, nominal, interval and ratio)
3. Samples (free / in pairs)
4. Variable (Independent & Dependent)

Example:

The edited data was then processed which included: identification of research problems, testing of research problems, with the " Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test " to determine differences in the dependent variable before and after treatment with a significance level $\alpha < 0.05$. Then compared, the frequency of urination, the amount of urine for 24 hours and the sensation or stimulation to urinate before and after exercise . The purpose of the test analysis above is to determine the significance of the effect of kegle training on fulfilling the need for urine elimination, this analysis is carried out with the help of computer software .

4.9 Operational Framework

Contains the operational procedures and variabe l research. The stages carried out in the study are described in the form of a chart .

4.10 Ethical Clearance

Any research, especially those that use humans as subjects must not conflict with ethics. Therefore every study that uses human subjects must not be in conflict with ethics. Therefore, any research that uses human subjects must obtain approval from the local Medical / Nursing Ethics Commission. Some principles in ethical considerations include; free from exploitation, free from suffering, confidentiality and independence reject the respondents, need a letter agreement (informed consent) and have the right to receive the same treatment if the client has rejected the respondent.

Example:

This research proposal has passed the ethical test by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nursing with the certificate number of ethics No ... / / 2018

3.3 Final Part

The final part of the research proposal (proposal) consists of:

1. References

Writing or inclusion of references in the text and bibliography is important to show appreciation for the source of information or ideas referred. This is also to avoid plagiarism and to make it easier for readers to trace where the written information can be obtained. Writing literature in the Master of Nursing at the University of Airlangga using **Mendeley**© reference manager which can be downloaded for free at <https://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop/> with style **Harvard Reference Format 1 (author-date)** . According to this system what is included in the paper is the surname (~ surname) of the author and the year the publication was referenced.

2. Attachment

Attachments are data or complementary or processed results that support the writing of proposals, but are not included in the contents of the proposal, because it will disrupt the continuity of the reading. The attachments that need to be included include:

- 1) Schedule of Activities
- 2) Cost Details
- 3) Explanation and Information (Informed Consent)
- 4) Statement of Approval
- 5) Research Instruments

Note:

The final section page number is a continuation of the core section page number.

CHAPTER 4 WRITING FRAMEWORK

Sequentially the thesis writing framework consists of 3 parts as mentioned below:

4.1. Beginning Part

The early part of the thesis consist of 13 parts as follows :

1. Front cover page

This page contains in a row: thesis, title, emblem of Airlangga University, name of participant in Nursing Study Program , sentence: " Nursing Study Program at Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University Surabaya and thesis year tested" .

This page uses Buffalo or Linen red paper for the thesis examination, while after the thesis is tested and has the approval of the examiner the paper used is buffalo or Linen dongker blue.

Example: See attachment 1b .

2. Inside Cover Page and Degree Prerequisites

This page contains the same material as the front cover page, but uses white paper in accordance with the provisions of the Nursing Study Program at the Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University. On this page accompanied by the words "To earn the title of Bachelor of Nursing Study Program of Nursing Faculty of Nursing , University of Airlangga, date, month, year, thesis tested, the name and identification number of students.

Example: See attachment 2 b

3. Statement page

This page contains a statement written researchers about the authenticity of thesis.

Example: See attachment 3.

4. Approval page

This page contains the full names and signatures of the mentors.

Example: See attachment 4 b.

5. Test committee determination page

This page contains the date, month of year, exam, name of chairman and member of thesis examiner.

Example : See attachment 5 b.

6. Acknowledgement

This page is a brief introduction to scientific papers (theses), expressions of gratitude and appreciation for students to various parties who have helped in conducting research and in the preparation of manuscripts, assistance to several parties considered important and important role in the completion of the paper.

Example: See attachment 6

7. Abstract page

Abstract written in English and the language of Indonesia to follow the rules of IMRAD (*introduction , methodology , Result , and Discussion*), accompanied by a keyword (*Keyword*) at the end of the abstract page. The maximum number of words in the abstract is 250 words.

Example: See attachment 7

8. Table of contents page

This list contains all sections in the thesis, including the order of Chapters, Sub-Chapters and Sub-Chapter Children with page numbers.

Example: See attachment 8

9. Table list page

This list contains the serial number of tables, table titles and page numbers.

Example: See attachment 9

10. Figure list page

The list of images contains the image sequence number, image title and page number.

Example: See attachment 10

11. Attachments list page

The attachment list contains the serial number of attachments, the title of the attachment and the page number.

Example: See attachment 11

12. List of meanings of symbols, abbreviations and terms

This list contains the meanings of symbols, abbreviations and terms used in thesis writing.

Example : Attachment 12

4.2. Core Part

The core part of the thesis and its explanation are as follows :

Quantitative Research :

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Problem Formulation
- 1.3 Research Objectives
 - 1.3.1 General objectives
 - 1.3.2 Specific objectives
- 1.4 Research Benefits
 - 1.4.1 Theoretical
 - 1.4.2 Practical

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES

CHAPTER 4 RESEARCH METHOD

CHAPTER 5 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATION

Qualitative Research :

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Problem Formulation
- 1.3 Research Objectives
 - 1.3.1 General objectives
 - 1.3.2 Specific objectives
- 1.4 Research Benefits
 - 1.4.1 Theoretical
 - 1.4.2 Practical

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHOD

Explanation of the core as follows :

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Identification of research problems is the first step a researcher must carry out. Health or nursing problems occur when there is a gap between what should exist (theory) with the reality that is found in the field and requires a solution (Sastroasmoro & Ismael, 2010 ; Practice, 1993; Abedo, 1974).

Example:

Clients who will undergo surgery are mostly stressed. One of the factors related to stress on clients facing surgery include knowledge and attitudes, causing changes in vital signs that can worsen the situation. But until now there has been no research that examines the effect of counseling on stress reduction and changes in vital signs.

The background contains a description of what the research problem is, the reasons why the problem is important and needs to be investigated. The problem must be supported by empirical facts (inductive thinking) so that it is clear, there are indeed problems that need to be investigated. It should also be pointed out the location of the problem to be examined in the context of theory (deductive thinking) with a broader problem, and the role of the research in solving broader problems. In the background written sequentially the research problem, the scale of the problem, the chronology of the problem and the concept of the solution:

1. Research problems in the form of phenomena or factors that exist and theories or references that support.
2. The scale of the problem is the magnitude of the problem and the effect it has on health; time is happening right now (is it increasing); the scene, the characteristics of the affected community.
3. Chronological problems in the form of the cause of the problem and the impact of the problem.
4. Solutions in the form of conceptual solutions that have been and will be used (can refer to the conceptual framework) .

1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Problem formulation is a concrete formulation of the existing problem, in the form of research questions which are based on theoretical thinking whose truth needs to be proven. Problem formulations are problems that require an immediate solution. The formulation of the problem must at least contain elements (Q: Questions - S: Specific ; and S: Separated). The formulation of the problem must be the same as the thesis hypo .

Example:

If a problem formulation is made:

Is there any influence of counseling on changes in vital signs on the client performed surgery (orthopedics)?

1.3 Research Purpose

This section presents the purpose to be achieved through the research process. Research purpose must be clear and unequivocal. Research purpose can be divided into: (1) General purpose and (2) Specific purpose.

1.3.1 General purpose

General objectives are overall research objectives to be achieved through research. The formula for setting goals is as follows :

<p>Taxonomi Bloom (C2-C6)+Research purpose+(V+Variable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difference • Relation • Affect

Example:

Explain the effect of counseling on stress reduction and vital signs in patients undergoing surgery (orthopedic).

1.3.2 Specific Purpose

Specific Purpose are the description or phasing of general objectives, their nature is more operational and specific can be seen in the conceptual framework. If all specific objectives are achieved, then the general objectives of the study are also fulfilled. Operational words in specific objectives are: measure, identify, analyze, compare, prove and assess.

1.4 Benefits

1.4.1 Theoretical

The theoretical benefits referred to in this section are the benefits of research on the development of nursing.

Example:

Knowing the mechanism of increasing adaptation response (modulation of immune, psychological and social responses) after Psychosocial EXPERT is used as a basis in nursing science research with the Adaptation Model approach from Roy.

1.4.2 Practical

The practical benefits referred to in this section are research benefits that can be applied directly.

Example:

The PAKAR model can be used as an alternative technique for adaptive responses that are effective in dealing with stress in HIV patients.

**CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW**

Literature review contains a systematic description of the relevant basic theory, facts and results of previous studies derived from the latest literature and contains the latest theories, propositions, concepts or approaches that are related to the research conducted. Theories and facts used should be taken from the primary source and include the name of the source. The procedure for writing literature must be in accordance with the provisions in the guidelines used

The authenticity of the research in the form of literature reviews whose articles are obtained from scientific journals both national and international are placed last in Chapter 2; arranged in the form of a matrix and written at the end of the literature review:

No.	The Title of article; Writer; Year	Method	Result
-----	---------------------------------------	--------	--------

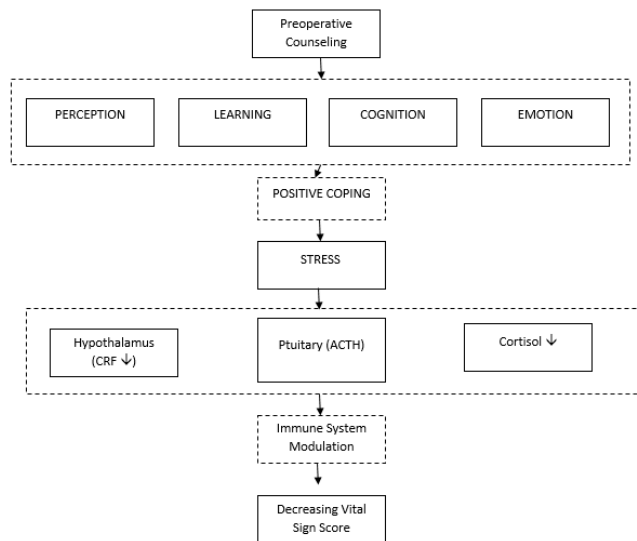
		(Design, Sample, Variable, Instrument, Analysis)	
1.	Relevant with the research topic: Example:		

CHAPTER 3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

3.1. Conceptual Framework of Research

Conceptual frameworks are synthesized, abstracted and extrapolated from various theories and scientific thought, which reflect paradigms as well as guidelines for solving research problems and formulating hypotheses. Research conceptual frameworks can be formed in charts, mathematical models, or functional equations, which are supported by qualitative descriptions. The terms of the conceptual framework are; 1) Based on the concepts or theories, 2) related with the variables and 3) formed in pictures or diagrams.

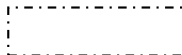
Example :



Information:



Measured



Not Measured

Figure 3.1 Conceptual framework of the influence of health education on stress reduction and changes in vital signs based on S. Calista Roy's Theory

From Figure 3.1, we can explain that health education works on stress reduction and changes the vital signs. Clients who had a long experiences of labor and surgery will experience stress that is influenced by internal factors, among others; age, education, occupation, and religion; besides external factors among; social, culture and support. The stress levels are mild, moderate and severe. To reduce stress on patients who will be performed surgery and parturition is required positive coping. Positive coping causes changes vital signs (normal), if negative coping can cause of HPA axis that affects the hypothalamus CRF, pituitary, sympathetic nerves, adrenal medulla which causes the formation of catecholamines which increases so that it causes changes in vital signs.

3.2 Hypotheses (if required)

The hypothesis is a scientific proposition that is based on a conceptual framework of research and is a temporary answer to the problems faced, which can be tested for truth based on empirical facts. The hypothesis that used is a working hypothesis and not a statistical hypothesis.

Example:

H1:

1. There is an influence of counseling on changes in vital signs with prolonged labor that will be carried out surgically.
2. There is an effect of counseling on stress reduction.

**CHAPTER 4
RESEARCH METHOD**

The format of the research method chapter for qualitative research conforms to the rules of the qualitative method. In quantitative research, the research methods chapter in detail contains the following:

4.1 Research Design.

Research design is a place to answer research questions or test the validity of hypothesis. Types of research design types that are often used in nursing, for example: Descriptive-analytic: case studies, correlations, cross-sectional, comparison; experiment: Pre-post nonrandomized experiment, quasi-experiment and True-experiment.

Matters taken into consideration in determining research design:

1. Will there be nursing interventions that need to be implemented with respondents?
2. What type of comparison will be used?
3. What procedure will be used to control the variables?
4. When and how many times will data be collected from respondents?
5. In what situations will the research be carried out, in the clinic, at home or elsewhere?

There is an example of quasi experimental pre-post test design (Polit & Hungler 2005)

<i>Pretest</i>	<i>Intervention</i>	<i>Posttest</i>
O1	I	O2
O3	X	O4

Notes:

Continue to provide information related to the research conducted like the following example:
This study is a cross sectional study to determine the relationship between demographic factors and self-concept disorders on clients

4.2 Population, Sample (inclusion, exclusion criteria), Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Population is all subjects or data with certain characteristics to be studied. The sample is part of the population studied. Minimum sample size is 30 samples (representing the population) so that results can be analyzed by statistical tests for quantitative research.

Example:

Population: The population in this study were all post mastectomy clients who were treated at R. Bedah RSP Airlangga Surabaya

Sampel: The sample in this study was the post of mastectomy clients who met the inclusion criteria (for examples: the patients have received surgery information, patients who are aged over 30 years; last high school education; have never been treated at the hospital with the same case). Number of Samples: 50 clients.

Determination of Sample Size:

In determining the sample size, use the formula for determining the appropriate sample size. An example of the formula for determining the sample size is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{N \cdot z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{d (N-1) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q} \\
 &= \frac{48 (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 0,5}{(0,05) (48 - 1) + (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,05 \cdot 0,5} \\
 &= 42,7 \\
 &= \mathbf{43 \text{ Responden}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Information:

- n = The estimated sample size
- N = The estimated population size
- z = Normal default values for a = 0,05 (1,96)
- p = The estimated proportion, if not known to be considered 50%
- q = 1 - p (100% - p)
- d = Selected error rate (d = 0,05)

Or

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (d) 2}$$

Information:

- n = The sample size
- N = The population size
- d = The level of significance (p)

Sampling:

Sampling is a process of selecting portions of a population to represent a population. Types of sampling methods include: *Stratified random sampling, simple random sampling* etc.

4.3 Research Variables and Operational Definitions of Variables.

Research Variables:

Research variables include the classification of variables and operational definitions of variables. Variables are the characteristics that are owned by subjects (people, objects, situations) that are different from those of the group. All variables examined must be identified, which are included as independent variables, dependent variables, controlling variables, and confounding variables. The research design or conceptual framework diagram is very helpful in identifying variables. The

identification of variables is very important concerning all parts of the research, especially in data management and analysis.

Example:

Independent variable: Demographics, preoperative information

Dependent variable: Impaired self-concept

Operational Definitions:

Explain all the variables and terms that will be used in operational research, making it easier for readers/examiners to interpret the meaning of research.

Example:

Pre-operative information is all information provided before surgery, which includes: The purpose of surgery, risks, benefits, medications used, etc.

Examples of preparing a complete operational definition table can be seen by table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Operational Definitions (Include the title of the research conducted)

Variables	Operational Definitions	Parameter	Measuring Instrument	Scale	Score
Independent Counseling	The level of client knowledge will be carried out by operating action.	Knowledge includes: o Purpose o Benefits o Ways o Prognosis	SAP		
Dependen Stress	The emotional response of the client to be performed at the surgery.	Manifestations of the body to stress according to Kozier: 1. Physiological reaction: o Pupils dilated o Increased sweating o Pulse rate increases o Cold skin o Increased blood pressure o Increased frequency and depth o Decreased urine o Dry mouth o Peristalsis decreases o Muscle tension o Increased blood sugar	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Marking – < 3 no stress – 4-10 mild stress – 10-14 moderate stress – 14-18 severe stress

Variables	Operational Definitions	Parameter	Measuring Instrument	Scale	Score
		2. Psychological reaction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Denying ○ Blame ○ Depends ○ Hatred ○ Isolation ○ Suppression ○ Crying ○ Laughing ○ Screaming ○ Hit and Kick ○ Grasping and Squeezing ○ Railed 			
Dependen Increased vital signs	The assessment of increasing vital signs of perception and self-readiness in the face of surgery	Increased vital signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temperature ○ Pulse ○ Systolic Pressure ○ Diastolic Pressure 	Observation	Ratio	Assessment of increasing vital signs: Mild Stress: T: 130/85 - 139/95mmHg N: 80 x / minutes RR: 20 - 24 x / minutes S: 36,5 - 37,5 ° C Moderate Stress: T: 140/90 - 159/99 mmHg N: 80 - 90 x / menit RR: 24 - 25 x / minutes S: 36,5 - 37,5 ° C Severe Stress: T: > 160/100 mmHg N: > 100 x / minutes RR: > 25 x / minutes S: > 37,5 ° C

4.4 Research Tools and Materials (customized)

Contains descriptions of the types and specifications of the research tools used. Material is anything that is subject to treatment or which is used for treatment.

4.5 Research Instruments

This section contains a description of the types of instrument specifications used in data collection. It needs to be accompanied by a description of reliability and validity, as well as justification or reasons for using the instrument. The researchers need to write the instrument type (the components of what, from who, sources, how to measure of the instrument must be clear). This section briefly describes the types of data collection instruments, for examples: questionnaires, interviews, observations or physiological measurements (in vivo and in vitro).

Example:

Collecting data in this study through observation and questionnaires on the respondents studied. The instrument used was an instrument from....

4.6 Research Location and Time

This section contains where and when the research was carried out. The selection of research sites is based on scientific reasons.

Example:

The location of the study was in the Children's Section of Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya.

4.7 Data Collection or Collection Procedure

This section contains a description of the methods and procedures for collecting data in detail. If data collection is carried out by others, it is necessary to explain the various steps taken by the researcher in ensuring the reliability and validity of the data obtained.

Example:

Previous respondents were observed and interviewed about bladder tension, the frequency of urination within 24 hours, and the sensation of urination to urinate. The intervention that given directly by researchers was exercise, especially regarding bladder and sphincter urethra (Keagle exercise). After 4 weeks of training, then respondents were observed and interviewed about the frequency of urination, the amount of urine in 24 hours, and the sensation of urination to urinate.

4.8 The Procedure of Data Analysis

This section contains a description of how the data collected will be processed and analyzed accompanied by justification or reasons for using the method of analysis, including the statistical methods. The analysis used is descriptive and inferential.

In quantitative research, it is necessary to mention the statistical analysis that will be used (if used) and state the types of data (for example Categorical [nominal and ordinal]; Numerical [interval and ratio]). If there are several variables to be analyzed, each variable will analyze detailed.

Data collected in nursing research is usually analyzed descriptively by presenting data by cross-tabulation and or simple calculation (for example Chi-Square test to find out the percentage of distribution between variables) and the relationship or difference between independent and dependent variables. Statistical test selection guidelines are based on (TSSV):

1. Research objectives
2. Data scale (ordinal, nominal, interval and ratio)
3. Samples (free / in pairs)
4. Variables (Independent & Dependent))

Example:

The edited data was processed which included: Identification of research problems, testing of research problems, with the "Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test" to determine differences between the before and after of dependent variable with a significance level $\alpha < 0.05$. Then compared, the frequency of urination, the amount of urine for 24 hours, and the sensation or stimulation to urinate before and after exercise. The purpose of the test analysis is to determine the significance of the exercise of Kegle to urine elimination needs. This analysis is carried out with the help of computer software.

4.9 Operational/ Work Framework

It contains operational procedures and research variables. The stages carried out in the study are described in the form of a chart.

4.10 Ethical Clearance

Any research, especially those that use humans as subjects mustn't conflict with ethics. Therefore every study that uses human subjects must not conflict with ethics. Therefore any research that uses human subjects must obtain approval from the local Medical / Nursing Ethics Commission. Some principles in ethical considerations include; free from exploitation, free from suffering, confidentiality, free to refuse to be a respondent, need an informed consent and have the right to receive the same treatment if the client has refused to be a respondent.

Example:

This research proposal has passed the ethical test by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nursing with a certificate number of ethics. No.../...../2018

**CHAPTER 5
RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

5.1 Research Results

The result of writing research is an important thing done by researchers, submitted as scientific papers or scientific research. This chapter briefly presents the format of the research report based on the research design that has been made and explained each table or description of the results of the study and refers to specific objectives and lists the most prominent figures according to the results of the study (can use the words of the majority). The format of the writing and various other aspects must be adjusted to the rules that apply in the Academic or local school because the writing will be reported to the scientific community and accountable to the examining team. Keep in mind that in this section researchers are not allowed to give a response, review, and comment on problems that arise, because it will be described in detail in the next section (discussion).

This section contains research data that is relevant to its purpose and typescript. Presentation of research data can be in the form of tables, graphs, images, charts, photographs or other forms of data presentation. The procedure for the presentation of tables, graphs, pictures, charts, photographs must be by the provisions.

The contents of the research results include:

1. Introduction
2. General description of the research location
3. Presentation of sample characteristics (data supporting research topics), display of data in tabular form
4. Presentation of the measured results and analysis (the variable under study) consists of a descriptive display and test results.

Note:

1. The format for Chapter 5 (Research and Discussion Results) is by following guidelines.

2. Research results section of research data. If using statistical analysis, only includes the final display obtained, while the statistical calculation is obtained as an attachment.
3. **It does not** discuss the evaluation of raw data on research results in the thesis paper.

5.2 Discussion

In this section, researchers need to express and analyze the meaning of research findings that have been stated in the results and relate to research questions or hypotheses. This is usually done by comparing the invention with the prior art, whether it reinforces, opposes, or is completely new. Each statement must be clear and supported by adequate literature. This section is the most important part of the thesis. This section shows the level of researcher's mastery of the development of science, paradigms, concepts, and theories, which are combined with the results of research. The discussion covers how and why at least covers the following. The Reasoning of research results both theoretically, empirically and non-empirically, so that they can answer by explaining the formulation of the problem proposed.

1. Combine research findings with the results of previous studies and their consequences and future developments.
2. Understanding the limitations of the research conducted so that it can provide suggestions for further research.
3. All discussed by section does not need to be variable
Operationally, the contents of the discussion include::
 1. **Facts** based on research results: need to explain why and how (do not repeat the numbers that have been analyzed in the Results section)
 2. **Theory:** The results of the study are linked to relevant theories (whether reinforce or contradict).
 3. **Opinion:** constitutes the opinion/ view of the researcher regarding the comparison of existing facts and theories including the limitations of the research conducted.

5.3 Research Limitations

The limitation of writing papers or research needs to be mentioned in this section or the discussion. For example, the limitation of sampling, the number of samples studied, data collection instruments, time limitations or researchers and others necessary.

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Conclusion

Conclusions are a synthesis of the discussion, consisting of at least:

1. Answers to the formulation of the problem or research objectives, as well as the research hypothesis.
2. Forms of sentences (Subject - Predicate - Object)
3. New things found and prospect findings.
4. Theoretical interpretation of new things found.
5. Reducing / eliminating writing numbers of statistical test results

6.2 Suggestion

Suggestions are the implications of the results of research on the development of science and practical use (referring to benefits). At a minimum, it includes suggestions for respondents and the community, research sites, and knowledge development. Specific suggested suggestions refer to the results of research and operations in their implementation (when who and where).

6.3 The final part

The final part of the thesis includes:

1. Bibliography (see how to write references)
2. Attachment is a part that contains additional information or data. In it can be collected research methods, examples of statistical calculations and something that is considered to be able to complete the writing of a thesis.
 - 1) Research Permission
 - 2) Information for Consent (research explanation)
 - 3) Informed consent (research approval)
 - 4) Measuring instruments / instruments
- 5) Competency Unit (SAP) or Standard Operating Procedure (SPO) for certain actions (adjusted for the intervention in the research conducted)
- 6) *Raw data*
- 7) Analysis results

Note: End of the section page numbers are a continuation of core section page numbers.

CHAPTER 5 WRITING GUIDELINES

5.1. Language

- 1) Using the correct Indonesian or English language
- 2) If necessary or there is no proper term in Indonesian, it may use the original language by paying attention to the procedures for writing a foreign language.

5.2. Cover and Paper

- 1) Cover page : using red Buffalo or Linen paper for research proposal ; navy blue colored Buffalo or Linen paper for thesis.
- 2) See the cover format (**example Attachment 1a or 1b**)

5.3. Pages of Content

Plain white HVS paper weighing 70 grams (for research proposals or proposals); 80 gram weight (for thesis post-thesis trial), A4 size (21.5x29.7 cm).

5.4. Table and Figure

Presented on the content pages, except in certain circumstances can use paper and different sizes. The provisions of the table are as the following conditions:

- 1) The table is numbered with Arabic numbers, according to the chapter number based on the list, followed by the serial number of the table. Example of writing table numbers: Table 2.1 (This table is in Chapter 2 and is the first table).
- 2) Given the title above the table, with 1 space apart.
- 3) The pictures are numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals, according to the image sequential numbers in each chapter. The chapter number is written in front of the serial number in Arabic numerals. Example of writing image number: Figure 2.1 (This image is in Chapter 2 and is the first picture).
- 4) The image is titled under it, with 1 space apart.
- 5) Tables and Figures that need to be presented on a broader sheet, can be folded according to the page area of the material.
- 6) The sources and figures cited in other books must be included.
- 7) Table and figure titles contain 3 W (What, Where and When) elements.

5.5. Manuscript Typing

- 1) Writing the title of a maximum of 16 words.
- 2) The script is typed with a standard IBM typewriter or uses Times New Roman computer
- 3) The spacing of 2 (two) spaces, except for graphics and table 1 spaces
- 4) All texts from cover pages to bibliography use letters of the same size (12 pt), except foreign words in italics (italic)
- 5) The beginning of a paragraph starts at the 5th or 6th tap from the left edge (or use the TAB key on the computer)
- 6) Each chapter is given a serial number according to the procedure chosen.

5.6. Margins

- 1) 3 cm or 1 inches from top side of paper
- 2) 3 cm or 1 inches from bottom side of paper
- 3) 4 cm or 1,5 inches from left side of paper

- 4) 3 cm or 1 inches from right side of paper

5.7. Page Number

- 1) The beginning pages numbered by small Roman letters (i, ii, iii, iv, v, etc.), written at the bottom center, four spaces below the text.
- 2) The front cover page is uncounted but inside of the cover page is counted but not numbered.
- 3) The introduction chapter and so on are numbered with Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) in the upper right corner (1.5 cm from the text)
- 4) On pages with chapter titles, page numbers are written below the middle (four spaces below the text), for the chapter numbering content to be written in the upper right-hand corner of each page.

5.8. Citation

- 1) Citations or excerpts are written according to the original text, while quotations in foreign languages must be accompanied by a translation.
- 2) Writing a reference must adjust the chosen referencing system
- 3) Citations of more than 40 words written with a distance of the left edge and right edge are different from the other text and are spaced one space apart.
- 4) Citations of less than 40 words are written together with the text, begin and end with citation marks (").

5.9. Title and Number Levels

Title and numbering levels need to be focused. Numbering related to title level can be seen in Attachment 12.

5.10. Bibliography Writing

Writing references in the text and bibliography is important to show appreciation for the source of information. It also avoids plagiarism and makes readers trace where the written information can be obtained. The literature of writing in the Nursing Masters Study Program of Airlangga University uses Mendeley © reference manager which can be downloaded for free at <https://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop/> with **Harvard Reference Format 1 (author-date) style**. According to this system we can know about what is included in the paper, the surname (~ surname) of the author and the year of publication of the referenced text.

CHAPTER 6 WRITING REFERENCES

The basis of the literature must be included in formulating the research problem (in the Introduction and Literature Review) and discussing the results of the research (in the Discussion). The description in the scientific paper is not a personal opinion, but the results of other people's research, then the statements in the paper must include accurate references. This reference must be written in the Bibliography, which is at the end of a scientific paper (Sastroasmoro & Ismael, 2010).

6.1. Reference Source

Sources of information or references can be in the form of scientific papers in scientific magazines, report books or official documents from a government institution, such as the Ministry of Health RI or BKKBN or from international bodies (WHO or UNICEF). The order of reference sources in the study includes: 1) Journal; 2) Book (published at the most 10 years ago); 3) Internet; 4) The research result (thesis/dissertation); 5) A seminar paper that has been discussed (regional/national – not published).

The bibliography writing model in PSPN FKp UNAIR refers to the Name and Year system, using **Mendeley© reference manager which can be downloaded for free at <https://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop/> with style Harvard Reference Format 1 (author-date)**. The Minimum bibliography is 25 (15 from books and 10 from indexed journals). Preferably cite the articles owned by Airlangga University Nursing Faculty lecturers.

Write references in the reference list or bibliography by mendeley::

Harvard Author-Date Referencing Style

1. Writing references in writing (in paragraphs):

Reference writing in the thesis follows the same rules for sources taken from books, journals, as well as electronic and photo media, that is, the last name (or surname) of the author or institution followed by the year.

1) One author,

Example: Cormack (2010) to mention ... **OR** Repeated mutations underlie autoimmune events (Goldstein 2009)

2) More than one author:

(1) Two authors: All the last names of the two authors are mentioned

Example: ... from acute care view (Cengel & Boles 1994) **OR** Cengel dan Boles (1994) found that ...

(2) Three authors: All authors' last names are mentioned for the first time, then one author is accompanied by et al. (the meaning is: and friends)

Example: As previously described, ... (Reid, Parsons & Green 2006). For the next mention: (Reid, et al. 2006)

(3) Four or more authors:

Example: Lower back pain can be caused by several things, among others ... (Jull, et al. 2008). **OR** Jull et al. (2008) explain ...

(4) If there is no author, then mention the title of the book, journal, or article cited:

Example: ... have mentioned (Military style leadership 2009) **OR** in Military style leadership (2009) explained ...

In this case, the way of writing in the reference list is: Military style leadership 2004, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.

Another way is to write anonymously, for examples The mechanism of pain can be influenced by ... (Anonymous 2010). OR Anonymously (2010) mentions that many things affect ...

3) One author writes several works:

Stress affects the increase in blood sugar levels (Putra 2006, 2010). Or: Putra (2006, 2010) explains that the increase in blood sugar levels is influenced by ...

4) Several works by the same author were published in the same year:

... when viewed from the point of view ... (Dawkins 1996a, 1996b). Atau Dawkins (1996a, 1996b) explains ...

5) Ideas are taken from two or several authors: The mass of each reference source is written by the author and year, separated by semicolons and alphabetically according to the author's last name. Example: ... toddler development (Dawkins 1996; Willmott 2004).

6) The author is an institution:

Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia (DepKes RI) (2009) explains ... Henceforth enough DepKes RI (2009) explains
... determine the severity of ARDS (Royal College of Nursing (RCN) (2007), hereafter RCN (2007) also explains that ...

7) Editor: Written editor's last name and year

Example: ... (Shaw 2003)

8) Second source;

Example: Direct quote: (Brown 1966 dalam Bassett 1986, p.142).

Indirect quote: White, (1990) as quoted in Black (1994), mention that ...

9) No date; example: Smith (n.d.) has explained ...

2. Writing references in the bibliography:

1) Book:

(1) Book:

The basic information needed for a book is: author's surname, Initials of the year, *Title of book*, Publisher, Place of publication.

Daly, J 2004, *Nursing leadership*, Elsevier, Sydney

(2) Books published in several editions, editions must be written

Cengel, YA & Boles, MA 1994, *Thermodynamics: an engineering approach*, edisi 2, McGraw Hill, London.

(3) Books written by more than one author

Following the rules as explained earlier, for example:

Reid, DH, Parsons, MB & Green, CW 1989, *Staff management in human services: behavioral research and application*, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield

- (4) The book whose author is an editor, then after the name is written by the editor (abbreviated as ed.) In parentheses:
Sjostrand, S (ed.) 1993, *Institutional change: theory and empirical findings*, M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, N.Y.
 - (5) Books written by institutions.
Australian Government Publishing Service 1987, *Commonwealth printing and publishing manual*, 2nd edn, A.G.P.S., Canberra.
 - (6) Chapters in the book:
Bernstein, D 1995, 'Transportation planning', dalam WF Chen (ed.), *The civil engineering handbook*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, hal. 231-61.
- 2) Conference results:
- (1) Published:
Bourassa, S 1999, 'Effects of child care on young children', *Proceedings of the third annual meeting of the International Society for Child Psychology*, International Society for Child Psychology, Atlanta, Georgia, hal. 44-6.
 - (2) Unpublished:
Bowden, FJ & Fairley, CK 1996, 'Endemic STDs in the Northern Territory: estimations of effective rates of partner change', tulisan dipresentasikan pada scientific meeting of the Royal Australian College of Physicians, Darwin, 24-25 Juni.
- 3) Journal:
- (1) Articles in journals:
The components that must be included in writing an article reference in a journal are The author's surname, initials of the year, 'Article title,' *Judul Jurnal*, volume and journal number, page.
Huffman, LM 1996, 'Processing whey protein for use as a food ingredient', *Food Technology*, vol. 50, no. 2, hal.49-52.
Davis, L, Mohay, H & Edwards, H 2003, 'Keterlibatan ibu dalam merawat bayi premature: tinjauan historis,' *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, vol. 42, no. 6, hal.578-86.
 - (2) Articles in electronic journals with page numbers:
Daniel, TT 2009, 'Learning from simpler times', *Risk Management*, vol. 56, no. 1, hal. 40-44, diakses 30 Januari 2009, <<http://proquest.umi.com/>>.
Ket: untuk artikel dari database (contoh: Proquest, Medline, vivisimo, mamma, Cinahl, dsb), cukup sebutkan URL dari data base, sedangkan bila tidak dari data base, harus sebutkan lengkap alamat web-nya.
- 4) Articles in electronic journals without pages:
Donahue-Wallace, K & Chanda, J 2005, 'A case study in integrating the best practices of face-to-face art history and online teaching', *Interactive Multimedia Electronic Journal of Computer-Enhanced Learning*, vol. 7, no. 1, diakses 30 Januari 2009, <<http://imej.wfu.edu/articles/2005/1/01/index.asp>>.
- 5) Thesis:
Sumanto, HRA 1997, 'Komponen-komponen emas', tesis Doktor, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya

- 6) Report:

Alit, NK & Cox, M 1999, *Kontaminasi makanan: Laporan kesehatan lingkungan no. 25*, Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, Jakarta.
- 7) Electronic reports:

Rathbun, AH, West, J & Hausken, EG 2003, *Young children's access to computers in the home and at school in 1999 and 2000*, NCES-2003-036, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, DC, dilihat 4 November 2003, <<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2003/2003036.pdf>>.
- 8) Newspaper:

Simpson, L 1997, 'Tasmania's railway goes private', *Australian Financial Review*, 13 Oktober, p. 10.
- 9) Articles in newspapers accessed from the web:

Porteous, C 2007, 'Rudd blamed for drought', *Courier Mail*, 15 August, p. 17, diakses 27 Februari 2009, <<http://global.factiva.com/>>.
Untuk artikel dari database, cukup sebutkan URLnya saja
- 10) Articles from the web that have authors:

Albanese, A 2009, *Fairer compensation for air travellers*, media release, 29 Januari, Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, diakses 30 Januari 2009, <http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2009/January/AA007_2009.htm>.
- 11) Website with corporate institutional authors:

University of Melbourne Library 2009, *Mechanical engineering subject guide*, University of Melbourne Library, diakses 6 Februari 2009, <<http://www.library.uq.edu.au/findits/findit.php?title= Mechanical+Engineering>>.
- 12) Patent:

Cookson, AH 1985, *Particle trap for compressed gas insulated transmission systems*, US Patent 4554399.
- 13) Standard:

International Organization for Standardization 1982, *Steels - classification - part 1: classification of steels into unalloyed and alloy steels based on chemical composition*, ISO 4948-1:1982, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva.
- 14) Map:

Departemen Pertambangan dan Energi, Jakarta 1996, *Batu gamping*, Indonesia 1:100 000 seri geologi, sheet 8158, Departemen Pertambangan dan Energi, Indonesia, Jakarta.

15) Personal communication (example: interview) is not written in the bibliography, but is still written in the thesis: When interviewed on June 12, 2010 Dr. Nursalam explained that...

16) DVDs, films, TV series:

Great films from the 80s: kumpulan klip dari film terbaik Warner Brothers dari tahun 1980an. 2005 [DVD] New York: Warner Brothers.

Health for all children 3: the video., 2004. [Video] London: Child Growth Foundation. (Narasi oleh D.B.M. Hall).

Macbeth, 1948. [Film] Directed by Orson Wells. USA: Republic Pictures.

Little Britain, 2006. [TV Event] BBC, BBC2, 30 January 2006 20.00.

17) Photos

Beaton, C., 1956. Marilyn Monroe. [Picture] (Marilyn Monroe Personal Collection).

Beaton, C., 1944. *China 1944: A mother resting her head on her sick child's pillow in the Canadian Mission Hospital in Chengtu.* [Picture] (Imperial War Museum Collection).

18) Photos accessed from the internet:

Dean, Roger, 2008 Tales from Topographic Oceans. [print elektronik] diakses dari: http://rogerdean.com/store/product_info.php?cPath=48&products_id=88 From homepage/store/calendar/august [Access 18 June 2008].

Attachment 1a

Front Cover Page of Proposal

PROPOSAL

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND
VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS THAT DO SURGERY (ORTHOPEDY)
IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

PRA-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH



By:

Name :
NIM.

NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF NURSING AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA
2018

Attachment 1b
Front Cover Page of Proposal

THESIS

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND
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IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

PRA-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH



By:
Name :
NIM.

NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF NURSING AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA
2018

Attachment 2a

Front Cover Page of Proposal

THESIS

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND
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IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

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By:

Name :
NIM.

NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF NURSING AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA
2018

Attachment 2b

Front Cover Page of Proposal

THESIS

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND
VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS THAT DO SURGERY (ORTHOPEDY)
IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

PRA-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

To Obtain a Bachelor's Degree in Nursing (S.Kep)
in the Nursing Study Program of the Faculty of Nursing UNAIR



By:

Name :
NIM.

NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF NURSING AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA
2018

Attachment 3

Declaration Page (only for thesis)

DECLARATION PAGE

I swear that this thesis is a work of my own and has never been collected by anyone else to obtain a degree from any level of education in any tertiary institution. I swear that this thesis is a work of my own and has never been collected by anyone else to obtain a degree from any level of education at any tertiary institution

Surabaya,.....
Author,

Name
NIM

Attachment 4a
Proposal Approval Page

PROPOSAL

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND
VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS THAT DO SURGERY (ORTHOPEDEY)
IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

By:

Name:

NIM.

THIS PROPOSAL HAS BEEN APPROVED
DATE ...

By

The Head of Mentor

Full Name & Title

NIP:

Mentor

Full Name & Title

NIP:

Knowing
p.p. Dean
Deputy Dean I

Full Name & Title

NIP.:

Attachment 4b
Thesis Approval Page

THESIS

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND
VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS THAT DO SURGERY (ORTHOPEDY)
IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

By:

Name:
NIM.

THIS THESIS HAS BEEN APPROVED
DATE

By
The Head of Mentor

Full Name & Title
NIP:

Mentor

Full Name & Title
NIP.:

Knowing
p.p. Dean
Deputy Dean I

Full Name & Title
NIP.:

Attachment 5a

Determination Page of Proposal Supervisor Committee

PROPOSAL

THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS THAT DO SURGERY (ORTHOPEDY) IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA

By:

Name:

NIM.

Has been tested

On the date,

SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE

The Chairman :

The Members : 1.

2.

3.

Knowing
p.p. Dean
Deputy Dean I

Full Name & Title
NIP.:

Attachment 5b

Determination Page of Thesis Supervisor Committee

THESIS

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND
VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS THAT DO SURGERY (ORTHOPEDY)
IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**

By:

Name:

NIM.

Has been tested

On the date,

SUPERVISOR COMMITTEE

The Chairman :
The Members : 1.
 2.

Knowing
p.p. Dean
Deputy Dean I

Full Name & Title
NIP.:

Attachment 6

The Acknowledgement Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our praise and gratitude to The Almighty Allah SWT, for His grace and guidance, we were able to complete a thesis with the title “**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING TOWARDS REDUCTION OF STRESS RESPONSE AND VITAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS THAT DO SURGERY (ORTHOPEDY) IN RSU Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA**”. This thesis is one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor of Nursing (S.Kep) of Nursing Study Program of Faculty of Nursing of Airlangga University.

Hereby allow me to express my utmost thanks with a sincere heart to:

1. The Dean as the Dean of Faculty of Nursing of Airlangga University who has provided the opportunities and facilities for us to attend and finish our studies in the Nursing Study Program.
2. Deputy Dean I of Faculty of Nursing of Airlangga University who has provided us with opportunities and encouragement to finish our studies in the Nursing Study Program.
3. Etc.

May Allah SWT repay the kindness to all people who have provided the opportunities, support and assistance in completing this thesis.

We realize that this thesis is still far from perfection but we hope this thesis can be useful for the readers and nursing.

Surabaya,

Author,

Attachment 7
Abstract Page

ABSTRACT

**THE ROLE OF NURSE IN MANAGING VENTILATOR-AIDED
RESPIRATORY FAILURE**

Cross Sectional Study in Integrated Central Operating Theater (GBPT),
Dr. Soetomo Hospital

By: Name

Introduction: Ventilator or mechanical ventilation is a device that may partially or totally take over the function of pulmonary gas exchange for survival. Clients who use ventilator have higher risks of barotraumas, oxygen distribution disorder, oxygen intoxication, infections, circulation disorder, etc. In dealing with ventilator users, a nurse should have attentive attitude, responsibility, as well as adequate knowledge and skill. **Methods:** This study was aimed to investigate factors correlating with nurses' role in Integrated Central Operating Theater Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. Design used in this study was cross sectional design. The population was all nurses working in ICU, Integrated Central Operating Theater, Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, whom deal directly with the clients. Total sampel was 30 respondents, taken according to inclusion criteria. The independent variabels were knowledge attitude, and skill in providing nursing intervention for ventilator-aided respiratory failure clients. The dependent variabel was nurse's role for those clients. Data were collected using structured questionnaire and respondent observation. Data were then analyzed using logistic regression test with level of significance of $\leq 0,05$. **Results:** Results showed that nurse's knowledge in providing nursing intervention to those clients had no correlation with nurse's role ($p = 0,106$), nurse's attitude in providing nursing intervention did have correlation with their role ($p=0,052$), and their skill in providing nursing intervention to the clients had no correlation with the nurses's role ($p = 0,898$). **Discussion:** It can be concluded that nurse's role in providing nursing intervention to ventilator-aided respiratory failure clients has correlation with their attitude, but has no correlation with their knowledge and skill. Further studies should involve larger respondents and better measurement tools to obtain more accurate results.

Keywords: *nurse's role, ventilator, respiratory failure, ICU*

Attachment 8
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Number 1 shows that the table is the table 1

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Notes:*

Number 5 shows that the figure is in the chapter 5

Number 1 shows that the figure is the figure 1

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Note:

The page numbers of references and attachments are the continuation of the page numbers of core section

Attachment 12

List of Abbreviations Page

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BB	: Berat Badan (weight)
TB	: Tinggi Badan (height)
BMI	: <i>Body Mass Indeks</i>
LILA	: Lingkar Lengan Atas (upper arm circumference)
LP	: Lingkar Perut (abdominal circumference)
Kg	: Kilogram
Gr	: Gram
WHO	: <i>World Health Organization</i>
cm	: <i>centimeter</i>
m	: meter
ps	: <i>play `station</i>
tv	: television

Attachment 13

FRAMEWORK OF THESIS CONTENT
STUDENT OF NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF NURSING OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY

=====

TITLE PAGE

DECLARATION

VALIDITY PAGE

MOTTO

PREFACE

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH: IMRAD – *Introduction, Methodology, Result And Discussion*)

TABLE OF CONTENT, TABLE, FIGURE, ATTACHMENT

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background (Problem, Problem Scale, Chronological Problem, Solution)
- 1.2 Problem Identification
- 1.3 Problem Formulation
- 1.4 Research Purpose
 - 1.4.1 General Purpose
 - 1.4.2 Specific Purpose (operational – adjusted with the research purpose)
- 1.5 Research Benefition
 - 1.5.1 Theoretical
 - 1.5.2 Practical

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE RIVIEW

- 2.1 Preceded by the prologue /introduction
- 2.1 Content: adjusted with the title / variable that will be examined

CHAPTER 3
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOYHESIS

CHAPTER 4
METHOD

- 4.1 Research Plan / Design (case study, *cross sectional, praquasi experimental*)
- 4.2 Population, Sample and Sample Size, Sampling Method and Framework
- 4.3 Research variable
 - 1) Classification (independent, dependent, control)
 - 2) Operational Definition (presented in table: variable types, definition, parameters, measuring instrument, measurement scale, score)

- 4.4 Data Collecting
 - 4.4.1 Research material
 - 4.4.2 Instrument
 - 4.4.3 Research location and time
 - 4.4.4 Procedure of collecting the data
 - 4.4.5 Data analysis
- 4.5 *Ethical Clearance*
 - 1) *Informed consent*
 - 2) *Anonimity*
 - 3) *Confidentiality*
- 4.6 Limitations
 - 1) Instrument
 - 2) Sampling Design: population, sample, sample size and sampling
 - 3) F factor: *feasibility* (time, author ability, subject availability, ethical barriers etc.)

CHAPTER 5 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Result (the contents answer the purpose/ problem)
- 5.2 Discussion

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1 Conclusion (the contents answer hypothesis or the question of the problem)
- 6.2 Recommendation (the contents are the development and the recommendation from the result)

REFERENCES (*HARVARD SYSTEM*)

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. RESEARCH PERMISSION (Institutions for collecting the data and Ethical Commissions)
- 2. *INFORMED CONSENT / ETHICAL CLEARANCE*
- 3. INSTRUMENT
- 4. DATA PROCESSING (*RAW*) AND PRINT-OUT STATISTICAL TEST

Attachment 14

Appraisal Thesis Examination Guideline

Appraisal Thesis Examination Guideline

Participant Name :
 Student ID Number :
 Supervisor Name :

I. Thesis Writing :	Point	Score (0 – 100)
A. Writing Mastery	1
B. Writing Scientific Point	2
II. Thesis Presentation:		
A. Presentation Ability	1
B. Discussion Ability	1
	Total =
	Mean = $\frac{\text{Total}}{5}$	=

Note:

Score	Alphabet Score	Score Conversion
≥ 75	A	4
70,0 – 74,9	AB	3,5
65,0 – 69,9	B	3
60,0 – 64,9	BC	2,5
55,0 – 59,9	C	2
40,0 – 54,9	D	1
< 40	E	0

Surabaya,.....
 Supervisor,

 NIP/NIK.

APPRAISAL THESIS REFERENCE

- I. Thesis Writing:
 - A. Writing Mastery :
 - 1. Writing systematic
 - 2. Accuracy of language and terms utilization
 - 3. Writing orderlines
 - B. Writing Scientific Point:
 - 1. Compatibility between the title and the content
 - 2. Problem backgroud writing (in Introduction)
 - 3. The ability of making problem formulation (Problematics or Research Question)
 - 4. Purpose and benefition of the research
 - 5. Accuracy of writing literature riview
 - 6. Conceptual framework (based on theory)
 - 7. Hyposcription formulation
 - 8. Accuracy of research method and statistic utilization (if any)
 - 9. The ability of analyzing the data
 - 10. The discussion of research result
 - 11. The ability of making conclusion and recommendation
 - 12. References utilization
- II. Thesis Presentation:
 - A. Presentation Ability
 - B. Discussion Ability

APPRAISAL THESIS PARAMETER

NO	RATED ASPECTS	PARAMETER
I	WRITING	
	A. WRITING MASTERY	
	1. Writing systematic	According to the applicable orders: 1. Introduction: Title Page, Approval Page, Preface, Table of Content, Abstract (IMRAD) 2. Content: Introduction, Literature Riview, Method, Result and Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation 3. References and Attachments
	2. Accuracy of language and terms utilization	1. Punctuation 2. Diction
	B. WRITING SCIENTIFIC POINT	

NO	RATED ASPECTS	PARAMETER
	1. Title Compatibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content of the writing is compatible with the title: nursing research 2. Allows for research: solution for the nursing problems 3. Giving contribution for the practice devolepment and nursing science
	2. Accuracy of Writing the Problem In Introduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The statement of the problem is clear 2. Scale / problem justification 3. Chronological problem (cause and effect) 4. Solution concept (written in order)
	3. Problem Formulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear and concise 2. Supported by facts 3. Important to study 4. Problem question (presented in question, spesific and distinct)
	4. Research Purpose and Benefition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use operational verbs 2. Achievable 3. Spesific 4. Written benefits for: Practice (clinic/community) and science devolepment
	5. Accuracy of Writing Literature Riview	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All variables and factors that related with the problem under researched has been written 2. Every question is supported by appropriate references (author, publication year and page number) 3. Clarity in paraphrasing each question
	6. Conceptual Framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on generally accepted theory/ model 2. Describe everything that has been written in literature riview
	7. Hyposcription Formulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statement (among variables) 2. Working hyposcription / zero 3. Can be tested 4. Based on theory 5. Predict
	8. Research Method and Statistic Utilization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choosing the correct design/ plan 2. Compatible with the research purpose 3. The measured variable is clearly stated 4. Choosing the correct research subject 5. Explanation of collecting the data 6. Determination of the proper instrument (valid and reliable) to answer the problem question 7. Using the appropriate data processing (qualitative / quantitative: statistics) 8. Write the limitations (sampling design, instrument and feasibility) 9. Ethical Clearance writing
	9. The Ability of Writing the Result	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preface 2. Writing of the location and respondent/ sample characteristics (demographic data) 3. Data was analyzed based on result; finding the prominent or distorted data/ numbers; the tested of main connection.

NO	RATED ASPECTS	PARAMETER
		4. Explain only for <i>what</i> (there is no explanation about <i>why</i> dan <i>how</i>)
	10. Discussion	1. Analyze the meaning of the research result and connected with the research purpose (explain about <i>why</i> and <i>how</i>) 2. Research contains of elements; facts (analyzed); theory/references; opinion (researcher's opinion) 3. Content of the writing ; adjusted with the spesific purpose of the research 4. The research limitations has been written 5. The research is reasonable not exaggerated
	11. The Ability of Making the Interesting Conclusion and Recommendation	1. Conclusion has been written to answer the problem/ research purpose 2. Based on result and discussion 3. Clear and concise in giving the meaning to the research by minimizing the writing of statistical test results
	12. References Utilization	1. Consistent with the references writing model that has been used (e.g: <i>HARVARD</i>). 2. References are taken from the last 10 years publication. 3. The recommended references are the lastest research journals (internet); book.
II	THESIS PRESENTATION	
	A. Presentation Ability	1. The ability to express the concepts and theories 2. The ability to speak clearly 3. The ability to present the material systematically 4. The ability to emphasize the important parts 5. Overall technical presentation skills
	B. Discussion Ability	1. The ability of communication or dialogue 2. The ability to answer properly 3. The ability to accept the new facts openly 4. The ability to accept others opinion critically 5. The ability to control the emotions 6. Express the opinions honestly

Attachment 15

Consultation Page (Proposal/Thesis)

THESIS CONSULTATION PAGE

Student Name :
Student ID Number :
Supervisor Name :

NO	DATE	SUPERVISOR RECOMMENDATION & CONSIDERATION	SIGNATURE

Surabaya,.....
Mentor,

NIP/NIK.

Attachment 16

REVISION RECORD PAGE (Proposal/Thesis)

REVISION
PROPOSAL SEMINAR & THESIS EXAMINATION

Student Name :

Student ID Number :

NO.	PAGE	CHAPTER	REVISION RECOMMENDATION	REVISION RESULT

Surabaya,.....
Supervisor,

NIP/NIK.

Informations:

1. The manuscript is written in Times New Roman font 11.
2. The title is simple, made with the maximum of 14 words, in Indonesia and English
3. Abstract is written in Indonesia and English with a maximum of 250 words.
4. The literature in the article must be written in the reference
5. The manuscript is saved in MS WORD and put on a CD.
6. The manuscript must be collected to the library as much as 2 copies in hardcopy and softcopy