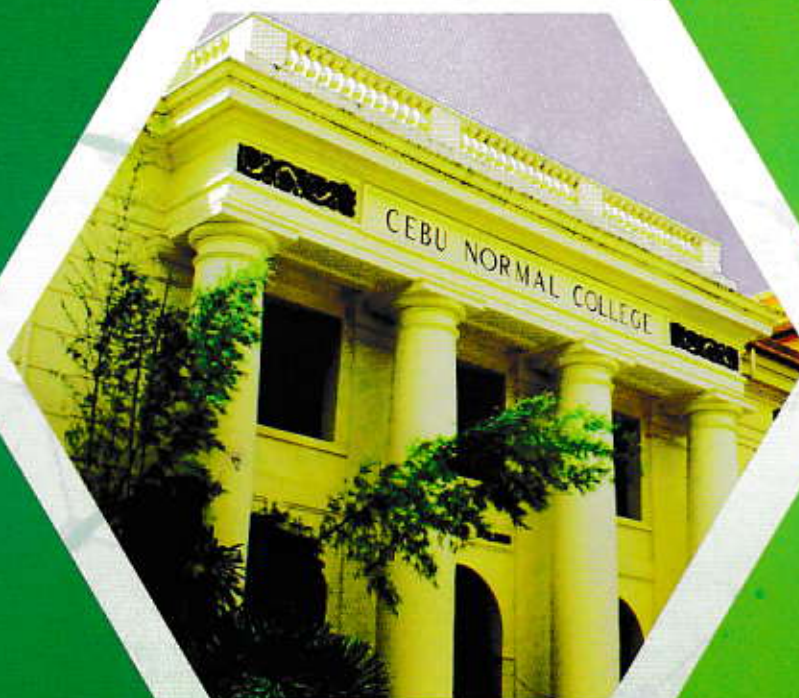




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**RESHAPING QUALITY HEALTH CARE PRACTICES  
THROUGH INNOVATIVE RESEARCH DISCOVERIES**

**November 23, 2018**  
**Marco Polo Plaza**  
**Cebu City**

# Professional Category Podium Presentation

**"Knowledge and Health Behaviour Index on HIV Prevention and Transmission among Cebuanos"**  
Sunshine Marie Evangelista Caray, Resty L. Picardo, Michelle B. Yu, Joan P. Bacarizas, Roe Therese Eduvivo, Jake C. Napoles and Joel B. Serad  
University of the Visayas

This study utilized the correlational cause-probing research design in quantitative approach. It aimed to examine the relationship between cognitive and behavioral assessment – how one's knowledge reflect in one's actions. The study was conducted in Cebu City wherein 200 respondents meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria were made to answer a questionnaire which was given to random people where they usually spend their breaks. The study went through the process of technical and ethical review by the IRB and simple percentage, mean and linear regression were used to treat the data statistically. Majority of the surveyed Cebuano population were fairly knowledgeable in regards to HIV prevention and transmission. Abstinence from sexual activities was deemed hard for most Cebuanos but staying faithful to one partner was the option most Cebuanos chose, although there were still some who chose to engage in casual sex. There is a significant relationship between the knowledge and behaviour index specifically, condom use, HIV testing, and monogamy in HIV prevention and transmission among Cebuanos. In regards to the factors leading to the increase in HIV cases in Cebu City, 'multiple sex partners' came out the highest with 62.50%, 50% answered 'lack of awareness' as a factor of the rising HIV cases in Cebu City and 12.50% answered 'the convenience of lads and nightlife'. Other reasons were unprotected sex/no condom, prostitution, peer pressure/kioskt influences, men to men/homosexuality, no cure for HIV, premarital sex, and no proper hygiene. 7.25% of the surveyed Cebuanos answered 'I don't know' in this part of the questionnaire.

**"Acceptance / Rejection to Death Vary Among Older Adults"**  
Sharon Lupio  
University of Bohol

This study validates the theory that acceptance and rejection of death vary among older adults population. It utilized cross-case analysis approach wherein an in-depth interview was conducted using questions that would lead to evaluating the attitude of older adults on either acceptance and rejection of death. Informants were taken from the District 1 in the province of Bohol. The informants were five older adults who belong to the age range of 65 years old and above with different personal, cultural, religious, and social background. Cultural backgrounds of the informants include a Chinese, a Filipino, an Indian, an American and a Muslim. The answers were documented by the researcher and analyzed. The analysis of the findings was studied until themes were created. Themes from the analysis of the findings were established such as: Variation in Approaches to Death with the following sub-themes: Death Acceptance and Rejection Vary According to Age, Gender, Marital Status, Education and Religion, Desire to Live Longer and Fearful Anticipation to Acceptance. Therefore the proposition that acceptance and rejection to death vary among older adults is validated in this study.

**"The Prevalence of Violence in the School-Age Children in Elementary School of Yogyakarta, Indonesia"**  
Nina Dwi Lestari, Diktalia Puspa Arum  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

The occurrence of violence to the school students is increase every year. The occurrence of violence in the school students come from parent, peer, school staff, and adult. The kinds of violence that can be occurred in the school students are physical violence, verbal (emotional, sexual, economy and neglect). The locations of violence that occurred are in the school, family and public place. The consequences of violence into the school students are disruption of the child's psychic, seriously injured, trauma and can be stress in long term. The aim of the research is to know the description occurrence of violence to the school students. The design that used in this research is quantitative descriptive. The samples of this research are 130 students in the elementary school. Sampling technique is using simple random sampling. The research instrument is using a questionnaire. This research data analysis is using frequencies test. The results of this study are mostly, the violence to the school students are dominated by a female (51.3%), low economic background (42.3%). There is an occurrence of violence (56.9%), most of the kind violence are verbal violence (68.9%). The most locations of violence is in the school (93.2%). According to the status can be a perpetrator of violence (53.8%) and the victim (89.2%). The nurses should advocate to school staff to make a policy and take an action to prevent violence in the school students by increases knowledge about the violence's prevention.

**"Thematic Analysis on Older People Understanding of Elder Abuse: Directions for Theoretical Development"**  
Dr. Nurzia M. Barjose, Dr. Vicenta T. Escobar, Dr. Bela P. Magnaye, Dr. Maria R. Marasigan  
Western Mindanao State University

The aim of this study was to explore older people's understanding of elderly abuse; the reasons for such act and the impact on their feelings and physical well-being. A total of 18 elderly persons (13 females and 5 males) were purposively selected and have participated in the discussion. There were two mixed groups of both males and females. The first group consisted of 4 females and 3 males. Participants were between the age of 65 and 72. The second group consisted of 7 females and 2 males. The main data source consisted of in-depth interviews through focus group discussions and one-on-one interview with the investigator and informants as co-participants. The study confirms the theoretical statement that perceptions on the abuses experienced by the elderly are basically governed by their respective sociocultural experiences from their younger years. Majority of the participants defined and categorized elderly abuse based on identified experiences and grounded on their cultural background. What is classified as elderly abuse for some may not hold true for others. The belief of the majority is that abuse is composed of any action that diminishes the respect and dignity given to an elderly person. Consequently, the study validates one of the assertions of the Elderly Caregiver Attachment Theory that elderly may experience different types and degree of abuse depending on their perceptions on elderly abuse, living condition, level of powerlessness, and dependence.

**"Retirement Confidence of Nurses: A Phenomenological Approach"**  
Evelyn M. Celestino, Marites Icaucan, Rachel Bajarlas  
University of Cebu-Banikod

Retirement goes with aging and it is an inevitable reality to humanity. This investigation explores the retirement confidence among the retiring nurses in Cebu. It further uncovers the perception and unavoidable attitude of retiring nurses about their retirement confidence about aspects of retirement and related issues.

This study utilized the qualitative-phenomenological study to reach the true meaning of the research topic through engaging in-depth reality. This methodology established a description of how individual perception is measured, valued by the experience of the phenomenon as perceived by human consciousness of an object of the study by selected registered nurses who worked on permanent status in private tertiary hospitals in Cebu City, the Philippines and are accredited by the Department of Health.

The purposive snowball sampling technique was also utilized for which the researcher relies on his judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in the study. The researcher also used an open, unstructured qualitative interview. This is meant to place the informants at a comfortable state, asked to discourse about issues related to the study, naturally revealed significant information and explained the deepness of the underlying meaning of their responses. The phenomenon of retirement preparation and retirement confidence among the retiring nurses revealed the following themes: Drives to Retirement that emanates from the key informant's perception of Freelancer Wanderer, Sense of Fulfillment and A Master of Your Desire and Gratification towards Retirement that arises from the Omega-Alpha of Life, Denying Responsibilities, and from Obligatory to Voluntary.

**"Structural Empowerment, Organizational Commitment, and Turnover Intention among Nurses in Iloilo Hospitals"**  
Mary Kristine G. Amboy, Ayesha C. Fenuela  
West Visayas State University

This study aimed to determine (1) levels of structural empowerment, organizational commitment, and turnover intention among nurses; (2) significant differences in the aforementioned variables when respondents were grouped by age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, designation, employment status, area of specialization, monthly income, length of nursing service, hospital type and nurse-to-patient ratio; (3) relationships among the three variables; and (4) predictors of turnover intention. This descriptive-correlational and multivariate study involved 146 randomly selected nurses from Iloilo hospitals. The survey design employed standardized tools (Conditions for Workplace Effectiveness Questionnaire-II, Three-Component Model Employee Commitment Survey, and Turnover Intention Scale) which were further validated and pilot-tested. Data analysis included descriptive and inferential statistics including t-test, ANOVA, Pearson r, and multiple regression. Moderate to high levels of the three variables were found in this study. There were significant differences in (1) structural empowerment when nurses were grouped by designation and monthly income; (2) organizational commitment when grouped by age and area of specialization; (3) turnover intention when grouped by age, marital status, monthly income, and length of nursing service. A positive relationship exists between structural empowerment and organizational commitment, while a negative relationship exists between turnover intention and both structural empowerment and organizational commitment. Predictors of turnover intention are organizational commitment, structural empowerment, and monthly income; with an  $r$ -square of 0.207 for the study's regression model. High structural empowerment, organizational commitment, and monthly income promote low turnover intention. Findings support a modified version of Mabley's Model of Employee Turnover as well as Kanter's Structural Empowerment Theory. It is recommended for lawmakers, hospital administrators and nurse managers to prioritize measures that enhance organizational commitment, structural empowerment, and financial compensation of nurses in Iloilo hospitals.

**USERS' LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF PUBLIC SANITARY TOILETS IN A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL, PUBLIC PLAZA AND MALL IN ILOILO CITY**  
Ma. Sharinne L. Millar, Erika Nena C. Alamo, Ma. Alexis Christine A. Listana, Manuel C. Villodres, Julecan E. Anastasio

West Visayas State University College of Nursing, La Paz, Iloilo City  
Achieving the provision of sanitary toilets remains a service delivery challenge in the Philippines. This descriptive cross-sectional survey was conducted to determine the level of satisfaction among users' in selected public places (public transportation terminal, public plaza and mall) in Iloilo City. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect data among 150 conveniently chosen public toilet users. Descriptive and inferential statistical tool were used to analyze and interpret the data gathered. Ethical considerations were followed in the conduct of the study. Results of the study showed that overall, public toilet users were very satisfied with the services offered of the public toilets. Specifically, public toilet users were very satisfied with the accessibility, availability, cleanliness, comfort, privacy, and safety of public sanitary toilets. There were significant differences in users' level of satisfaction of public toilets in terms of sex and educational attainment. Regardless of whether in public transportation terminal, public plaza, and mall, users' level of satisfaction of public sanitary toilets did not differ significantly. It is recommended to increase awareness and monitor legislative efforts to sustain and improve existing laws and regulations that support sanitation and hygiene initiatives to ensure Age-Friendly Cities.

## Reshaping Quality Health Care Practices Through Innovative Research Discoveries