



WORKSHOP DAN PELATIHAN KARYA TULIS ILMIAH: BAB I - III

FKIK UMY 2019

dr Iman Permana, M.Kes, PhD

OBJECTIVES

Able to establish introduction

- Background of the research
- Research question
- Aim of the research

Able to generate literature review

- Related concept or theory

How to conduct the research

- Chose the appropriate methodology





**KEEP
CALM
AND
HMM...
WHAT ELSE**

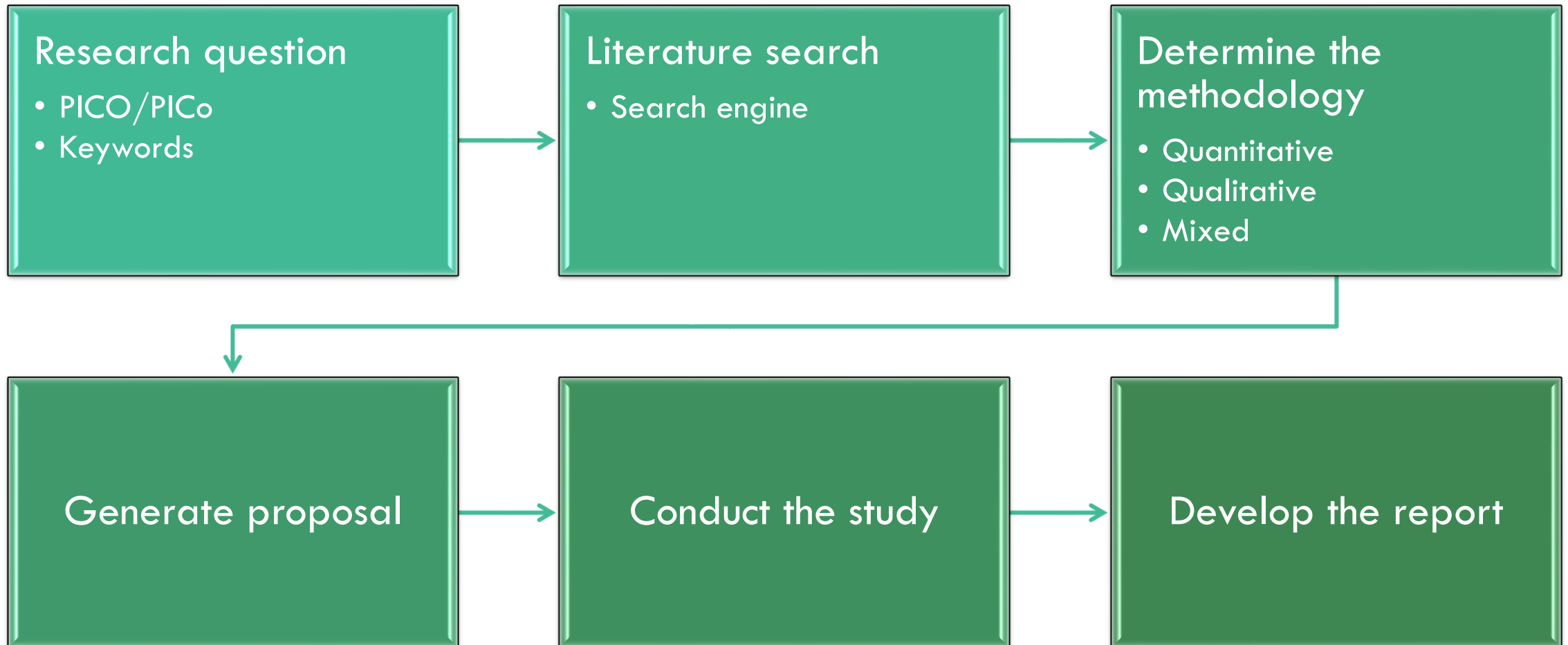
WHAT IS RESEARCH?



PROBLEM

ANSWERING THE PROBLEM

HOW TO CONDUCT A STUDY??



SCIENTIFIC QUERRIES (QUANTITATIVE APP)

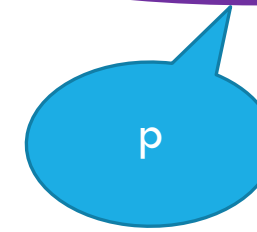
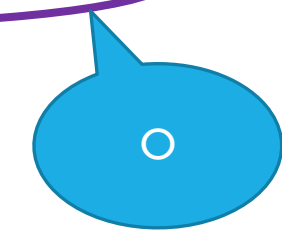
P – Problem

I – Intervention

C – Comparison

O – Outcome

“Perbandingan pemberian Paracetamol dan Ibuprofen bagi anak-anak dengan demam akibat bakteri untuk menurunkan suhu tubuh”



KEYWORDS

Anak dengan demam
bacterial

Paracetamol

Ibuprofen

Menurunkan suhu tubuh

QUALITATIVE STUDY

P – opulation

- Characteristics of the population or patient

I – nterest

- Phenomena of interest, event, activity or experience

Co - ntext

- Setting, distinct characteristic

- S – etting

- Where

- P – erspective

- For whom

- I – ntervention

- What

- C – omparison

- What else

- E – valuation

- How well or what the results

- S – ample

- Pi – phenomena of interest

- Behavior, experiences

- D – esign

- E – valuation

- R – esearch type

EXAMPLE

What are cadres' experiences in promoting early breastfeeding among the newly labored mother in Bantul?



PICO

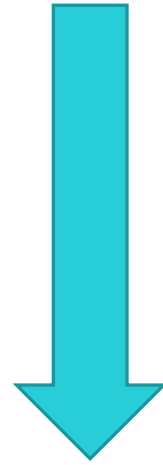
P – cadre promoting early breastfeeding to newly labored mother

I – experiences

Co - Bantul

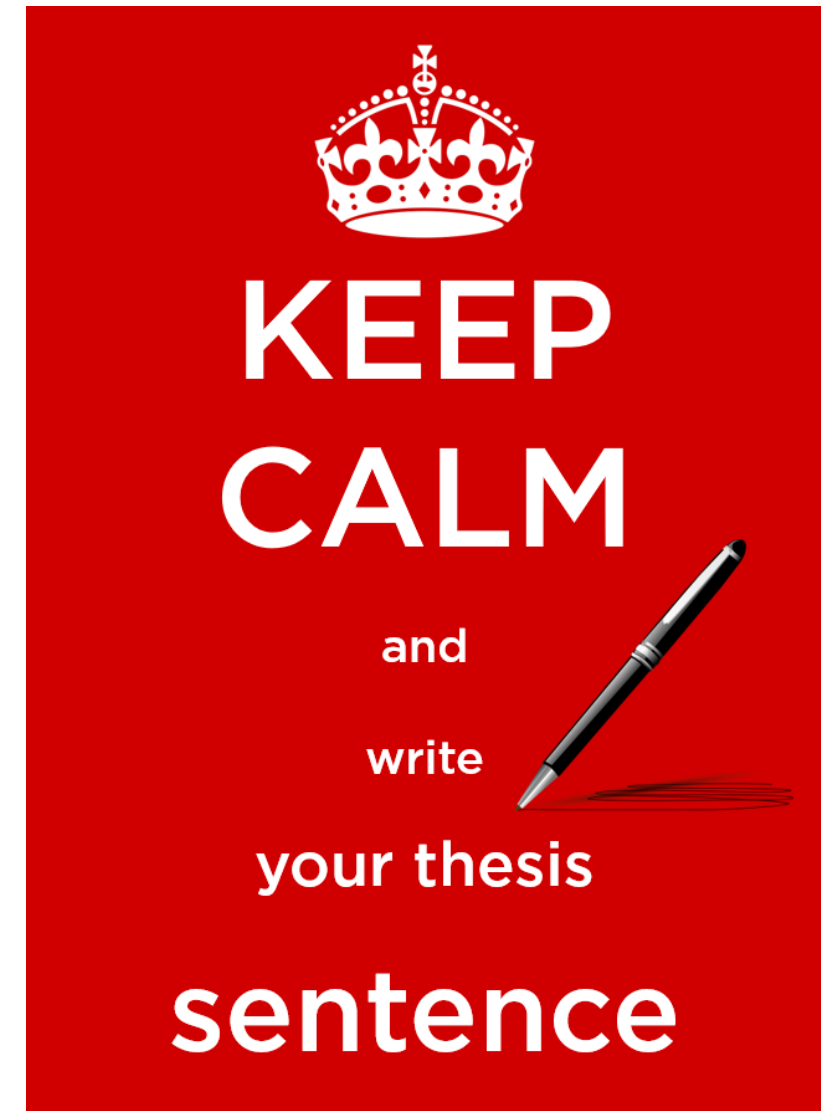
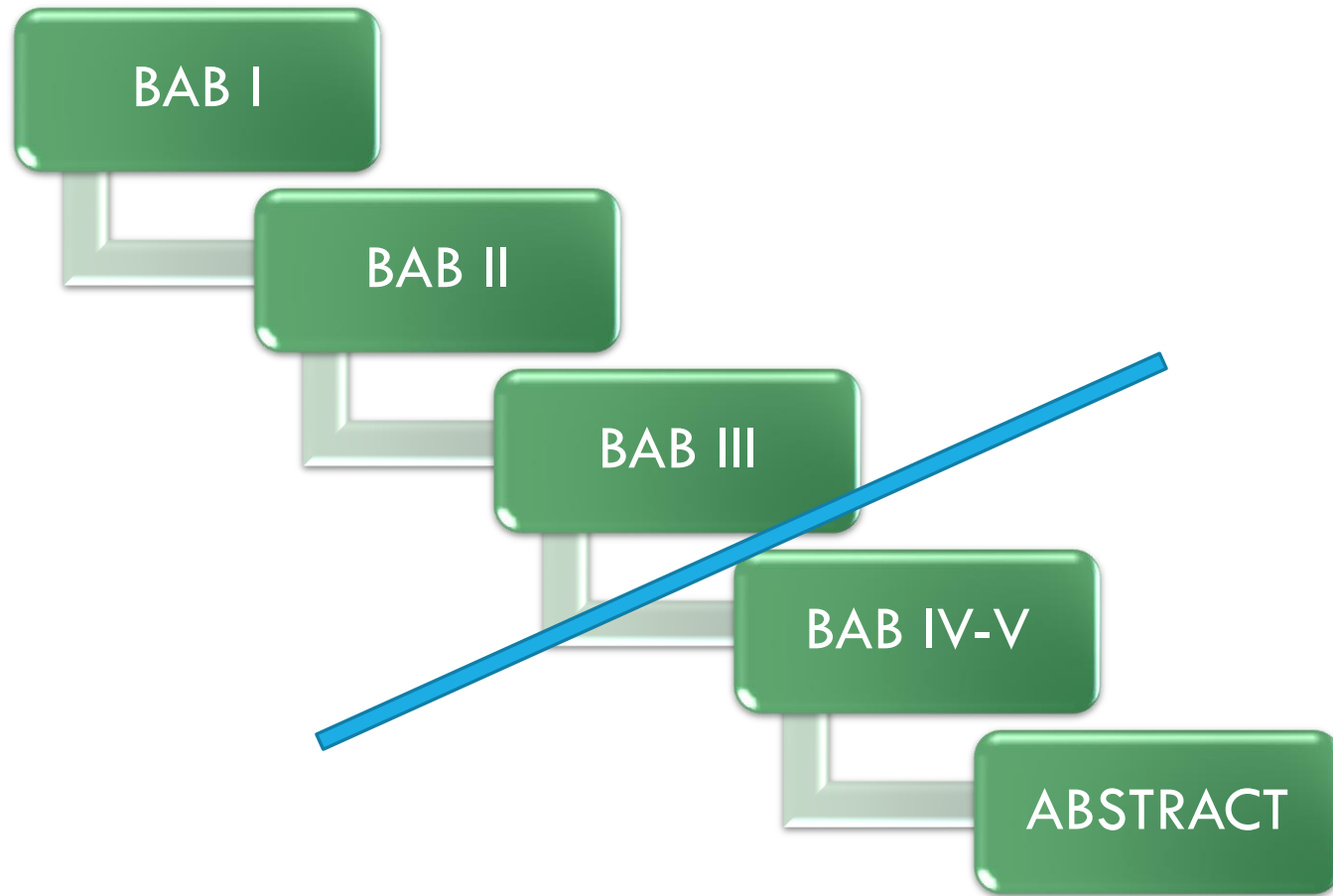


Literature search



Methodology

DEVELOP A REPORT (KTI)



INTRODUCTION

Purposes:

- Creating readers interest
- Providing them with enough information
- Why is it important?

How?

- Leading readers from broad information (what is known about the topic) 1
- To more specific information (what is not known) 2
- To a focal point (what question the authors asked and answered) 3
- Authors described previous work that led to current understanding (the broad) then situate their work (the specific)

(read more from : Purugganan & Hewitt: How to read a scientific article)



EXAMPLE

Impact of family support improvement behaviors on anti diabetic medication adherence and cognition in type 2 diabetic patients.docx

LITERATURE REVIEW

Address related theory or concept

Deeper explanations from the background

- Definitions
- Long term effect
- Management
- Correlation of the topic
 - Adherence to the regime
 - The influence of the topic

Theoretical framework/conceptual framework (quantitative)

Hypothesis (quantitative)

METHODS

Type of research

- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Mixed

Research approach

- Case control
- Case study
- Phenomenology



Variable (quantitative)

Population/sample, or Informant (qualitative)

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Operational Definition

Data collection

Data Analysis

Ethic

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIAS

Inclusion

Characteristics that help answering the problem

- Age
- Gender
- Current problem
- Period/ duration

Exclusion

Characteristics that might confound the analysis

Not the opposite of inclusion criteria

Not about the availability to join

EXAMPLE

How does reading Qur'an influence the ability to accept the condition among people with newly-diagnosed HIV positive?

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIAS

Inclusion

Adults

Muslim

Newly diagnosed HIV

Exclusion

Unable to read Qur'an

ETHIC



Autonomy



Beneficence vs
maleficence




Justice



Informed consent



Ethical clearance



How to Write an Abstract

4 kind of information

Purpose or rationale of the
study (why they did it)
Methodology (how they did it)
Results (what they found)
Conclusion (what it means)



The most important question in family approach: the potential of the resolve item of the family APGAR in family medicine

Hiroaki Takenaka^{1*} and Nobutaro Ban²

Takenaka, H., & Ban, N. (2016). The most important question in family approach: the potential of the resolve item of the family APGAR in family medicine *Asia Pacific Family Medicine*, 15(3).
doi:10.1186/s12930-016-0028-9

Abstract

Background: We aimed to clarify what aspects of family function are measured by the Family APGAR by examining its correlations with the fourth edition of the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale at Kwansei Gakuin (FACESKG IV). Furthermore, we sought to confirm the usefulness of the Family APGAR in general practice.

Methods: We recruited 250 patients (aged 13–76 years) from the general medicine outpatient clinic in a Japanese hospital between July 1999 and February 2000. We employed a cross-sectional design and administered the Family APGAR and the FACESKG IV-16 (i.e., the short version). The scores on the questionnaires were compared using correlation and multiple regression analyses. We then analyzed relationships between the questionnaires and family issues measures using Chi square, Mann–Whitney U, and logistic regression analyses.

Results: The Family APGAR partially evaluates the Cohesion dimension of family functioning as measured by the FACESKG IV-16. Furthermore, we could measure family disengagement using the resolve and partnership items of the Family APGAR. Family dysfunction (excessive or impoverished Adaptability or Cohesion) was not related to the presence of family issues. Nevertheless, there was a significant relationship between scores on the Resolve item and the family issues measure ($\chi^2 = 6.305$, $p = 0.043$).

Conclusions: The Family APGAR, especially the Resolve item, has the potential for use in treating patients with family issues. Interventions could be developed according to the simple Family APGAR responses.

Keywords: Family, Family research, Family members

Selamat mencoba