
Experience of Nurses in Caring for Children with Palliative Conditions During the Covid-19 Pandemic at Tangerang Regency General Hospital in 2021

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ABSTRACT

Preliminary, The most common complaints in children with palliative conditions were pain, nausea and vomiting, and sleep disturbances. Palliative Care during the current Covid-19 pandemic, there will be differences when nurses treat children with palliative conditions, such as the application of the Covid-19 health protocol to nurses at the Destination Hospital. **This Study Aims** to explore the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the pandemic. Covid-19 at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital. **Research Methods**, this study uses a mix method, which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative method was carried out by distributing questionnaires to 22 nurses who cared for children with palliative conditions, while the qualitative method was carried out by in-depth interviews with 5 nurses who met the inclusion criteria. **The Results** of the study, quantitatively, showed that of the 22 nurses, based on the characteristics of nurses as many as 77.3% had D3 education, 40.9% were nurses aged 26-35 years, and 54.5% were nurses with more than 3 years of experience. The qualitative number of 5 nurses, the experience of care during the Covid-19 pandemic is the application of health protocols. Treatment of pain complaints by administering analgesic drugs according to doctor's prescriptions and deep breathing relaxation techniques. Treatment of nausea/vomiting by giving ondacetrone and omeprazole drugs as prescribed by a doctor. Treatment of sleep disorders by regulating sleep patterns and reducing pain that causes sleep disorders. **In Conclusion**, this study shows, care during this pandemic is not much different in the use of

PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) when caring, but what makes the difference is the presence of Covid-19 health protocols such as limiting family visits. For the treatment of complaints of pain, nausea/vomiting, and sleep disturbances, it is not much different from before the Covid-19 pandemic. **Suggestions**, for nurses who care for children with palliative conditions are expected to be able to apply more non-pharmacological treatments.

Keywords: Nurse Experience, Palliative Care, Covid-19 Pandemic

PRELIMINARY

Experience can be interpreted as something that has been experienced, lived or felt, both long ago and recently (Mapp in Saparwati, 2012). Experience is an important component for nurses to carry out their duties and functions professionally, experience can also shape nurses to be able to make the right decisions within the scope of their nursing practice (Potter & Perry, 2005).

Nurses as health workers also certainly have different experiences in treating patients with palliative conditions, factors that can affect experience such as length of work, level of education and others (Prompahkul, 2011). In a study, it was stated that the results of a nurse's experience were that in dealing with physical complaints, first assessing the child's pain when there was pain, techniques in pain transfer such as adjusting positions, accompanying children or accompanying children when playing, immobilizing, listening to music.

In contrast to the experience of nurses who provide palliative care in home care for 3 years, the nurse revealed that another action to deal with the pain of pediatric patients is to bring siblings or friends of the child patient (Ningning, 2011).

From the results of a study entitled Experience of nurses who work with children with palliative care needs: A mixed-method systematic review, the findings reveal about the experience of nurses that working with children with palliative care needs is an emotionally struggling job for nurses, especially when working with children with palliative care needs. they try to manage the transition of pediatric patients from curative care to palliative care (Atout, 2019). Palliative care is care that aims to mask the patient's symptoms and provide comfort even when treatment aimed at healing is no longer possible ([Muckaden](#), 2011). Palliative care improves the quality of life of patients and their families who face challenges associated with life-threatening illness,

whether physical, psychological, social or spiritual. Based on WHO data Every year, an estimated 40 million people require palliative care; 78% of them are people living in low and middle income countries (WHO, 2020).

Palliative care can be provided to all ages including children by reducing symptoms such as pain experienced by patients, stress levels in pediatric patients with palliative conditions. Palliative care is also aimed at meeting the different needs of patients and families during times of life-limiting illness (Rasjidi, 2010). Cancer is a non-communicable disease that is characterized by the presence of abnormal cells/tissues that are malignant, grow quickly uncontrollably and can spread to other places in the patient's body (Kemenkes RI, 2018). Cancer occurs in people of all ages and can affect any part of the body. Unlike cancer in adults, most cancers in children have no known cause. Many studies have attempted to identify the causes of cancer in childhood, but very few cancers in children are caused by environmental exposures or lifestyle factors (WHO, 2021).

From the results of the study entitled "Symptom experience in children with cancer in Yogyakarta", it showed that all respondents experienced symptoms experienced by children with cancer

during treatment, namely pain, nausea/vomiting, and sleep disturbances. The order of the most symptoms felt by respondents was 80.6% of sleep disturbances, 66.7% of pain, and 50.0% of nausea/vomiting. In palliative patients, pain is one of the most common symptoms experienced by palliative patients. (Arini, 2018).

During this pandemic, of course, there will be an impact on palliative care services, because the transmission rate of Covid-19 is very high, therefore in palliative care services, infection control is needed such as the use of PPE for nurses when caring for (Downing et al, 2020). Covid-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is a disease caused by a new type of coronavirus, namely Sars-CoV-2, which was first reported in Wuhan China on December 31, 2019. This Covid-19 can cause symptoms of acute respiratory disorders such as fever above 38 °C, coughing and shortness of breath for humans. In addition, it can be accompanied by weakness, muscle aches, and diarrhea. In patients with severe Covid-19, it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is a research design that is structured in such a way that

it can require researchers to get answers to research questions (Sastroasmoro & Ismael, 2020). The design of this study used two research methods, namely qualitative and quantitative research, where this quantitative study was used to describe the characteristics of nurses caring for children with palliative conditions at the Tangerang District General Hospital. This qualitative research was used to determine the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic and the experiences of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions with complaints such as pain, nausea/vomiting, and sleep disturbances during the Covid-19 pandemic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

Table 1
 Characteristics of Nurses based on Educational Level at RSU Tangerang Regency in 2021

Characteristics	F	%
Education		
D3	17	77.3%
S1 (Ners)	5	22.7%
S2	0	0%
Total	22	100%

Table 2

Characteristics of Nurses based on Educational Level at RSU Tangerang Regency in 2021

Characteristics	F	%
Age		
17 – 25 Years	3	13.6%
26 – 35 Years	9	40.9 %
36 – 45 Years	8	36.4%
46 – 55 Years	2	9.1%
Total	22	100%

Table 3

Characteristics of Nurses based on the length of time nurses care for children with palliative conditions (cancer) at Tangerang Regency General Hospital in 2021

Characteristics	F	%
Age		
≤ 3 years	10	45.5%
> 3 Years	12	54.5%
Total	22	100%

Based on the results of the analysis above, the characteristics of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions at the Tangerang District General Hospital, it can be concluded that the majority of nurses with the latest education are D3 education (77.3%), based on the age of nurses, 26-35 years (40.9%) is the range The highest age and based on

the length of care the most were nurses who had more than 3 years of experience in caring for children with palliative conditions.

Education

Based on the results of research from Widaningsih, 2016 with the title "The effect of characteristics on the performance of implementing nurses in intensive care rooms of Class A and B Hospitals in Indonesia" explained that the majority of intensive care rooms in Type A and B hospitals in Indonesia empower nurses with D3 graduates (76.04%) than S1 (23.82%). The amount of inequality will affect the quality and performance of nurses in intensive care.

Education is a basic effort to actively develop his potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills, which are needed by himself, society, and the State (Law No. 23 of 2003). Education is very important for a qualified nurse, because education is a process that must be passed by nurses. The education system for nurses is divided into 3 stages, namely vocational education, academic education, and professional education. Vocational education is education (Diploma Tiga) D3 Nursing organized by higher nursing education to

produce graduates who have competence as implementers of nursing care.

Based on the results of the description of the characteristics of nurses who care for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic based on nurse education, educated nurses of course when invited to communicate will be seen to catch all questions more quickly. Nurses with D3 education seem shorter in explaining some questions, but those with S1 education seem to be able to explain in detail in delivering them. As explained that D3 nurses are more emphasized on the implementation of nursing care than S1 nurses who focus more on theories such as *critical thinking*.

Age

Based on the results of the research conducted by Maslita, 2017 with the title "Overview of the performance of implementing nurses in the inpatient room of the Tangerang Regency General Hospital" it was explained that the nurses who had sufficient performance were nurses with a mid-adult age range or around 25-38 years.

Age is a unit of time that measures the time of existence of an object, or creature, both living and dead (Depkes RI, 2019). Age 26-35 is the age in the category

of early adulthood. The older a person gets, the maturity of a person in thinking also increases. In palliative care, the increasing age of nurses also affects the increase in knowledge and experience in treating palliative patients (Widowati, Indrawati, and Fauziningtyas, 2020).

Based on the results of the description of the characteristics of nurses caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic based on the age of nurses, it can be explained that nurses with an age range of 26-35 years are the productive age category where someone is in a period of wanting to understand and have good cognitive skills, so that in care palliative nurses will want to understand more about everything related to diseases that require palliative care.

Length of Nursing Experience

Based on the results of research conducted at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital in line with the results of previous research conducted by Kumajas, Warouw, and Bawotong, 2014 entitled "The Relationship of Individual Characteristics with Nurse Performance in the Internal Medicine Inpatient Room at Binangkag Hospital, Bolaang Mongondow Regency" explained that the longer workforce, the more experience they have,

on the contrary the shorter the working period, the less experience they will gain.

Work experience is the knowledge, skills, and abilities possessed by employees to develop responsibilities from previous jobs (Marwansyah, 2015). The more years of service a nurse has, the more experience the nurse has in providing nursing care in accordance with applicable standards or procedures.

Based on the results of the description of the characteristics of nurses caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic based on length of care, it can be illustrated that the number of nurses at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital is more than 3 years of experience in caring for children with palliative conditions. Nurses with a working period of more than 3 years certainly have more experience than nurses who have a working period of less than 3 years, because work experience is a person's main capital in working.

Results of the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital

Based on the results of interviews when asked to participants about the experience of nurses in caring for children

with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic. The following are excerpts from their interview:

1. Implementation of Health Protocol

"...yes, actually, the PPE is the same now, it's the same as before, it's just eee... what's the name now, I have to add this, right now you have to have a double mask, right? If it's baraskot, before the pandemic, we've also used baraskot, we've also used the same handsoon, mostly for the head. That's the same as a face shield" (R1). "...Actually, it's the same thing, it's just what makes us different, right now, during a pandemic, we really have to take care of this, like PPE" (R2). We use the usual baraskot, wear a 2 layer mask and wear a helmet, it's normal if I call it a helmet... yes, a hat but I call it a helmet haha, face shield..."(R4).

Based on the results of the interview above regarding the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, from 5 nurses there were 4 nurses answered that the experience of care during this pandemic was more to apply health protocols commonly used such as the use of PPE (baraskot, handsoon, headcap). , and double masks), and restrictions on family visits.

Based on the results of research by Afandi, Handayani, and Zaini, 2020 with the title "The relationship between knowledge and attitudes of health workers with the behavior of using personal protective equipment during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Balung Hospital" explained that the attitude of health workers with the behavior of using personal protective equipment was 87 respondents (65.5%).

Health protocols are guidelines or procedures for activities carried out in order to ensure that individuals and communities remain healthy and protected from certain diseases. During the Covid-19 pandemic, this health protocol is aimed at increasing efforts to prevent and control Covid-19. The implementation of the Covid-19 health protocol such as the implementation of 5M in the community (Arifin, 2020).According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), standards for personal protective equipment (PPE) in the management of handling Covid-19 include surgical masks (medical/surgical masks), N95 respirators, eye protection (goggles), face shields, examination gloves. (examination gloves), surgical gloves (surgical gloves), disposable gowns, medical coveralls, heavy duty aprons, waterproof boots and shoe covers. For children with palliative conditions they

must be isolated or restricted in meeting family, friends, or others during this Covid-19 pandemic, and because of the contagious nature of Covid-19, the use of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) for nurses is very important to use when interacting or caring for children with palliative conditions. to protect them from contracting Covid-19 (Downing, et al, 2020).

Based on the results of collecting qualitative data on the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that during this pandemic they continued to use PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) when caring for children with palliative conditions. The implementation of other Covid-19 health protocols, such as limiting visits to children while being treated, is done to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

The results of the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital seen from: treatment of pain complaints

Based on the results of interviews when asked to participants about the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the

Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of pain. The following are excerpts from their interview:

1. Administration of analgesic drugs according to the doctor's prescription.

".....Usually it's like that later, yes, chemo will be repeated again. Usually, it's the patients who relapse. If we are usually given pain medication like that from the doctor. If this doctor is here, it's usually tramal, the tramal is dripped with an infusion.."(R1). Analgesic drugs are routinely administered. Yes, at least the standard one is paracetamol, if for example he is still in pain give him tramal" (R2) "... It depends, yes, if the pain is sometimes we give paracetamol drip, that's all. But if it really hurts, we will consult again, usually to the level of a kind of tramal, but even then it drips, but that's very rare, right.." (R2). "...We give paracetamol drip, but sometimes paracetamol doesn't work for cancer patients, some have to use tramal, if tramal doesn't work, what's the name, there's a tablet that only contains morphine, but I forgot the name. because I rarely use it

Based on the results of the interview above regarding the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19

pandemic with complaints of pain, from 5 nurses there were 4 nurses answered that the experience of pain care during this pandemic was by administering drugs prescribed by doctors such as paracetamol, tramadol, or even with complaints of severe pain given morphine.

Based on the results of research by Herawati, and Pratiwi, 2018 with the title "Use of Analgesics for palliative care for cancer at the palliative clinics of puskesmas in the city of Surabaya" it was explained that as many as 94% of cancer patients at the Puskesmas felt the pain subsided more than and equal to 50% after using analgesics.

In the management of pain in cancer patients, WHO has formulated several principles, one of which is that analgesics are given regularly. For mild pain, paracetamol or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can be given. Drugs in this group have the advantage of reducing pain that comes from the skin, muscles or bones. Moderate pain can be treated with weak opioids such as tramadol or codeine. And for severe pain in cancer patients can be treated with *immediate release morphine* (Lukman and Harjanto, 2007).

Based on the results of collecting qualitative data on the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative

conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of pain based on the administration of analgesic drugs, it can be concluded that children who experience pain during treatment will reduce their pain if they are given analgesic drugs such as paracetamol, tramadol, or with morphine. This administration is usually given to children who experience pain in the joints or bones as a result of chemotherapy treatment.

2. Deep Breath Relaxation

"Pain complaints? When we complain about pain, we tell the mother more, we focus more on the parents, we give education....., if the child is big, it's good to talk to him to take a deep breath if it hurts." (R5).

Based on the results of the interview above regarding the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of pain, from 5 nurses there was 1 nurse who answered by educating the patient's parents to practice deep breathing relaxation techniques.

Based on the results of research from Ristiyanto, Hartoyo, and Wulandari with the title "The effectiveness of slow deep breathing (SDB) relaxation therapy and Benson relaxation on reducing pain intensity of cancer patients at Tugurejo

Hospital Semarang explained that the intensity of pain after being given deep breathing relaxation intervention decreased the results obtained by 75% with mild pain.

Deep breathing relaxation is a form of nursing care, where nurses educate or teach how to do deep breaths, slow breaths (hold inspiration maximally) and how to exhale slowly. This deep breathing relaxation aims to reduce pain intensity, deep breathing relaxation techniques can also improve lung ventilation and increase blood oxygenation (Utami, 2016).

Based on the results of collecting qualitative data on the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, seen from the treatment of pain complaints, it can be explained that apart from administering analgesic drugs, pain can also be reduced through non-pharmacological measures such as deep breathing relaxation techniques by educating parents. or his son. This education is given to parents, to be able to teach their children how to take care of children when the child has pain complaints.

The results of the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative

conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital as seen from: treatment of nausea/vomiting complaints

Based on the results of interviews when asked to participants about the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of nausea/vomiting. The following are excerpts from their interview:

1. Ondasentron and omeprazole were given according to the doctor's prescription.

"Nausea is present, if you have nausea, it's usually the patients who are on chemo, most of the patients are nauseous during chemo... usually you already know that after chemo, you will immediately get like ondansentron" (R1). "Yes, usually after chemo, yes, after chemo, he likes to vomit, so the most therapy is giving ondansetron" (R2). "There is nausea and vomiting, a lot.. usually after chemo, there are strong ones, some are normal, but if you are not strong, just use ondansetron.." (R4). "The medicine is if you usually feel nauseous, you get ondansentron. If there is vomiting, sometimes omz and ondansentron are added.." (R5).

Based on the results of the interview above regarding the experience

of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of nausea/vomiting, from 5 nurses there were 4 nurses answered that the experience of treating nausea/vomiting during this pandemic was by administering drugs prescribed by doctors such as ondansetron or omeprazole.

Based on the results of research from Sakti, and Budi, 2016, with the title "Comparison between giving ondansetron and giving metolclopramide to treat nausea and vomiting after laparotomy at Prof. Hospital. DR. Margono Soekarjo" concluded that ondansetron administration was effective in preventing the effects of nausea and vomiting in patients.

Ondansetron is a serotonin receptor (5-HT₃) antagonist and is a premedication used to prevent nausea and vomiting in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Ondansetron is selective and competitive to prevent nausea and vomiting after surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy in cancer patients (Dewi, Ariawati, and Niruri, 2014). Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) are commonly used for gastric therapy, PPIs have a high bioavailability, and a plasma elimination half-life of 1-2 hours, but they have a long duration of action. There are 5 proton pump inhibitors available for clinical use,

one of which is Omeprazole for the treatment of nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy (Simbolon, 2016).

Based on the results of collecting qualitative data on the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, seen from complaints of nausea/vomiting, it can be explained that in treating nausea/vomiting nurses provide pharmacological therapy according to the prescription given by the doctor after the child undergoes chemotherapy. This pharmacological therapy is given to relieve symptoms of nausea/vomiting due to the effects of chemotherapy in some children who experience symptoms of nausea/vomiting.

The results of the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital seen from: treatment of sleep disorders complaints

Based on the results of interviews when asked to participants about the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of sleep disorders. The following are excerpts from their interview:

1. Setting the Sleep Pattern

"... eeh, changing the hours of sleep, for example at night he can't sleep, so at least in the morning or afternoon he sleeps, it doesn't matter" (R2).

Based on the results of the interview above regarding the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of sleep disorders, out of 5 nurses there was 1 nurse who answered that the handling of sleep disorder patients could be by changing the child's sleep pattern.

Based on the results of the study (Ahsan, Kapti, & Putri, 2015) with the title "The influence of therapy" *Sleep Hygiene* on sleep disorders in school-aged children undergoing hospitalization" with a quasi-experimental research method with non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design. There were significant results that there was an effect of sleep hygiene therapy to overcome the problem of sleep disorders in school-age children undergoing hospitalization.

Therapy *sleep hygiene* is the identification and modification of behaviors and environments that affect sleep. Sleep hygiene also plays an important role in sleep quality so that sleep habits become better (Suastari, Tirtayasa, Aryana, and Kusumawardhani, 2015).

Good sleep hygiene can prevent the development of sleep disorders, good sleep hygiene includes the behavior of maintaining a regular sleep schedule (Rohmawati, 2018).

Based on the results of collecting qualitative data on the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, seen from complaints of sleep disorders, it can be explained that *sleep hygiene* one of which is changing the child's sleep pattern by changing the child's sleep schedule when experiencing sleep disturbances at night, then the hours of sleep are in the morning or afternoon. Children's sleep patterns are changed, so they have enough hours of sleep.

2. Reduces pain that causes sleep disorders

"Usually, the child's sleep disturbance is usually at night, at night it often means feeling pain and can't sleep. Let's get rid of the pain first, so we'll have to find out what the cause is first... usually he has complaints, if he has sleep disturbances, it's like he doesn't exist" (R3).

Based on the results of the interview above regarding the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of sleep

disturbances, from 5 nurses there was 1 nurse answered that patients who had sleep disorders had causes, one of which was the patient's pain complaints, causing sleep disturbances at night. days, therefore the pain complaint should be reduced.

Based on the results of research from Arini, 2018, with the title "*Symptom experience in cancer children in Yogyakarta*" explained that The results of this study showed that 80.6% of children with cancer experienced sleep disturbances who underwent chemotherapy treatment. The presence of sleep disturbances was indicated by 47.2% of respondents having woken up more than 3 times at night and 33.3% having difficulty initiating sleep. This sleep disturbance can occur because the child has pain.

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with, or similar to, actual or potential tissue damage (*International Association for the Study of Pain*, 2020). Quoted from alodokter.com, 2021 in general, it takes 8 hours of sleep a day to keep the body in good condition. Sleep disorders can make it difficult for sufferers to fall asleep, or not get enough sleep even though there is enough time to do so. Sleep disorders can also be caused by other health problems, such as pain, cancer, arthritis, and even drug consumption.

Based on the results of collecting qualitative data on the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints of sleep disorders, it can be explained that there are some children with complaints of pain that can interfere with their sleeping hours, so nurses provide treatment for sleep disorders by reducing pain complaints. Complaints of pain are usually treated by nurses by administering analgesic drugs according to a doctor's prescription.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the quantitative results of the characteristics of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital, the characteristic results based on the level of nurse education (77.3%) were nurses with the latest D3 education. Based on the age of nurses the most (40.9%) were nurses with an age range of 26-35 years. Based on the length of time nurses cared for palliative (cancer) children, most (54.5%) were nurses who had more than 3 years of experience.
2. Qualitative Results

- a)** The experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Tangerang Regency General Hospital is known that, it turns out that out of 5 nurses only 4 nurses (80%) answered that the experience of care during this pandemic was more to apply health protocols commonly used such as the use of PPE (baraskot, handsoon, headcap, and double mask), and restrictions on family visits.
- b)** Experience of pain treatment during the Covid-19 pandemic: it turned out that from 5 nurses there were 4 nurses (80%) who answered that the experience of pain treatment during this pandemic was by administering drugs prescribed by doctors such as paracetamol, tramadol, or even with complaints of severe pain. given morphine, and there was 1 nurse (20%) who answered by educating the patient's parents to do deep breathing relaxation techniques.
- c)** Experience in treating nausea/vomiting during the Covid-19 pandemic: it turned out that out of 5 nurses, there were 4 nurses (80%) who answered that the experience of treating nausea/vomiting during this pandemic was by administering drugs prescribed by doctors such as ondansetron. It turns out that in the treatment of nausea/vomiting nurses rarely provide non-pharmacological treatment.
- d)** Experience in treating sleep disorders during the Covid-19 pandemic: it turns out that from 5 nurses there is 1 nurse (20%) who answered that the experience of treating sleep disorders by adjusting the child's sleep pattern, there is 1 nurse (20%) who answered that patients who have sleep disorders Sleep has causes, one of which is the patient's pain complaints, causing sleep disturbances at night, therefore the pain complaints must be reduced.

Based on the results of the hypothesis, it was found that there were characteristics of nurses, namely educational characteristics: education D3 as many as 17 people (77.3%), S1 (Ners) as many as 5

people (22.7%) and none of them had S2 education (0%). Characteristics of age : 3 years as many as 11 people (50%), and > 3 years as many as 11 people (50%). Characteristics of nurses' length of care: experience 3 years as many as 10 people (45.5%), and experience > 3 years as many as 12 people (54.5%).

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusion of the research, the researcher makes the following suggestions:

Nurse

With the results that the researchers got, it is hoped that they can carry out more non-pharmacological therapies, one of which is pain treatment such as massage techniques.

It is hoped that more non-pharmacological treatments can be applied, such as treatment for nausea/vomiting using acupressure techniques.

Research Place

Health workers who care for children with palliative conditions are expected to always educate and provide information to parents of patients in non-pharmacological care for the complaints experienced by their children.

For the research place, it is hoped that they can create non-pharmacological special care installations for palliative patients in order to improve non-pharmacological special care provided by nurses to patients.

Next Research

For further research with the results that the researchers got, it is hoped that further research can be carried out on the experience of nurses in caring for children with palliative conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic with complaints other than pain, nausea, and sleep disturbances.

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