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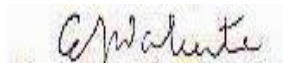
FOREWORD

This 2016-2017 issue of the Graduate School Journal includes theses and dissertations for Academic Year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. The maiden 2015 issue included graduate researches for Academic Year 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Abstracts for this 2016-2017 issue just like our 2015 issue include only those in the following disciplines: doctoral and masteral studies in Organization Development, doctoral studies in OD, School Administration, masters in Nursing, masters in Educational Management, masters in Teaching Medical Related Subjects, masters in Hospital Administration, and masters in Occupational Therapy.

In subsequent publications of this journal, many graduate researches in the health sciences will come from: PhD studies in Nursing Science, masters in Medical Technology, masters in Pharmacy, masters in Physical Therapy and masters in Psychology..

What is printed in this journal are just abstracts of the different studies. Should there be a need to read the hardbound copies, please come to the Graduate School for this purpose..



Efren S. Valiente, Ph.D.
Dean, Graduate School

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE/AUTHOR	PAGE
<p>IMPROVING TEAMWORK IN OVERALL EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE OF THE BEST RESTAURANT IN SAMUT SAKHON PROVINCE, THAILAND <i>Taweesak Hongsapinun - DODT 2016</i></p>	6-7
<p>CULTURAL LEADERSHIP, COMPLIANCE EFFECTIVENESS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT TAGBILARAN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL CORPORATION: PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM FOR TOTAL QUALITY CARE <i>Iris I. Gonzales , MD- MAHAD 2016</i></p>	8
<p>LEADERSHIP SKILLS AND LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE OF ANESTHESIOLOGY RESIDENTS IN VICENTE SOTTO MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER: PROPOSED LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CHIEF RESIDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIA PROGRAM <i>Fay Jasmine Gaviola De los Santos, MD - MAHAD 2016</i></p>	9-10
<p>ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS (ODI) ON THE LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF THE ADMINSTRATORS OF PRACHA TANAKASET GROUP IN CHANTABURI PROVINCE, THAILAND <i>Buntita Bumroong – DODT 2016</i></p>	11
<p>ADAPTATION AND ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL) AMONG PATIENTS EXPERIENCING COMMON PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH HEMODIALYSIS: GUIDELINES FOR A SUSTAINED FUNCTIONALITY <i>Shen C. Bayawa-Pek - MAN 2016</i></p>	12-13
<p>LIFE VALUE INVENTORY ASSESSMENT OF BOHOLANOS: TOWARDS INSTITUTIONALIZING ORGANIZATIONAL CORE VALUES OF ACE CENTER –BOHOL <i>Isagani Jodl G. De Los Santos, Jr. MD – MAHAD 2016</i></p>	14
<p>AN ASSESSMENT OF HOSPITAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE MANDAUE CITY HOSPITAL, CEBU <i>Ma. Antoinette Socorro T. Alcantara, MD –MAHAD 2016</i></p>	15
<p>THE TYPES OF MOTIVATION AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO PRE-COMPETITIVE AND LEVEL OF ANXIETY AMONG TERTIARY VARSITY ATHLETES OF THE OF CEBU: A GUIDELINE FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ANXIETY MANAGEMENT <i>Jean-Tom Gabriel P. Necesario, OTRP – MAOT 2016</i></p>	16-18
<p>Backpack Burden and Back Pain among Grades Four to Six Pupils of Zapatera Elementary School, Cebu City: Guidelines in Using Backpacks <i>Michelle Katherine D. Artuz – MAOT 2016</i></p>	19-20
<p>The Levels of Social Anxiety and Social Interaction among In-House and Visiting Drug Dependents in House of Hope, Lapu-Lapu City: Proposed Occupational Therapy Program <i>Liezel Ann Granzon Tan, OTRP – MAOT 2016</i></p>	21-22

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST'S PHENOMENOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF TRANSITIONING CHILDREN WITH AUTISM IN TALISAY CITY, CEBU: PROPOSED MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES <i>Nikki D. Taguibao –MAOT 2016</i>	23-24
The Effect of Bobath Therapy on the Functional Skills of Children with Cerebral Palsy: Proposed Activities of Daily Living <i>Bea Katrina A. Maximo, OTRP, CBPT – MAOT 2016</i>	25-26
LEVELS OF PERCEPTION OF THE EXERCISE BENEFIT AND MOTIVATION AMONG STROKE PATIENTS IN CEBU CITY'S PRIVATE HOSPITALS' REHABILITATION CENTERS: PROPOSED PROGRAM TO PROMOTE MOTIVATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY COMPLIANCE <i>Aisa Marie G. Martinez, OT – MAOT 2016</i>	27-28
THE EFFECT OF TOUCH SCREEN ELECTRONIC GAME ON MANUAL DEXTERITY AMONG SELECTED ELDERLY IN CEBU: PROPOSED THERAPEUTIC RECREATION/ CRAFTS PROGRAM <i>Rhene Lou D.T. Espenilla, OT – MAOT 2016</i>	29
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION ON THE ORGANIZATION DESIGN OF HIGHWAY OF HOLINESS MINISTRIES INTERNAITONAL, NAIROBI-KENYA, EAST AFRICA <i>Godfrey Kalibbala – DODT 2016</i>	30-31
Patient Satisfaction with Nursing Care Quality and Patient Safety Culture in the Medical-Surgical Unit of a Private Hospital in Cebu City: Proposed Guidelines To Increase Patient Satisfaction <i>Joseph Andrew T. Pepito, RN – MAN 2016</i>	32-33

IMPROVING TEAMWORK IN OVERALL EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE
OF THE BEST RESTAURANT IN SAMUT
SAKHON PROVINCE, THAILAND

Taweesak Hongsapinun - DODT 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

The author conducted this research to determine the effect of ODI on the overall performance of the staff of The Best Restaurant - the focused organization of this research. The organization development intervention has been implemented in order to improve the restaurant staff which having dysfunctional team highly contributes to the regress of the whole organization. Interventions in this research are geared towards the development of the restaurant's staff to be functional and efficient.

This research is descriptive and comparative in nature. The researcher used the Highly Functioning Team Assessment Tool designed by MacLeod covering twelve (12) areas namely; Team Goals, Individual Roles, Ground Rules and Norms, Tools and Resources, Team Meetings, Conflict, Trust, Value Difference, Training and Development, Improvements, Feedback and Follow Through. There were twenty-five (25) restaurant staff who answered the assessment tool. The problem that the organization is facing is on the employees work performance and the researcher planned to take actions by designing an intervention.

The mean rating on team goal increased from 3.12 (fair) to 4.36 (good). On Roles, the mean increased from 2.84 (poor) to 4.36 (good), and on Ground Rules and Norms, the mean increased from 2.76 (poor) to 4.04 (good). On Tools, Resource and Physical Setting, the mean rating increased from 4.00 (good) to 4.56 (good). On Team Meetings, the mean increased from 3.00 (fair) to 4.44 (good) and on Conflict, the mean increased from 2.60 (poor) to 4.68 (very good). The mean rating on Trust increased from 2.88 (poor) to 4.36 (good) and on Value difference, the mean increased from 3.04 (fair) to 4.40 (good). On Training and Development, the mean increased from 2.64 (poor) to 4.48 (good) and on Improvement, the mean increased from 2.60 (poor) to 4.24 (good). On Feedback, the mean value increased from 2.44 (poor) to 4.52 (very good) and on follow through, the mean value increased from 3.00 (fair) to 4.40 (good). The scores of the pre and post test data showed that the twelve (12) criteria on highly functioning team have increased from 2.91 (poor) to 4.37(good). The increases in the mean values on highly functioning team before

and after intervention are significant except on the tools, resources and physical setting.

The organization development intervention that is improving teamwork positively changed the employees' performance of the Best restaurant in Samut Sakhon province. It has caused the employees to be highly functional in their respective task. It is observed that the intervention changed their behavior not only their perception. It gives the team members the opportunity to determine how well they are functioning. The intervention is considered successful and effective in improving teamwork to enhance the performance of the employees of The Best Restaurant.

CULTURAL LEADERSHIP, COMPLIANCE EFFECTIVENESS AND
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT TAGBILARAN
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL CORPORATION: PROPOSED
SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM FOR
TOTAL QUALITY CARE

Iris I. Gonzales , MD– MAHAD 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

The primary intent of this research was to determine the levels of cultural leadership, compliance effectiveness, and information management practices among administrators and healthcare associates working in Tagbilaran Community Hospital Corporation, a PhilHealth-accredited Center for Excellence hospital. The study included all one hundred thirty-seven (137) hospital employees. Comprising managers and heads from various departments and offices. The hospital administrators supplied the data for the variable Cultural Leadership in order to represent the perspective of the leader or manager. Other staff that comprised the majority of the respondents were nurses, midwives, doctors, and ancillary personnel.

A researcher made tool was used in the study, which has four parts. The demographic profile, the level of cultural leadership of the administrators, compliance effectiveness and information management practices of the employees. The tool was pilot tested to verify validity and reliability. The reliability of the tool is excellent as to the result of Cronbach's alpha for the whole instrument was 0.957.

The researcher personally supervised the distribution of the research instruments and was around to address queries and gray areas concerning the successful completion of the research questionnaires. The questionnaires were retrieved and were tallied.

Statistical analysis showed that the level of cultural leadership of administrators was average as perceived by the healthcare associates while administrators felt their cultural leadership to be high. The level of compliance effectiveness and information management practices were found to be high in both healthcare associates and administrators. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that a sustainability program from total quality care was to be implemented with the primary goal of meeting the standards of care and maintaining the Center for Excellence status of Tagbilaran Community Hospital Corporation.

LEADERSHIP SKILLS AND LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE OF
ANESTHESIOLOGY TRAINING RESIDENTS IN VICENTE SOTTO
MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER: PROPOSED LEADERSHIP
TRAINING AND CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CHIEF
RESIDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF ANESTHESIA PROGRAM

Fay Jasmine Gaviola De los Santos, MD - MAHAD 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to establish relationship between the leadership skills and the performance level of the Anesthesiology training residents in Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center Cebu City. It further determined the association between their personal profiles and their leadership skills as assessed by their senior consultant and their level of performance as assessed by their peers or colleagues. The information gained became part of the proposed leadership training and criteria for selection of chief residents of the Department of Anesthesia program.

The study utilized the descriptive, correlational and comparative research survey design which determined the relationship between the leadership skills and performance level of the Anesthesiology training residents. The respondents of the study included all the thirty Anesthesiology residents of the Department of Anesthesia undergoing the training program from first year to third year of the 2015 calendar year.

The study utilized two standardized tools. The first tool used was the modified Leadership Skills Assessment form wherein the respondents were gauged as to the effectivity of their leadership skills as graded by their senior or consultant staff. The Department of Health- Performance Evaluation System Peer Rater Form (DOH-PES) was the second instrument used to measure the performance level of the respondents as assessed by his co-residents.

Based on the findings of the study, the thirty Anesthesiology residents of Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center were mostly males, ages 27-35 years old, married, in their third year of residency training, who lived with their spouses and mostly do not have any children living with them. The consultant Anesthesiologist perceived these residents as very effective leaders as to their leadership skills and were rated also by their peers as outstanding in performance level. However, the study showed that there is no relationship with the resident's leadership skills and performance level, but it

showed distribution differences with regard to leadership skills and performance level as to their personal profiles namely; age, sex, civil status, year level and family background. The resident's leadership skills do not affect or did not influence their performance level.

The researcher proposed the "ANESTH" leadership training program and the "CHRIST DISCIPLE" criteria for the selection of future chief residents of the Anesthesia Department program which were based on the results of the study. This serves as guides on how to achieve effective leadership with outstanding performance regardless of the tradition of seniority.

ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS (ODI) ON THE
LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF THE ADMINSTRATORS OF
PRACHA TANAKASET GROUP IN CHANTABURI
PROVINCE, THAILAND

Buntita Bumroong – DODT 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of organization interventions on the leadership skills of Pracha Tanakaset Group (PT Group) as perceived by the management and the staff. The study focused on the assessment and evaluation of the leadership of the PT Group's managers and foremen in terms of their personal skills, interpersonal skills, and group skills. It involved with 6 Managers, 12 Foremen and 13 Assistant Foremen. The study began with an assessment of the leadership skills of the managers and foremen. Based on the results of the pre-intervention assessment, appropriate interventions were designed to address the observed areas for improvement. The interventions were implemented for six months from February 2013 to August 2014. A post – intervention assessment of leadership skills was conducted to determine if there improvements of the leadership skills. Statistical analysis of the pre-intervention and post-intervention assessment data showed that there were significant improvements in all three skills. The results also showed that there were no significant differences between managers and non-managerial staff's perspective on all of the three measures, both in the pre and post-intervention assessments. Based on the findings , the study recommended programs to sustain the improvement of the leadership skills of the managers and foremen, with the end purpose of continually improving the organization's performance and competitiveness.

ADAPTATION AND ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL) AMONG
PATIENTS EXPERIENCING COMMON PROBLEMS
ASSOCIATED WITH HEMODIALYSIS:
GUIDELINES FOR A SUSTAINED
FUNCTIONALITY

Shen C. Bayawa-Pek - MAN 2016
CEBU DOCTORS' UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the profile of kidney failure patients in selected hemodialysis centers in Cebu City in terms of their level of adaptation to the common problems associated with hemodialysis and the degree of functionality in activities of daily living. In addition, it ascertained the relationship between these two variables on hemodialysis patients. The study served as guideline on the formulation of a proposed sustained functionality leaflet.

This study utilized the descriptive correlational research design with the use of purposive sampling to arrive at the specific facts of level of adaptation and degree of functionality in the activities of daily living among 75 patients experiencing common problems associated with hemodialysis.

The average scores were computed to establish the level of adaptation and the degree of functionality in the activities of daily living of the respondents. Spearman was used to compute for the relationship between the two variables.

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that majority of the respondents have partial adaptation of their condition with mean score of 18.3 and were fully functional or independent in their activities of daily living even with the presence of some common problems associated with the hemodialysis treatment with a mean score of 17.6.

Moreover, the study showed that there was no significant relationship between the level of adaptation and degree of functionality in the activities of daily living among patients experiencing common problems associated with hemodialysis. Additionally, it implied no further significant relationship between the level of adaptation and the degree of functionality in activities of daily living when group according to age, gender educational attainment, civil status, employment status, coping strategy, support, individual beliefs, common problems associated with hemodialysis, and duration of treatment.

However, the results of the study implicated a significant relationship (Spearman rho value of 0.57 and p-value of 0.02) between the level of

adaptation and the degree of functionality in the activities of daily living with the longest duration of treatment about 74-173 months.

An informative leaflet developed by the researcher to provide insights on how to manage the existing common problems associated with hemodialysis for a better sustained functionality throughout patient's lifespan. Furthermore, the leaflet contains encouraging words to help these individuals adjust, adapt and eventually accept their lifetime condition in a positive way because after all, there is still a meaningful life beyond hemodialysis.

VALUE INVENTORY ASSESSMENT OF BOHOLANOS: TOWARDS
INSTITUTIONALIZING ORGANIZATIONAL CORE VALUES
OF ACE MEDICAL CENTER –BOHOL

Isagani Jodl G. De Los Santos, Jr. MD – MAHAD 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the compatibility of the core values of the internal and external environment of a ACEMC. It aimed to identify a set of core values for ACEMC-Bohol that is used to formulate guidelines for the code of conduct to be institutionalized and empowered in the organization's systems. This would serve as the foundation of its organizational culture and hopefully address the issue of sustainability in the face of quality service and organizational performance/ profitability.

This study is a descriptive, qualitative and quantitative type of research design utilizing survey and focus group discussion. It surveyed the major sectors of the internal environment represented as the founders and board of directors of ACEMC and external environments represented as Bohol community, using varied methodologies like interviews of key resources, survey questionnaires, documentary reviews, focus group discussions.

Primary data were gathered using The Adapted Life Value Inventory questionnaire. Copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the groups of targeted respondents. One hundred and five respondents (105) from the Bohol community represented the external stakeholders. The declared ACEMC Core Operating Values represented the internal stakeholders.

The top rank score of the Life Value Inventory assessment as perceived by external respondents are compared to the internal respondents. The top rank life values of Boholanos are compatible with the values of the founders and board of directors of ACEMC. The top rank life values scores as perceived by the external respondents are: Honor and Integrity, Justice and Professionalism, Quality Service, Efficiency and Effectiveness, and Compassion.

A localized set of core values was identified and used to formulate guidelines for the code of conduct to be institutionalized and empowered in the organization's systems of ACEMC-BOHOL.

AN ASSESSMENT OF HOSPITAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM OF THE MANDAUE CITY HOSPITAL, CEBU

Ma. Antoinette Socorro T. Alcantara, MD –MAHAD 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

In a hospital setting, prioritizing safety is an important additional benefit through improved quality health care and health management system. A Hospital Policy is indeed important for proper guidance to achieve its goal. Since leading hospitals in the country have already implemented an effective and proactive system, an Assessment of Hospital safety and health management system is being done. The study was conducted to assess the level of hospital safety and health management system of Mandaue City Hospital.

It determined what are the workers' assessment of the hospital's implementation of the key activities of the safety and health management system in terms of management leadership, employee participation, hazard identification, hazard prevention and control, education and training , and program evaluation and management.

The study utilized the descriptive survey design. Ninety five (95) employees of Mandaue City Hospital were made to answer the "Assessment Tool for Hospitals" by OSHA, US Department of Labor.

Generally, based on the 75% threshold, the assessment of all the key activities of hospital safety and health management system was low. Program evaluation and improvement had the lowest with the mean of 27.25 ± 29.04 , followed by management leadership 37.7 ± 24.66 . Hazard Prevention and Control had a mean of 38.33 ± 22.89 followed by Hazard identification getting the mean of 42.21 ± 22.52 . Employee participation had a mean of 44.88 ± 21.64 and education and training had the most with the score of 50.42 ± 20.05 .

Based on the threshold of 75% the assessment of hospital safety and health management system of Mandaue City Hospital is low. A policy on the hospital safety and health management system of Mandaue City hospital is proposed.

THE TYPES OF MOTIVATION AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO PRE-COMPETITIVE
AND LEVEL OF ANXIETY AMONG TERTIARY VARSITY
ATHLETES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CEBU: A
GUIDELINE FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
ANXIETY MANAGEMENT

Jean-Tom Gabriel P. Necesario, OTRP – MAOT 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the types of motivation and their relationship to pre-competitive and level of anxiety among tertiary varsity athletes of the University of Cebu. The researcher utilized a descriptive correlation survey method using the Spearman Rho correlation coefficient. Three (3) questionnaires were used to measure the types of motivation, pre-competitive and level of anxiety namely: Sports Motivation Scale (SMS), Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2 (CSAI-2) and Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT). A total of seventy-six (76) respondents participated in the study, which were composed of group sports such as volleyball, football, track and field relay, table tennis-doubles and mix, badminton- doubles and mix, swimming relay, and athletics.

The researcher found out that, the majority of the respondents are eighteen (18) years old or thirty-seven percent (37%) of the distribution. The age of the respondents ranged from sixteen (16) to twenty (20) years old. Most respondents are male athletes with a percentage of sixty point five percent (60.5%) or forty-six (46) of the total population. Majority of the respondents or forty-eight point seven percent (48.7%) have one to five (1-5) years of playing experience with an average of 5.92 ± 4.0 years. The distribution by types of sport motivation showed that most respondents have a mixture type with forty-two point one percent (42.1%). Furthermore, the distribution by types of pre-competitive anxiety showed that most respondents scored high on self-confidence with fifty percent (50%) of the total distribution. The distribution by anxiety level showed that most respondents experienced moderate level of anxiety with a percentage of seventy-eight point nine percent (78.9%). The result of the significant relationship between the types of sports motivation and pre-competitive anxiety indicated that only intrinsic motivation-to experience stimulation ($r_s=33.9\%, p <.05$), extrinsic motivation-identified ($r_s = 24.2\%, p <.05$) and amotivation ($r_s=26\%, p <.05$) had a moderate positive relationship to

cognitive anxiety. Furthermore, all types of sport motivation are not correlated to somatic anxiety. Moreover, all intrinsic and extrinsic types of sports motivation had a moderate positive relationship to self-confidence. On the other hand, the significant relationship between types of sport motivation and level of anxiety revealed that only intrinsic motivation-to know ($r_s = -29.2\%$, $p < .05$) had a negative moderate correlation to the level of anxiety. The relationship between the types of sport motivation and personal profile showed that only extrinsic-introjected type ($r_s = 30.5\%$, $p < .05$) had positive moderate correlation with age, therefore, older respondents have higher scores of extrinsic motivation-introjected. Moreover, the personal profile of the respondents did not correlate with the types of pre-competitive anxiety. Among the personal profiles of the respondents, only gender ($r_s = 23\%$, $p < .05$) correlated with the level of anxiety, which indicated that female athletes have higher level of anxiety compared to male athletes when competing in their respective sports. With this at hand, the levels of anxiety of the respondents could be managed through Occupational Therapy Intervention guideline using the cognitive-behavioral therapy approach, group dynamic interventions and client-centered approach.

Through sufficient data and statistical analysis, the study concluded that respondents who possessed the types of sport motivation's intrinsic motivation-to experience stimulation, extrinsic motivation- identified, and amotivation think more negatively when competing and are under more pressure when playing their respective sports, while respondents with either intrinsic or extrinsic type of sport motivation have confidence in themselves before, during and/or after competition regardless of what motivates them to play. Furthermore, respondents with intrinsic motivation- to know type have lower anxiety levels when competing because they are more motivated to enhance their techniques. On the other hand, respondents who are classified as extrinsic motivation-introjected are more concerned in maintaining their best form during competitions as they get older compared to other UC athletes who have other types of sport motivation. In addition, female respondents tend to have higher anxiety levels when competing compared to male respondents who are more prone to pressure and worrying of having a poor performance. In relation, the UC respondents, coaches, and team personnel would benefit on the Occupational Therapy Anxiety Management. With this at hand, the researcher recommended the following: (1) Occupational Therapy Department of Cebu Doctor's University interns and faculty members rotating in psychosocial settings can become facilitators of the OT anxiety management guidelines; (2) Occupational Therapist considering to practice in a psychosocial setting specifically anxiety management

in athletes can adapt the OT anxiety management guidelines; (3) UC athletes, coaches, and team personnel can implement OT anxiety management guidelines. For future studies, a factor analysis of statistical method can be use to reduce variables (types of motivation and pre-competitive anxiety) that is not applicable to Philippine tertiary athletes and to classify variables that would fit the description of athletes in the Philippine setting, Sports Motivation Scale (SMS-28) and Sport Competition Anxiety Scale (SCAT) questionnaires can be completed 30-45 minutes before competing rather than during the athletes' free time so that the scores reflect their feelings during the actual game, and larger population can be considered by inviting other colleges with varsity programs including individual sports discipline such as chess and table-tennis singles.

Backpack Burden and Back Pain among Grades Four to Six Pupils of Zapatera Elementary School, Cebu City: Guidelines in Using Backpacks

Michelle Katherine D. Artuz – MAOT 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between Backpack Burden and Back Pain among Grades four to six pupils of Zapatera Elementary School, Cebu City as a basis for guidelines in using backpacks. The study utilized a Descriptive Correlational Method. The respondents included in the study were two hundred and fifty six (256) pupils equally distributed among Grades four to six pupils of Zapatera Elementary School. A Random Sampling method was used in the data gathering for the respondents. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect the personal and backpack profile of the respondents while the Wong- Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale that was acquired with permission from the Wong Baker Faces Foundation was utilized to measure the degree of pain that the respondents were experiencing.

The researcher found that majority or 58.6% of the respondents were female with a frequency of one hundred and fifty (150) out of two hundred and fifty six (256) participants. Said respondents were mostly underweight numbering one hundred and forty one (141) in total or 55.1%. Two hundred and three (203) respondents or 79.3% carried overloaded backpacks, One hundred and eighty three (183) respondents or 71.5% carried their backpacks in the correct position and 55.5% experienced moderate pain with a frequency of one hundred and forty two (142). The data also showed that the mean percentage of the backpack weight in relation to the body weight is 13.33% with a maximum percentage result of 29% and a minimum percentage result of 4%. Moreover, the data revealed a significant relationship between the degree of back pain and the backpack weight of the pupils with a .000 p value. However, there was no significant relationship found between the degree of back pain and the backpack positioning which revealed a p value of .140. When grouped according to gender, there was a significant relationship between the degree of back pain and backpack burden among the male respondents with a p value of .000 for the backpack weight and a p value of .033 for the backpack positioning, however, the degree of back pain and backpack positioning for females were not correlated with a p value of -.003. When grouped according to body mass index a significant relationship was found between the degree of back pain and backpack burden among underweight respondents with a p value of .000 and .003 for backpack weight and backpack positioning. While for the normal and overweight respondents only the backpack weight revealed a significant relationship with the degree of back pain with a p value of .003 for both normal

and overweight respondents. Furthermore, the researcher made Guidelines in Using Backpacks for the respondents, their families and the school administration since the results presented a high prevalence of pupils experiencing pain due to their backpacks.

After analyzing the results, the researcher concluded that maleunderweight respondents were more likely to experience back pain due to their backpacks. The researcher recommended to the respondents, their families and the school administration to utilize the Guidelines in Using Backpacks that was uniquely made for them. This will give them awareness on the issue of backpacks in children as well as educate them on appropriate strategies to monitor and prevent pain or injuries due to carrying too much load on the back.

The Levels of Social Anxiety and Social Interaction among In-House and Visiting Drug Dependents in House of Hope, Lapu-Lapu City: Proposed Occupational Therapy Program

Liesel Ann Granzon Tan, OTRP – MAOT 2016
Cebu Doctors' University

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the levels of social anxiety and social interaction among in-house and visiting drug dependents of House of Hope, Lapu-Lapu City as basis for a proposed Occupational Therapy program in targeting social anxiety and social interaction. The respondents of the study were thirty (30) in-house and ten (10) visiting male drug dependents residing in House of Hope for the year 2016. The study utilized a Descriptive Correlational method and used the tools, Social Avoidance and Distress (SAD) Scale by David Watson and Ronald Friend to determine the respondents' level of social anxiety, and ZENTAN Social Interaction Assessment (ZSIA) by ZenelineBulalague and Liesel Tan to determine the level of social interaction. The study used Frequency and Percentage Distribution in describing the levels of social anxiety and social interaction. The Chi-Square Contingency Coefficient was also used in correlating social anxiety and social interaction.

The researcher found out that majority or 73% of the in-house drug dependents had intermediate level of social anxiety and minority of them or 27% had low level. Also, most of the visiting drug dependents or 60% garnered intermediate level of social anxiety while 40% had low level. Furthermore, half of the in-house drug dependents showed competent level of social interaction, while 7% had ineffective level, 23% had deficit level and 20% had questionable level. On the other hand, more than half or 60% visiting drug dependents belonged to competent level and few or 40% had questionable level. In addition, the contingency coefficient revealed that there was a positive relationship between levels of social anxiety and social interaction among in-house drug dependents, $\chi^2 = .299$. In-house drug dependents with high level of social anxiety may have had high level of social interaction, but it should be noted that the relationship was weak. Moreover, the contingency coefficient showed that there was a positive relationship between the levels of social anxiety and social interaction among visiting drug dependents, $\chi^2 = .243$. Visiting drug dependents with high level of social anxiety may have had high level of social interaction, but it should be noted that the relationship was weak. Lastly, the researcher made an Occupational Therapy program for the respondents in order to address those having high level of social anxiety and low level of social interaction.

After analyzing the results, it was concluded that most of the in-house and visiting drug dependents had intermediate level of social anxiety and competent level of social interaction. The researcher recommended the staff of House of Hope to utilize the proposed Occupational Therapy program that was intended for them. This will help decrease their residents' level of social anxiety and improve social interaction.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST'S PHENOMENOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION
OF TRANSITIONING CHILDREN WITH AUTISM IN TALISAY CITY,
CEBU:PROPOSED MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES

Nikki D. Taguibao –MAOT 2016
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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to interpret and analyze the occupational therapists' experiences in their transitioning of children with autism who were undergoing initial intervention in a pediatric clinic in Cebu City. The researcher extracted the themes associated with experiences in transitioning children with autism. The study was conducted in OT Works Pediatric Clinic in Talisay City Cebu, a private pediatric clinic that specialize in helping children with disabilities. The respondents were six occupational therapists handling children with autism. This study utilized a qualitative research design specifically the phenomenological method in analyzing the nature of the experience of the respondents in transitioning children with autism. Individual interviews between the researcher and participants and researcher observation were conducted for the data collecting purposes. The researcher transcribed the recorded data and narratives were then arranged in chronological order and written for analysis. Phenomenological analysis was utilized for the respondent's experiences as seen from the themes that were extracted from the respondents' interview.

From the six (6) respondents who participated in the study, four (4) themes were extracted. First, there were expectations of professional success that included the self-confidence and belief in their competencies in dealing with the challenges posed by the children with autism and being optimistic regarding their performance in transitioning children with autism. Second, the disillusionment with the slow pace of progress, the feeling of dizziness, being deflated and a queer sensation at the pit of the stomach and having iced water poured on their heads were experiences undergone by the respondents as they were disillusioned with themselves while providing the treatments with their clients. Third, they felt a sense of hope and recovery from disillusionment, feelings of renewed vigor and energy as they thought of the periods in which their clients behaved as the normal children did. They experienced self-fulfillment and enjoyment when they saw semblances improvement among their students. Lastly, with optimistic expectancy, the respondents' recovery from disillusionment led to their sense of being optimistic as they accepted and

understood the needs of children with autism, they also realized their worth as occupational therapists in helping children with autism.

Based on the themes extracted from the narratives of the respondents, the researcher designed Mainstreaming Strategies in Transitioning Children with Autism for the occupational therapists, parents and for the pediatric centers. The mainstreaming strategies could be used by the sectors concerned for providing children with autism the opportunities to adjust to external social realities.

The Effect of Bobath Therapy on the Functional Skills of Children with Cerebral Palsy: Proposed Activities of Daily Living

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of Bobath Therapy on the functional skills of children with Cerebral Palsy as a basis for proposed activities of daily living. The study utilized an experimental study. The respondents included in the study were twenty eight (28) children diagnosed with Cerebral Palsy aged 6 months to 7.5 years old. Respondents were randomly allocated by computer generated numbers to both groups after satisfying the screening criteria. The Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI) score form was used to collect the self-care, mobility and social function domain scores at baseline, after treatment of three weeks and follow-up of three weeks. Non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine the significant median functional skills difference between the two groups. The researcher found out that the baseline median functional skills scores of the Conventional therapy group were higher than the Bobath therapy group. The PEDI scores at baseline for conventional therapy are 15.50, 9.50 and 24.50 for self-care, mobility and social function domain respectively. While the Bobath therapy group scores are 10.00, 9.00 and 9.50 respectively. The difference of scores at baseline were affected by the child's age of gestation (preterm/full term), specific type of cerebral palsy and age. After three weeks of treatment, scores for all three domains increased for both groups. The reported scores for the conventional therapy group are as follows 17.50, 11.50 and 27.50 for self-care, mobility and social function domain respectively. While the Bobath therapy group scores are 14.00, 10.50, 11.50 respectively. However after the three-week follow up phase, small gains were made for Bobath therapy group self-care domain (15.50), mobility domain (11.50) and Conventional therapy group's mobility domain (12.50). While no gains were made for conventional therapy group self-care domain (17.50) and Bobath therapy group social function domain. While there was a regress of score under conventional therapy social function domain. No significant difference has been determined between the Bobath therapy and Conventional Therapy in self-care, mobility and social function domain during the post-treatment and follow-up phase. Furthermore, the researcher proposed activities of daily living which was developed based on the findings of the study.

After analyzing the results, the researcher concluded that Bobath therapy has an effect on children with cerebral palsy. Bobath therapy is a cheaper alternative, less frightening for the children, is a holistic approach to the functional skills of the children. The researcher recommends that the proposed

activities of daily living will be utilized by therapists and parents. It is highly recommended that parents are active participants to improve the gains made during therapy .

LEVELS OF PERCEPTION OF THE EXERCISE BENEFIT AND MOTIVATION AMONG
STROKE PATIENTS IN CEBU CITY'S PRIVATE HOSPITALS'
REHABILITATION CENTERS: PROPOSED PROGRAM TO
PROMOTE MOTIVATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL
THERAPY COMPLIANCE

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on purposive sampling method. The respondents of the study are fourteen stroke patients, six of them are females and the rest are males, aged 40 to 85 years old who are currently receiving occupational therapy intervention. This descriptive correlational design method has been used to determine the relationship of the respondents' level of motivation to their level of perception in the exercise benefits scale among stroke patients in private hospitals' rehabilitation centers in Cebu City. The research instruments in which the subjects were asked to answer has been designed using likert categorical scale which was developed to assess motivation in stroke survivors and the perception of the exercise benefits.

Majority of the respondents were between 40 to 50, 61 to 70, and 71 to 80 years old. The numbers of female stroke patients who undergo rehabilitation services were higher compared to the male stroke patients with a percentage of 57.1% and 42.9% consecutively. A percentage of 64.28% underwent between 5 to 30 OT (Occupational Therapy) sessions while 14.29% underwent between 31 to 60 OT sessions. For those that underwent 61 to 90 OT sessions a rating of 7.14% with a frequency of only 1 while 14.29% underwent above 90 OT sessions. Majority or 85.7% of the respondents has positive perception while the remaining 14.3% has negative perception of the exercise benefits. There were twelve respondents with positive perception with a percentage of 85.7% while the remaining 14.3% has negative perception. There was a strong positive relationship between the perception of the exercise score and motivation score of the stroke patients in Cebu City private hospitals' rehabilitation centers. The p-value is 0.000 which is lesser than 0.05 level of significance. The null hypothesis is rejected. The relationship is found out to be significant. The perception of the benefits of exercise is significantly related to the level of motivation. Contingency coefficient revealed that the higher the age, the higher the motivation level and perception level of the exercise benefits. However, the relationships were negligible. A therapeutic program was designed to promote motivation for OT compliance during intervention in rehabilitation centers.

The level of motivation of the stroke patients in the private rehabilitation centers in Cebu City is high and also they have a positive perception of the exercise benefits. There was a strong positive relationship between their perception of the exercise benefits and level of motivation in social, environmental, and personal factors.

THE EFFECT OF TOUCH SCREEN ELECTRONIC GAME ON MANUAL
DEXTERITY AMONG SELECTED ELDERLY IN CEBU:
PROPOSED THERAPEUTIC RECREATION/
CRAFTS PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out with a one group pre-test and post-test design that aimed to determine whether the touch screen electronic game has an effect on the manual dexterity of the hand among selected elderly in Cebu. The study design consisted of collecting the participant's mean scores in Box and Block test that was administered before and after playing the touch screen electronic game. The study subjects were those without visual impairment and hand disability consisted of seven elderly institutionalized in two of the home for the aged in Cebu. Box and Block test was used as research instrument to test for the manual dexterity of the hand. It was administered before and after playing the touch screen electronic game particularly Fruit Ninja game for 12 sessions. After gathering the data, statistical analysis involved the use of mean, standard deviations, paired t-test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.

The pre-test mean score of 7 participants on the dominant hand before playing the touch screen electronic game was 58.14. While the post-test mean score was 60.71. Using the non-dominant hand the pre-test and post-test mean scores are 54.57 and 56.71 respectively. These showed that dominant hand was slightly higher in score compare to the non-dominant hand, and also there were increases in the mean scores from the pre-test to the post-test. There was a difference of 2.14 between the pre-test and post-test mean scores using the non-dominant hand. This difference was tested to be significant at 0.05 level of significance with a (t) value of 3.198 and corresponding (p) value of 0.019. On the other hand, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test revealed that there was a significant difference in the median Block and Box test scores of the dominant hand between pre-test and post-test with a (z) value of -2.226 and (p) value of 0.026.

The touch screen electronic game significantly increased the scores on the Box and Block test using both hands of the elderly thus enhanced their manual dexterity. Playing using a touch screen electronic game has a significant effect in improving manual dexterity of the hand among elderly. A constant exposure of the elderly to the Fruit Ninja game significantly enhanced their manual dexterity. Thus, an evidenced-based practice can be contributed to the adult Occupational Therapy setting. Pairing technology to traditional occupational therapy treatment is an economically beneficial approach to ensure optimal rehabilitation on elderly especially for those with neurological problems.

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION ON THE ORGANIZATION
DESIGN OF HIGHWAY OF HOLINESS MINISTRIES INTERNAITONAL,
NAIROBI-KENYA, EAST AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess, analyze and evaluate the effect of the strategic Management Invention on the Organization Design of Highway of Holiness Ministries International, Nairobi-Kenya. The study was descriptive and comparative in nature.

An organizational diagnosis was done in order to establish the existing problems using a self-administered questionnaire and streams analysis and SWOT analysis done to strengthen the diagnosis. The study conducted an assessment of the organization design problems to establish the status before and after the planned interventions using a questionnaire administered to 32 staff and leaders of Highway of Holiness Ministries International.

The results of the study revealed that there was significant improvement in all the three areas of OD intervention: Vision, Mission and goals overall mean score increased from 2.85 to 4.37, a difference of 1.37; and with a t-value of 10.99 and P-value of 0.000 at alpha level 0.05, the change was confirmed to be significant. The Structure, roles and accountabilities overall mean score increased from 2.63 to 3.53, a difference of 0.89; and with a t-value of 13.82 and p-value of 0.000 at alpha level 0.05, the change was proved to be significant. The Policies and procedures overall mean score increased from 2.34 to 3.79, a difference of 1.45; and with a t-value of 13.28 and a P-value of 0.000 at alpha level 0.05 it was concluded that the change was significant.

The frequency of the responses in terms of agree and disagree between the pre and post intervention data provided further intriguing and interesting results. In terms of Vision, Mission and Goals, the pre intervention assessment results indicated that 17% of the responses agreed while 31% disagreed. This changed tremendously after the intervention where 90% agreed while only 0.5% disagreed; structure, roles and accountabilities changed from 4% agree and 35% disagree for the pre intervention assessment to 50% agree and only 11% disagree for the post intervention assessment. The policy and procedures pre intervention assessment was 0% agree and 59% disagree. These roses to 43% agree and only 7% disagree for the post intervention assessment. Overall, in qualitative terms, the rating of the Vision, mission and goals improved from fair to very good while the structure, roles and accountabilities; and Policies and procedures improved from fair to good.

Conclusion

The strategic management intervention carried out had a positive impact on the organizational design of Highway of Holiness Ministries international. The interventions led to development of clear Vision, Mission and goals of the ministry; creating a sense of shared vision, ownership and commitment. The interventions further led to establishment of a clear organizational structure with clear roles and accountabilities; and Job descriptions. This has led to clear chain of command, effective supervision and reporting. In addition, the intervention led to development and documentation of key policies. The finance, procurement and approval policy have contributed to improved efficiency and effectiveness of the ministry while the human resources policy has improved the work conditions and environment for staff.

Whereas the interventions successfully impacted the organizational design of the ministry, it is easy to slide back. The researcher therefore recommends that the leadership institutes periodical assess to establish compliance to what has been instituted and corresponding actions to ensure that the gains of the interventions are strengthened and sustained until they becomes a culture.

Patient Satisfaction with Nursing Care Quality and Patient Safety Culture
in the Medical-Surgical Unit of a Private Hospital in Cebu City:
Proposed Guidelines To Increase Patient Satisfaction

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to determine a significant relationship between patient safety culture as perceived by the The study was done in the medical-surgical units of Cebu Doctors' University Hospital. The respondents were 131 regular nurses and patients admitted in the medical-surgical units. Quota/purposive sampling technique was used. Research tools used were the Modified Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture developed by the Agency of Healthcare Research and Quality and the Modified Patient Satisfaction with Nursing Care Questionnaire developed by Laschinger, Hall, Pedersen & Almost.

Results showed that majority (52.475%) of the regular nurses assigned in the medical-surgical units of Cebu Doctors' University hospital have positive assessments with regards to the perceptions, values, attitudes and patterns of behavior that determine the dedication to, manner and mastery of an institutions management of health and safety indicating a positive patient safety culture. 55% of the patient respondents rated the nursing care quality in medical-surgical units as "Excellent" or "Very Good" indicating a positive patient satisfaction rating. Spearman's Rho revealed that there is no significant relationship between patient safety culture as perceived by nurses and patient satisfaction to nursing care quality. Mann-Whitney Test and Kruskal-Wallis Test for Difference revealed no significant difference in perception in patient safety culture based on the demographic profiles of nurses and no significant difference in patient satisfaction to nursing care quality based on the demographic profiles of the patients.

The study revealed that there was no significant relationship between patient safety culture as perceived by nurses and patient satisfaction to nursing care quality. Some dimensions of patient safety culture had less than 50% of the nurse respondents giving a positive assessment which indicated that these were areas needing of improvement. It has been recommended that implementation of the proposed patient safety culture improvement program should be done. More seminars, workshops and trainings in patient safety for improvements in professional competence and enhancement of the overall quality of care and patient safety. Continuous evaluation of patient safety in the hospital to assess

strengths and areas needing improvement. Continually re-evaluate policies to ensure its effectiveness in the attainment of the patient safety culture of the organization.