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1 **Original Article**

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3 **Factors Related to Implementation of Nursing Care Ethical Principles in Indonesia**

4

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8

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24 and Health Sciences Symposium, ~~2020-on~~ November 13-15, 2020, Malang, Jawa Timur,
25 Indonesia

26

27 **Significance for public health:**

28 Nurses are health workers ~~who are at the side of the patient 24 hours in the caring for~~
29 patients all day. The implementation of nursing services should ~~provide goods nursing care and~~
30 always make provisions for good care, uphold the ~~nursing-code of~~ ethics and ethics, apply ~~the~~
31 ethical ~~principles of nursing while providing principles, and other related~~ services. There are
32 seven ethical principles of nursing~~-, namely~~ autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, justice,
33 veracity, fidelity, and confidentiality. The implementation of nursing ethics depends ~~on-on,~~ the
34 personal ~~nurse itself-nurse,~~ and other factors that ~~can serve as an~~ influence. This ~~paper describes~~
35 study discusses, the factors related to implementation of nursing care ethical ~~principles-principles,~~
36 in Indonesia.

37

38 **Abstract**

39 *Background:*

40 The implementation of ethical principles ~~in nurses-~~ is crucial in carrying out nursing
41 ~~care because care, since~~ it is one-part of the 12 ~~basics competencies-~~ basic competencies, that must
42 should be possessed by a nurse. ~~Many factors influence-~~ In line with the ~~nurse's behavior in acting~~
43 by-ethical principles, many factors were observed to influence nurses' behaviours. This study aims

44 to analyze the factors associated with the implementation of ~~nurses' ethical principles by~~
45 ~~nurses-principles.~~

46

47 *Design and Methods:*

48 This study used a quantitative research ~~design-design,~~ with a cross-sectional approach.
49 The ~~study~~ participants consisted of 389 ~~nurses-nurses,~~ working in the medical ~~wards-ward~~ of
50 ~~hospitals-the hospitals,~~ in Indonesia. The questionnaire from the New Zealand Nurse Association
51 was adopted and ~~developed-developed,~~ based on the Indonesian nursing ethics ~~code-and~~
52 ~~performed-code, while also performing~~ a reliability test, ~~with~~ the Cronbach's alpha value ~~of-on~~ 30
53 respondents ~~was-at~~ 0.887. ~~Questionnaire of caring-The questionnaire was~~ adopted from ~~Watson~~
54 ~~Watson,~~ with the lowest validity and reliability ~~0.710-of 0.710,~~ and ~~the highest 0.970-so that-at~~
55 ~~0.970, in a bid to validate~~ all question ~~items-are-valid-items.~~ The dependent variable is the
56 implementation of ethical principles, while ~~that of~~ the independent ~~variable-is-are,~~ age, gender,
57 education, length of work, marital status, position, and caring ~~behavior-behaviour.~~ ~~Bivariate~~
58 ~~Furthermore, the bivariate~~ analysis of ethical ~~behavior-behaviour~~ with ~~the~~ demographic factors
59 ~~was carried out, by~~ using t-test and anova ~~test-method.~~ ~~The-Also, the~~ relationship between caring
60 and ethical behaviour was ~~carried out,~~ using ~~Pearson-test-pearson~~ and multiple linear regression
61 test-₂

62

63 *Results:*

64 There were no significant relationships between the demographic factors and the
65 ethical behaviour. There ~~were-was~~ a relationship between caring ~~behavior-behaviour~~ and the
66 application of ethical principles ($p = 0.000-000$, and a correlation coefficient of 0.602)-₂

67

68 *Conclusion:*

69 Nurse ethical ~~behavior-can-be-improved-behaviour was improved,~~ by increasing ~~nurse~~
70 ~~their~~ caring ~~behavior-attitude.~~

71

72 **Introduction**

73 The ethical aspect of nursing is very important for nurses in health services. Most of the
74 issue of nursing ethics-medical ethics, occurs in the implementation of nursing care-care, whether
75 on-purposel-accidental or accidental-by-nursesnot. Complaints-The complaints from patients-are
76 patients, are about the indifference of nurses-nurses, to patients-them, and their families.¹ The-The
77 number of cases-of ethical case violations that occur-occurred in Indonesia-Indonesia, such as-the
78 as, the blistered baby was blistered-because-abandoned by the nurse-left-himnurse, the wrong
79 injection, patients-fallmishandling of patients, and the neglect of the patient so that it is late in
80 getting treatment-early treatment, proves that the services provided-by-nurses-do-provided, does
81 not pay-attention-to-meet the ethical principles.

82 In many casesstudies, it appears that-cases showed that, the services provided by nurses
83 are not following the established-nursing code of ethiesestablished ethic codes. Nurses want-to-be
84 said-are expected to be professional-but in the process of implementationprofessionals, however,
85 they are still-when this is not appropriate-and violate-appropriately implemented, it results in the
86 violation of the established code of ethiesethic codes. Many medical errors occur in the scope of
87 nursing practice. Medical-errors-occur-not, because of nurses' inabilities to meet the incompetence
88 of nurses, but of not fulfilling-basic human needs.² In the East Java region, ethical violations
89 violations carried out by nurses-still-nurses often occurinclude, among others; nurse-camera selfies
90 in the operating room, sexual abuse, and neglect of babies, etc. Based-Also, based on student
91 practice reports, it was observed that, there are still-many nurses who-that yell at patients, do not
92 care, and often take nursing actions without informed consent. The results of the study show-that
93 showed that, nurses still have difficulty-making ethical decisions-difficulties in making decisions,
94 and their application so that they try to teach-seven-applying the ethical principles to health
95 workersnursing care.³

96 It is important to apply ethical principles so as not to cause harm-principles to patients,
97 without causing no harm. This loss-can-The ignorance to these ethical principles, cause physical

98 and emotional ~~injury-injuries~~, such as feelings of dissatisfaction, disability, and even death, ~~and~~
99 ~~patient-with patients~~ safety ~~will never to~~ be realized. ~~Besides, it will cause patient~~ Furthermore,
100 ~~patients'~~ dissatisfaction ~~which caused by these ignorant attitudes~~, ultimately ~~hurts-tarnish~~ the
101 image of ~~the nurse-nurses~~ and ~~hospital-reduce the hospital's income, the patient is not satisfied~~,
102 ~~as patients become unhappy~~ with the services provided, ~~so they will not go-which in turn stops~~
103 ~~them from going~~ back ~~to that place because they feel dissatisfied with the services provided for~~
104 ~~treatment~~. Another impact that appears on ~~Another case observed about~~ nurses is ~~that nurses are~~
105 ~~seen as disrespectful and a bad image of nurses that, they are being portrayed~~ by patients ~~as being~~
106 ~~disrespectful, so that patients do not trust and doubt which leads to loss of trust, in the skills~~
107 ~~potentials of nurses-their medical skills~~. Nurses ~~who see that observe~~ ethical ~~principles-principles~~,
108 and apply ~~them-them~~ in nursing ~~services to patients will provide patient care provides~~, adequate
109 satisfaction, ~~and~~ maintain ~~good~~ relationships ~~between nurses, patients, between the patients~~ and
110 other health ~~workers so that clients feel confident-workers~~, in ~~a bid to build clients' confidence in~~
111 the health services. ~~Patients feel safer and~~. Therefore, patients feel ~~safer with~~ the ~~level of~~ quality
112 health services provided.⁴

113 ~~There-There~~ are ~~seven ethical principles of seven~~ nursing- ~~ethical principles namely~~,
114 autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, justice, veracity, fidelity, and confidentiality.⁵ ~~Nursing~~
115 ~~ethics-Nursing~~ and health ~~ethics-until now ethics~~, have ~~become-become much of an~~ interest ~~issues~~
116 ~~issue~~ to discuss. ~~Every day-Everyday~~, nurses are dealing with the ethical ~~issue so that their~~
117 ~~application issues, as applying them is still~~ ~~needs-needed~~ to be studied further.⁶

118 ~~Nurses are health workers who are at the side of the patient 24 hours in the-The~~
119 implementation of nursing ~~services care~~, should ~~provide goods nursing care and~~ always ~~make~~
120 ~~provisions for good care~~, uphold the ~~nursing~~ code of ~~ethics and ethics~~, apply ~~the~~ ethical principles
121 of ~~nursing while providing medicating, and other related~~ services. The nursing code of ethics is
122 ~~one-part~~ of ~~our-the~~ guidelines ~~as nurses-for nurses~~, to ~~prevent misunderstandings and conflicts~~
123 ~~prevent the misconceptions~~ that occur, ~~between the health workers and patients~~. This is following
124 ~~This followed~~ the ~~results of a~~ research that ~~found-observed~~, a significant relationship between

125 nurses' knowledge of ~~ethics codes and ethic codes~~, job ~~satisfaction-satisfaction~~, and complaint of
126 ethical performance.⁷

127 The application of nursing ethics ~~depends-depend~~ on the personal ~~nurse itself and other~~
128 ~~factors that can influence~~nurses, ~~including-and~~ other ~~influential factors, which includes their~~
129 caring ~~behaviors of a nurse~~behaviours. ~~Caring behaviors~~ Furthermore, caring behaviours are
130 ~~caring behaviors~~ for patients ~~that must that, needs to be owned~~watched over by nurses. ~~Research~~
131 ~~The study on nurse~~ ~~ethics and ethics~~, caring ~~behaviors-behaviours~~, and ~~influencing-influential~~
132 factors have not been studied, ~~so- yet, making it is~~ necessary to conduct factor analysis research
133 related to the application ~~of-of nurses'~~ ethical ~~behavior of nurses-behaviour~~, in implementing
134 nursing care to patients.

135

136 **Design and Methods**

137 Analytic survey with a cross-sectional study was ~~conducted-conducted~~, to identify factors
138 related to the application of ethical principles by ~~nurses-nurses~~, in providing nursing care to
139 patients and the ~~factors that influence its application~~influential factors. Participants included in
140 this ~~study were those who study~~, were ~~nurse-nurses~~ with ~~length of working~~ minimal ~~worklength~~
141 ~~of one years and willing to participate~~year. The selected participants were ~~recruited-recruited, by~~
142 using simple random sampling. ~~Thus/Therefore~~, a total of 39 samples were included in this ~~study~~
143 ~~study~~, from four hospitals in Indonesia. The research ethic ~~approval-approval~~, was obtained from
144 the Institutional Review Board of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga. Participants were
145 ~~explained-briefed~~ about the ~~study aims-study, aims, and~~ ~~procedures-procedures~~, before signing
146 the informed consent.

147 The questionnaire used ~~is was on~~ caring ~~behavior-behaviour~~, and the application of ethical
148 principles by nurses. The caring questionnaire ~~used~~, was adopted from Watson's 10 carative
149 factors⁸ ~~and the application of ethical principles questionnaire with 36 questions consists of 31~~
150 ~~favorable questions and five unfavorable questions.~~⁹⁸ ~~The questionnaire while those~~ used to
151 determine ~~the~~ application of ethical principles by ~~nurses-nurses~~, was ~~adopted~~ from ~~the~~ New

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152 Zealand Nurse ~~Association~~ Association, and developed by researchers⁴⁰. ~~The questionnaire used~~
153 ~~to determine the the application of ethical principles consisted of, 31 favourable and 5~~
154 ~~unfavourable questions.~~

155 ~~Frequencies~~ The frequencies (n) and percentages (%) were calculated for demographic
156 characteristics, while ~~the~~ mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) were analyzed for ethical
157 behaviour scores. ~~Data~~ The data obtained were ~~analysed~~ analysed, using ~~anova and~~ t-test ~~method,~~
158 ~~while using Pearson and anova test and multiple linear regression to know how the determine the~~
159 relationship between caring and ethical behaviour ~~was using Pearson test and multiple linear~~
160 ~~regression test.~~ The significant level was set at 0.05.

161

162 Results

163 ~~Almost all~~ (The result of the study showed that, 83%) % of the respondents ~~are~~ were
164 female, ~~most~~ (59.1%) of the respondent's education level is % were professional nurses, ~~most~~
165 (66.8%) of respondents are % were married, ~~almost all~~ (85.6%) % of them held the position of
166 ~~the respondent is~~ associate nurses/therapists, and ~~the majority~~ (56%) of % were on the career path
167 of ~~being~~ the first clinical nurse (Table 1).

168 ~~Furthermore,~~ Table 2 ~~shows that~~ showed that, there is no relationship between age and
169 ~~length~~ worklength of ~~work of respondents~~ respondents, with the application of ethical principles.
170 The mean age of the respondents was 31. ~~37 years~~ 37 years, with the youngest being ~~a nurse being~~
171 ~~22 years old~~ 22 years old, while the oldest ~~being 59 years was~~ 59 years old. ~~Young~~ The young and
172 old age ~~do of the respondents, does~~ not influence them in applying ethical principles to patients.
173 ~~There are~~ The result further showed that 83% of the nurses were female. ~~If seen, which when~~
174 ~~observed,~~ showed that the average value of the application of ethical principles between men and
175 women is only 0.2, ~~and~~ higher for women

176 Between diploma nurses and professional ~~nurses~~ therapists, there ~~is~~ was an average
177 difference of 0. ~~28~~ 28, which was higher for ~~nurses with diploma nurses~~ those that are diplomatic.
178 This ~~means that~~ interpreted that, the average score of implementing ethical ~~principles~~ principles.

179 is the same for diploma ~~nurses~~ and professional nurses. ~~Between~~ Furthermore, between
180 professional ~~nurses~~ and magister ~~nurses-nurses~~, there is a difference in score of 5.24. ~~It shows that~~
181 ~~although~~ This showed that, even though the difference is not significant, there is still a slight
182 ~~difference-divergence~~ in the average value of ~~the implementation-of~~ ethical principles
183 implementation, among professional ~~nurses-with-and~~ magister nurses.

184 Furthermore, Table 3 ~~shows~~ showed that the mean value of nurses' caring ~~behavior~~
185 behaviour is 163.07. ~~The, while the~~ standard deviation ~~value-sum~~ is 20.069. ~~The-Therefore, the~~
186 result of interval estimation ~~can-be~~ concluded that-that, 95% ~~is~~ believed that the average
187 implementation of nurse caring ~~behavior-behaviour~~ is between 161.~~07-07~~, and 165.07. The
188 highest mean value in the sub variable development of ~~a-helping - trusting-trusting~~, is 17.21.

189

190 Discussion

191 Professional nursing services should be able to ~~provide-to-make provision for~~ individuals,
192 families, and ~~communities based on nursing communities, with medical~~ knowledge ~~and tips~~ that
193 ~~integrate-help integrates~~, intellectual, technical, interpersonal, ethical, and ~~ethical-and~~ legal
194 ~~competencies to help others~~ competencies. ~~Also, both sick and healthy~~. ~~Cognitive-cognitive~~
195 abilities ~~provide-intellecutals-enable intellects~~, to prioritize critical thinking in every form of
196 decision making. Technical competence ~~relates-is also related to~~ the multiple skills in performing
197 nursing ~~actions-actions~~, following the standard ~~procedure-operational~~ operational procedure.
198 ~~Meanwhile~~ Furthermore, ethical and legal competencies ~~can appear when are shown when~~,
199 nurses act ~~morally-independently~~ morally, independently, and are fully responsible for carrying
200 out nursing care professionally.

201 Nursing performance is a guideline and ~~standard-standard~~, in ~~nursing-medication~~ services.
202 Nursing performance ~~of implementing ethical principles in implementing nursing care~~ is a
203 standard ~~of nursing practice-practice~~, listed and stated in article ~~24-24~~, section ~~2-2~~, of Law No. 36
204 of ~~2009~~ consists of 2009, also consisting both competency ~~standards~~ and ~~standards of nursing~~
205 practice fostering.

206 The results further showed ~~that that, even though~~ most of the perceptions ~~of as regards~~ the
207 application of ~~ethics nurses-ethic principles~~ in implementing nursing care were good, ~~but~~ the
208 ~~results-outcome~~ of observations and interviews with several patients ~~found that explained that,~~
209 there were still ~~patients who complained that-complains about~~ some ~~nurses did not respond to~~
210 ~~complaints, nurses sometimes did not ask for approval before taking action, the nurse said~~
211 ~~information is less clear, differentiates status, does not keep promises, nurses are not fair in doing~~
212 ~~nursing actions, do not provide comfort to patients, sometimes the nurse's room is too noisy which~~
213 ~~causes patients can not rest, and nurses do not provide information about the patient's~~
214 ~~condition~~ ~~therapists' incompetence.~~

215 According to the results of ~~this~~ research, ~~to be able to apply a code of ethics-applying ethic~~
216 ~~codes and ethical behavior by nurses, behaviours requires~~ a leader ~~is needed who can exemplify~~
217 ~~and teach the application of good and correct ethics with exemplifying abilities,~~ in carrying out
218 nursing care to patients.¹¹

219 Most nurses feel that the ethical dilemma they ~~experience-experience,~~ is often related to the
220 act of nursing. The ethical dilemma that nurses experience ~~and not resolved to make nurses~~
221 ~~experience fatigue without solutions makes them fatigued, helplessnesshelpless,~~ and ~~even want to~~
222 ~~stop being nurseslose interest in work.~~¹²

223

224 **Ethical behavior in nurses according to demographic factors**

225 Based on the results, there ~~is-was~~ no significant relationship between the demographic
226 characteristics ~~of nurses and the~~ performance of ~~nurses-nurses,~~ in applying ethical principles ~~in-to~~
227 nursing care. ~~—~~The results of the bivariate analysis showed ~~that-that,~~ there was no difference
228 between the gender, length of ~~work-work,~~ and ~~age-age,~~ with the ethical principles behaviour.
229 There ~~are-had been~~ very few ~~findings or previous research that states-researches stating that,~~ there
230 is no relationship between gender and nurse performance.¹³ ~~In-During~~ short interviews with
231 several ~~nurses during the study~~ ~~nurses,~~ ~~each nurse-most of them~~ often discussed ~~all~~ the problems
232 they ~~had-have~~ with the ~~patient~~ ~~patients.~~ The research was conducted ~~in-an-with~~ quality of care was

233 ~~care, as~~ nurses applied ethical ~~behavior as this became~~ behaviour, which is a standard practice in
234 the hospital. The implementation of ~~a code of ethics~~ ethic codes and ~~principles must~~ principles,
235 should always be carried ~~by out by~~ health workers in ~~hospitals~~ hospitals, based on the Regulation
236 regulation of the Minister of Health ~~Health,~~ 2018.¹⁴

237 In ~~Indonesia~~ Indonesia, there are ~~career path~~ (clinical nurse) ~~and that~~ nurses having no
238 significant relationship with ethical principles behaviour. From the statistical results, ~~there is~~ no
239 ~~difference~~ difference was recorded, ~~but from as~~ the average score, the highest is the nurses who
240 that do not have a functional position (~~pre-pre~~ clinical nurse) ~~although~~ nurses), was recorded for
241 the average score, even though it is ~~was~~ not significant. The ~~nurse is~~ nurses are doing ~~her~~ their
242 best to be able to ~~move up to attain~~ the height of a functional position ~~of~~ (first clinic nurse), in the
243 hospital. The another ~~Another~~ study reported ~~that that,~~ nurses' demographic ~~variables~~ variables,
244 did not have a significant effect on their ethical reasoning ability.¹³ There are many ~~factor~~ factors
245 related to ethical ~~principle~~ principles behaviour in ~~nurses~~ nurses, such ~~as as,~~ individual ~~character~~
246 ~~and character,~~ responsibility, communication challenges, organizational preconditions, support
247 systems, ~~educational~~ educational, and cultural development. Awareness of professional ~~ethics~~
248 ~~could~~ ethics, help nurses and healthcare professionals ~~provide in~~ providing better services for
249 patients.¹⁵ ~~How organizational or individual antecedents and ethical~~ Furthermore, leadership ~~can~~
250 ~~induce nurses to engage in service behaviour and ethical climate. Leadership~~ plays a significant
251 role in ~~developing~~ developing, and maintaining nursing ethics. Ethical nurse leaders create work
252 environments ~~that that,~~ impact employee choices, behaviors, and values.^{16,17} Nurse manager have
253 to support ~~staff~~ staff, in conducting ethically sound care for ethical reflection.¹⁸

254

255 **The relationship between caring attitude and the application of ethical principles**

256 ~~Although~~ The results of this study showed that, even though the application of ethics has
257 no relationship at all with the characteristics of the respondent, ~~it turns out that~~ the application
258 administration of ethics ~~is~~ related to ~~the application that~~ of nurse caring ~~behavior~~ behaviour is
259 observed. Nurses ~~who that~~ have a good caring ~~attitude~~ attitude, automatically carry out ethical

260 ~~principles-principles~~, in providing nursing care to patients. ~~If seen-When observed~~ from the
261 relationship between sub ~~variable-caringvariables~~, ~~the-those~~ most related ~~sub-variables-are-are~~,
262 the development of a helping-trusting, instillation of faith ~~with~~ hope, and assistance of human
263 needs.

264 Caring is a central or core concept for ~~nursing-but-caring-cannot-be-nursing~~, yet not
265 considered as a unique paradigm for ~~the-nursing-profession-medical-profession~~, because other
266 health ~~professions-also-specializations~~ consider ~~caring-it~~ as an integral part of their ~~abilities~~
267 ~~consists-abilities~~, which consist of knowledge and ~~skills-skill~~. Watson ~~defines-defined~~ caring as
268 a science, ~~the-with-its~~ perspective ~~of-caring-is~~ based on ~~a-relationship~~ ~~ontology-ontology~~, in
269 which all those ~~involved-are-in-a-relationship~~, ~~unite-involved~~, and have ~~a-relationship-an~~
270 ~~agreement~~ with one another. Caring ~~behavior-behaviour~~, according to Watson, is a process
271 carried out by ~~nurses-that-include-knowledge-nurses~~, ~~action~~, and is ~~described-discussed~~ as ~~part~~
272 ~~of-the~~ ten factors used in nursing ~~practice-practice~~, in several different clinical settings.¹⁹

273 The impact of caring ~~behavior-that-is-behaviour~~ felt by ~~nurses-nurses~~, is expected to
274 ~~generate-be-a-source-of~~ motivation ~~to-work~~ for ~~nurses-them~~ to ~~work~~, optimize ~~their~~ performance,
275 ~~including-applying-and-apply~~ the ethical principles ~~of-nursing~~ in nursing care. Not many
276 research results have been conducted and ~~published-published~~, regarding the relationship
277 between caring ~~behavior-behaviour~~ and the ethical application of nurses.

278 Nurses ~~who-that~~ have a sense of respect for human existence ~~will~~ see clients as unique
279 ~~individuals-individuals~~, and assume that ~~clients-they~~ are entitled to ~~treatment-treatment~~, by their
280 dignity as ~~humans-so-that-nurses-humans~~. Nurses provide care ~~nursing~~ by applying ethical
281 ~~principles-principles~~, such ~~as-as~~, respecting client choices, not differentiating between
282 ~~clientspatients~~, allowing ~~clients-ill-people~~ to participate in their ~~care-care~~, and ~~others-so-much~~
283 ~~more~~.²⁰ Caring relationship ~~that~~ formed between the client and the ~~nurse-nurse~~, helps the ~~nurse~~
284 ~~therapist~~ to ~~get-to~~ know the ~~client-patient~~ as a unique ~~individual-so-that-the-nurse-can-determine~~
285 ~~individual~~, while ~~determining~~ appropriate and effective nursing actions for the ~~clientill~~
286 ~~personality~~.²¹

287 Caring ~~behavior-behaviour~~ is an interaction between nurse and ~~client-that-client, which~~ is
288 continuous in providing nursing care²². The aspect ~~that-is~~ considered by the patient as nurse caring
289 ~~behavior-behaviour~~ is ~~that-that,~~ the ~~nurse-knows-therapistnurse should know~~ what is being
290 ~~doneconducted,~~ what ~~the patient wantsis wanted,~~ ~~have~~ the ~~nurse-can-ability to~~ answer ~~the-client's~~
291 questions clearly, and ~~can-provide~~ ~~the-information~~ ~~the-client-needs-needed,~~ in a language that ~~the~~
292 ~~client-can-is~~ easily ~~understandunderstood~~. The act of caring also ~~means-means,~~ respecting the
293 differences and uniqueness of the ~~client-client,~~ as an individual.^{23,24} Respecting patient spiritual
294 ~~believesbeliefs,~~ culture ~~diversity-diversity,~~ and social ~~issues-issues,~~ are the key points to provide
295 ethical nursing care. ~~In-additionFurthermore,~~ moral considerations and delivery of compassionate
296 care to ~~patients-patients,~~ are the reasons that ~~motivate-motivate,~~ and encourage sick ~~people-people,~~
297 to engage them in ~~reliving-of-patient-discomfort-and-that-are~~ ~~activities relating to~~ caring
298 behaviour.^{25,26}

299 ~~Ethical-Ethical~~ behaviour ~~can-be-done-is conducted~~ by ~~nurses-if-the-nurse-has-nurses,~~
300 ~~when they possess~~ knowledge about humans, aspects of growth and development, a response to
301 a changing environment, limitations, ~~and~~ strengths, and human needs. Nurses ~~who-that~~ know
302 ~~humans will see-much about human feelings, observe~~ clients as humanistic ~~beings-who-must~~
303 ~~beings, that should~~ be treated according to ~~client-their~~ rights.

305 **Conclusion**

306 ~~In-generalGenerally,~~ the application of ethical principles by nurses has been terrific, there
307 are only a few ~~things-objectives~~ that have not been ~~done-by-nurses-carried-out,~~ due to ~~the-nurse's~~
308 ~~their~~ ignorance and lack of ~~information-information,~~ regarding what ~~can-should~~ be done to apply
309 ethical principles in nursing care.

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380

381 Table 1. The characteristics of participants (n=389)

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Gender		
Male	66	17
Female	323	83
Education		
D3	156	40,1
S1/Ners	231	59,4
S2	2	0,5
Marital Status		
Married	260	66,8
Single	129	33,2
Position		
Primary nurse	56	14,4
Associate nurse	333	85,6
Career path		
Pra Clinical Nurse	24	6,2
Clinical Nurse I	218	56,0
Clinical Nurse II	123	31,6
Clinical Nurse III	23	5,9
Clinical Nurse IV	1	0,3
Clinical Nurse V	0	0

Characteristic	Mean	Median	Modus	Min-Max	SD	CI 95%
Age	31,37	30,0	30	22-59	5,86	30,78-31,95
Length of work (year)	7,07	6,0	2	1-32	5,53	6,52-7,62

382
383 Tabel 2. Ethical behavior according to demographic factors

Independent Variable	Mean	SD	SE	P-value (sig.)	N
Gender:					
Male	123,70	10,689	1,316	0,773*	66
Female	123,90	10,867	0,605		323
Eucation					
Diploma in nursing	124,02	11,248	0,901	0,920**	156
BSN-PN	123,74	10,608	0,699		231
Magister nursing	128,50	3,536	2,500		2
Marital status					
Married	123,70	10,911	0,677	0,433*	260
Single	124,22	10,678	0,940		129
Position					
Primary nurse	123,32	10,558	1,415	0,673*	56
Asosiate nurse	123,96	10,875	0,596		333
Career path					
Pra Clinical Nurse	126,62	9,230	1,884	0,648**	24
Clinical Nurse I	123,98	10,949	0,742		218
Clinical Nurse II	123,50	11,034	0,995		123
Clinical Nurse III	122,17	10,299	2,147		23
Clinical Nurse IV	119,00	-	-		1
Clinical Nurse V	0	0	0		0

384 Dependent variable : ethical behaviour

385 *Independent T-Test

386 **ANOVA test

387 Tabel 3. Relationship between caring behavior and ethical behavior

Independent Variable	Coeffisien correlation	P-Value
Caring Behaviour	0,602	0,000*
Subvariabel		
<i>Humanistic-Altruistic Values</i>	0,285	0,317**
<i>Instillation of faith-hope</i>	0,900	0,001**
<i>Cultivation of sensitivity to oneself and others</i>	-0,039	0,912**
<i>Development of a helping-trusting</i>	0,935	0,000**
<i>Promotion and acceptance of the expression of positive and negative feelings</i>	0,356	0,287**
<i>Systematic use of the scientific, problem solving method of decision-making</i>	-0,272	0,322**
<i>Promotion of interpersonal teaching</i>	0,394	0,252**
<i>Provision for a supportive, protective environment</i>	0,777	0,720**
<i>Assistance with gratification of human needs</i>	0,957	0,002**
<i>Allowance for existential-phenomenological forces</i>	-0,155	0,545**

388 Dependent variable: : ethical behaviour

389 *Pearson Test

390 **Multiple Regression Linear Test

391

1 **Original Article**

2

3 **Factors Related to Implementation of Nursing Care Ethical Principles in Indonesia**

4

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6

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10 **Running title:** Implementation of nursing care ethical principles

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26

27 **Significance for public health**

28 Nurses are health workers caring for patients all day. The implementation of nursing
29 services should always make provisions for good care, uphold the code of ethics, apply ethical
30 principles, and other related services. There are seven ethical principles of nursing, namely
31 autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, justice, veracity, fidelity, and confidentiality. The
32 implementation of nursing ethics depends on, the personal nurse, and other factors that serve as
33 an influence. This study discusses, the factors related to implementation of nursing care ethical
34 principles, in Indonesia.

35

36 **Abstract**

37 *Background:* The implementation of ethical principles is crucial in carrying out nursing
38 care, since it is part of the 12 basic competencies, that should be possessed by a nurse. In line with
39 the ethical principles, many factors were observed to influence nurses' behaviours. This study
40 aims to analyze the factors associated with the implementation of nurses' ethical principles.

41 *Design and Methods:* This study used a quantitative research design, with a cross-sectional
42 approach. The participants consisted of 389 nurses, working in the medical ward of the hospitals,
43 in Indonesia. The questionnaire from the New Zealand Nurse Association was adopted and
44 developed, based on the Indonesian nursing ethics code, while also performing a reliability test,
45 with the Cronbach's alpha value on 30 respondents at 0.887. The questionnaire was adopted from

46 Watson, with the lowest validity and reliability of 0.710, and the highest at 0.970, in a bid to
47 validate all question items. The dependent variable is the implementation of ethical principles,
48 while that of the independent are, age, gender, education, length of work, marital status, position,
49 and caring behaviour. Furthermore, the bivariate analysis of ethical behaviour with the
50 demographic factors was carried out, by using t-test and anova method. Also, the relationship
51 between caring and ethical behaviour was carried out, using pearson and multiple linear
52 regression test.

53 *Results:* There were no significant relationships between the demographic factors and the
54 ethical behaviour. There was a relationship between caring behaviour and the application of
55 ethical principles ($p = 0.000$, and a correlation coefficient of 0.602).

56 *Conclusion:* Nurse ethical behaviour was improved, by increasing their caring attitude.

57

58 **Introduction**

59 The ethical aspect of nursing is very important for nurses in health services. Most of the issue of
60 medical ethics, occurs in the implementation of nursing care, whether accidental or not. The
61 complaints from patients, are about the indifference of nurses, to them, and their families.¹ The
62 number of ethical case violations that occurred in Indonesia, such as, the blistered baby
63 abandoned by the nurse, the wrong injection, mishandling of patients, and the neglect in getting
64 early treatment, proves that the services provided, does not meet the ethical principles.

65

66 In many studies, cases showed that, the services provided by nurses are not following the
67 established ethic codes. Nurses are expected to be professionals, however, when this is not
68 appropriately implemented, it results in the violation of the established ethic codes. Many medical
69 errors occur in the scope of nursing practice, because of nurses' inabilities to meet the basic human
70 needs.² In the East Java region, ethical violations carried out by nurses often include, camera
71 selfies in the operating room, sexual abuse, neglect of babies, etc. Also, based on student practice
72 reports, it was observed that, there are many nurses that yell at patients, do not care, and often

73 take nursing actions without informed consent. The results of the study showed that, nurses have
74 difficulties in making decisions, and applying the ethical principles to nursing care.³

75

76 It is important to apply ethical principles to patients, without causing no harm. The ignorance to
77 these ethical principles, cause physical and emotional injuries, such as feelings of dissatisfaction,
78 disability, and even death, with patients safety never to be realized. Furthermore, patients'
79 dissatisfaction caused by these ignorant attitudes, ultimately tarnish the image of nurses and
80 reduce the hospital's income, as patients become unhappy with the services provided, which in
81 turn stops them from going back for treatment. Another case observed about nurses is that, they
82 are being portrayed by patients as being disrespectful, which leads to loss of trust, in the potentials
83 of their medical skills. Nurses that observe ethical principles, and apply them in nursing care
84 provides, adequate satisfaction, and maintain good relationships between the patients and other
85 health workers, in a bid to build clients' confidence in the health services. Therefore, patients feel
86 safer with the level of quality health services provided.⁴

87

88 There are seven nursing ethical principles namely, autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence,
89 justice, veracity, fidelity, and confidentiality.⁵ Nursing and health ethics, have become much of
90 an interest issue to discuss. Everyday, nurses are dealing with the ethical issues, as applying them
91 is still needed to be studied further.⁶

92

93 The implementation of nursing care, should always make provisions for good care, uphold the
94 code of ethics, apply ethical principles of medicating, and other related services. The nursing code
95 of ethics is part of the guidelines for nurses, to prevent the misconceptions that occur, between
96 the health workers and patients. This followed the results of a research that observed, a significant
97 relationship between nurses' knowledge of ethic codes, job satisfaction, and complaint of ethical
98 performance.⁷

99 The application of nursing ethics depend on the personal nurses, and other influential factors,
100 which includes their caring behaviours. Furthermore, caring behaviours are for patients that,
101 needs to be watched over by nurses. The study on nurse ethics, caring behaviours, and influential
102 factors have not been studied yet, making it necessary to conduct factor analysis research related
103 to the application of nurses' ethical behaviour, in implementing nursing care to patients.

104

105 **Design and Methods**

106 Analytic survey with a cross-sectional study was conducted, to identify factors related to the
107 application of ethical principles by nurses, in providing nursing care to patients and the influential
108 factors. Participants included in this study, were nurses with minimal worklength of one year. The
109 selected participants were recruited, by using simple random sampling. Therefore, a total of 39
110 samples were included in this study, from four hospitals in Indonesia. The research ethic approval,
111 was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga.
112 Participants were briefed about the study, aims, and procedures, before signing the informed
113 consent.

114

115 The questionnaire used was on caring behaviour, and the application of ethical principles by
116 nurses. The caring questionnaire used, was adopted from Watson's 10 carative factors,⁸ while
117 those used to determine application of ethical principles by nurses, was from the New Zealand
118 Nurse Association, and developed by researchers. The questionnaire used to determine the the
119 application of ethical principles consisted of, 31 favourable and 5 unfavourable questions.

120

121 The frequencies (n) and percentages (%), were calculated for demographic characteristics, while
122 the mean (M) and standard deviation (SD), were analyzed for ethical behaviour scores. The data
123 obtained were analysed, using anova and t-test method, while using Pearson and multiple linear
124 regression to determine the relationship between caring and ethical behaviour . The significant
125 level was set at 0.05.

126

127 **Results and Discussions**

128 The result of the study showed that, 83% of the respondents were female, 59.1% were
129 professional nurses, 66.8% were married, 85.6% of them held the position of associate therapists,
130 and 56% were on the career path of being the first clinical nurse (Table 1).

131

132 Furthermore, Table 2 showed that, there is no relationship between age and worklength of
133 respondents, with the application of ethical principles. The mean age of the respondents was
134 31.37years, with the youngest being 22years old, while the oldest was 59years old. The young
135 and old age of the respondents, does not influence them in applying ethical principles to patients.

136 The result further showed that 83% of the nurses were female, which when observed, showed that
137 the average value of the application of ethical principles between men and women is only 0.2,
138 and higher for women

139

140 Between diploma nurses and professional therapists, there was an average difference of 0.28,
141 which was higher for those that are diplomatic. This interpreted that, the average score of
142 implementing ethical principles, is the same for diploma and professional nurses. Furthermore,
143 between professional and magister nurses, there is a difference in score of 5.24. This showed that,
144 even though the difference is not significant, there is still a slight divergence in the average value
145 of ethical principles implementation, among professional and magister nurses.

146

147 Furthermore, Table 3 showed that the mean value of nurses' caring behaviour is 163.07, while the
148 standard deviation sum is 20.069. Therefore, the result of interval estimation concluded that, 95%
149 believed that the average implementation of nurse caring behaviour is between 161.07, and
150 165.07. The highest mean value in the sub variable development of helping - trusting, is 17.21.

151

152

153

154 Professional nursing services should be able to make provision for individuals, families, and
155 communities, with medical knowledge that help integrates, intellectual, technical, interpersonal,
156 ethical, and legal competencies. Also, cognitive abilities enable intellects, to prioritize critical
157 thinking in every form of decision making. Technical competence is also related to the multiple
158 skills in performing nursing actions, following the standard operational procedure. Furthermore,
159 ethical and legal competencies are shown when, nurses act morally, independently, and are fully
160 responsible for carrying out nursing care professionally.

161

162 Nursing performance is a guideline and standard, in medicating services. Nursing performance is
163 a standard practice, listed and stated in article 24, section 2, of Law No. 36 of 2009, also consisting
164 both competency and fostering.

165

166 The results further showed that, even though most of the perceptions as regards the application of
167 ethic principles in implementing nursing care were good, the outcome of observations and
168 interviews with several patients explained that, there were still complains about some therapists'
169 incompetence. According to the results of this research, applying ethic codes and behaviours
170 requires a leader with exemplifying abilities, in carrying out nursing care to patients.¹¹ Most
171 nurses feel that the ethical dilemma they experience, is often related to the act of nursing. The
172 ethical dilemma that nurses experience without solutions makes them fatigued, helpless, and lose
173 interest in work.¹²

174

175 **Ethical behavior in nurses according to demographic factors**

176 Based on the results, there was no significant relationship between the demographic
177 characteristics and performance of nurses, in applying ethical principles to nursing care. The
178 results of the bivariate analysis showed that, there was no difference between the gender, length
179 of work, and age, with the ethical principles behaviour. There had been very few researches

180 stating that, there is no relationship between gender and nurse performance.¹³ During short
181 interviews with several nurses, most of them often discussed the problems they have with the
182 patients. The research was conducted with quality care, as nurses applied ethical behaviour, which
183 is a standard practice in the hospital. The implementation of ethic codes and principles, should
184 always be carried out by health workers in hospitals, based on the regulation of the Minister of
185 Health, 2018.¹⁴

186

187 In Indonesia, there are clinical nurses having no significant relationship with ethical principles
188 behaviour. From the statistical results, no difference was recorded, as the highest that do not have
189 a functional position (pre-clinical nurses), was recorded for the average score, even though it was
190 not significant. The nurses are doing their best to be able to attain the height of a functional
191 position (first clinic nurse), in the hospital. Another study reported that, nurses' demographic
192 variables, did not have a significant effect on their ethical reasoning ability.¹³ There are many
193 factors related to ethical principles behaviour in nurses, such as, individual character,
194 responsibility, communication challenges, organizational preconditions, support systems,
195 educational, and cultural development. Awareness of professional ethics, help nurses and
196 healthcare professionals in providing better services for patients.¹⁵ Furthermore, leadership plays
197 a significant role in developing, and maintaining nursing ethics. Ethical nurse leaders create work
198 environments that, impact employee choices, behaviors, and values.^{16,17} Nurse manager have to
199 support staff, in conducting ethically sound care for ethical reflection.¹⁸

200

201 **The relationship between caring attitude and the application of ethical principles**

202 The results of this study showed that, even though the application of ethics has no relationship
203 at all with the characteristics of the respondent, the administration of ethics related to that of
204 nurse caring behaviour is observed. Nurses that have a good caring attitude, automatically carry
205 out ethical principles, in providing nursing care to patients. When observed from the

206 relationship between sub variables, those most related are, the development of a helping-
207 trusting, instillation of faith with hope, and assistance of human needs.

208

209 Caring is a central or core concept for nursing, yet not considered as a unique paradigm for
210 medical profession, because other health specializations consider it as an integral part of their
211 abilities, which consist of knowledge and skill. Watson defined caring as a science, with its
212 perspective based on relationship ontology, in which all those involved, have an agreement with
213 one another. Caring behaviour, according to Watson, is a process carried out by nurses, and is
214 discussed as part of the ten factors used in nursing practice, in several different clinical
215 settings.¹⁹

216

217 The impact of caring behaviour felt by nurses, is expected to be a source of motivation for them
218 to work, optimize performance, and apply the ethical principles in nursing care. Not many
219 research results have been conducted and published, regarding the relationship between caring
220 behaviour, and the ethical application of nurses.

221

222 Nurses that have a sense of respect for human existence see clients as unique individuals, and
223 assume that they are entitled to treatment, by their dignity as humans. Nurses provide care by
224 applying ethical principles, such as, respecting client choices, not differentiating between patients,
225 allowing ill people to participate in their care, and so much more.²⁰ Caring relationship formed
226 between the client and the nurse, helps the therapist to know the patient as a unique individual,
227 while determining appropriate and effective nursing actions for the ill personality.²¹

228

229 Caring behaviour is an interaction between nurse and client, which is continuous in providing
230 nursing care²². The aspect considered by the patient as nurse caring behaviour is that, the
231 therapistnurse should know what is being conducted, what is wanted, have the ability to answer
232 questions clearly, and provide information needed, in a language that is easily understood. The

233 act of caring also means, respecting the differences and uniqueness of the client, as an
234 individual.^{23,24} Respecting patient spiritual beliefs, culture diversity, and social issues, are the key
235 points to provide ethical nursing care. Furthermore, moral considerations and delivery of
236 compassionate care to patients, are the reasons that motivate, and encourage sick people, to
237 engage them in activities relating to caring behaviour.^{25,26}

238

239 Ethical behaviour is conducted by nurses, when they possess knowledge about humans, aspects
240 of growth and development, a response to a changing environment, limitations, strengths, and
241 human needs. Nurses that know much about human feelings, observe clients as humanistic beings,
242 that should be treated according to their rights.

243

244 **Conclusion**

245 Generally, the application of ethical principles by nurses has been terrific, there are only a few
246 objectives that have not been carried out, due to their ignorance and lack of information, regarding
247 what should be done to apply ethical principles in nursing care.

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articles etc
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318 Table 1. The characteristics of participants (n=389)

Characteristics	Frequency	%				
Gender						
Male	66	17				
Female	323	83				
Education						
D3	156	40,1				
S1/Ners	231	59,4				
S2	2	0,5				
Marital Status						
Married	260	66,8				
Single	129	33,2				
Position						
Primary nurse	56	14,4				
Associate nurse	333	85,6				
Career path						
Pra Clinical Nurse	24	6,2				
Clinical Nurse I	218	56,0				
Clinical Nurse II	123	31,6				
Clinical Nurse III	23	5,9				
Clinical Nurse IV	1	0,3				
Clinical Nurse V	0	0				
Characteristic	Mean	Median	Modus	Min-Max	SD	CI 95%
Age	31,37	30,0	30	22-59	5,86	30,78-31,95
Length of work (year)	7,07	6,0	2	1-32	5,53	6,52-7,62

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320 Tabel 2. Ethical behavior according to demographic factors

Independent Variable	Mean	SD	SE	P-value (sig.)	N
Gender:					
Male	123,70	10,689	1,316	0,773*	66
Female	123,90	10,867	0,605		323
Eucation					
Diploma in nursing	124,02	11,248	0,901	0,920**	156
BSN-PN	123,74	10,608	0,699		231
Magister nursing	128,50	3,536	2,500		2
Marital status					
Married	123,70	10,911	0,677	0,433*	260
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Primary nurse	123,32	10,558	1,415	0,673*	56
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Clinical Nurse III	122,17	10,299	2,147		23
Clinical Nurse IV	119,00	-	-		1
Clinical Nurse V	0	0	0		0

321 Dependent variable : ethical behaviour

322 *Independent T-Test

323 **ANOVA test

324 Tabel 3. Relationship between caring behavior and ethical behavior

Independent Variable	Coeffisien correlation	P-Value
Caring Behaviour	0,602	0,000*
Subvariabel		
<i>Humanistic-Altruistic Values</i>	0,285	0,317**
<i>Instillation of faith-hope</i>	0,900	0,001**
<i>Cultivation of sensitivity to oneself and others</i>	-0,039	0,912**
<i>Development of a helping-trusting</i>	0,935	0,000**
<i>Promotion and acceptance of the expression of positive and negative feelings</i>	0,356	0,287**
<i>Systematic use of the scientific, problem solving method of decision-making</i>	-0,272	0,322**
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<i>Assistance with gratification of human needs</i>	0,957	0,002**
<i>Allowance for existential-phenomenological forces</i>	-0,155	0,545**

325 Dependent variable: : ethical behaviour

326 *Pearson Test

327 **Multiple Regression Linear Test

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Factors Related to Implementation of Nursing Care Ethical Principles in Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: The implementation of ethical principles in nurses is crucial in carrying out nursing care because it is one of the 12 basics competencies that must be possessed by a nurse. Many factors influence the nurse's behavior in acting by ethical principles. **Aims:** This study aims to analyze the factors associated with the implementation of ethical principles by nurses. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. The total sample of respondents was 389 nurses collected from hospitals in Indonesia. The questionnaire from the New Zealand Nurse Association was adopted and developed based on the Indonesian nursing ethics code and performed a reliability test, the Cronbach's alpha value of 30 respondents was 0.887. Questionnaire of caring adopted from Watson with the lowest validity and reliability 0.710 and highest 0.970 so that all question items are valid. The dependent variable is the implementation of ethical principles, while the independent variable is age, gender, education, length of work, marital status, position, and caring behavior. Bivariate analysis of ethical behavior with demographic factors using t-test and anova test. The relationship between caring and ethical behaviour was using Pearson test and multiple linear regression test. **Results:** There is no relationship between the demographic factors and the ethical behaviour. There is a relationship between caring behavior and the application of ethical principles ($p = 0.000$ and a correlation coefficient of 0.602). **Conclusion:** Nurse ethical behavior can be improved by increasing nurse caring behavior.

Keywords: *Caring, ethical principles, nurses, nursing care*

Background

The ethical aspect of nursing is important for nurses in the ministry. Most of the issue of nursing ethics occurs in the implementation of nursing care whether intentional or accidental by nurses. Complaints from patients are the indifference of nurses to patients and families¹. The number of cases of ethical violations that occur in Indonesia such as the baby was blistered because the nurse left him, the wrong injection, patients fall, the neglect of the patient so that it is late in getting treatment proves that the services provided by nurses do not pay attention to ethical principles.

In many cases, it appears that the services provided by nurses are not following the established nursing code of ethics. Nurses want to be said to be professional but in the process of implementation, they are still not appropriate and violate the established code of ethics. In the East Java region, ethical violations by nurses still often occur, among others; nurse selfies in the operating room, sexual abuse, and neglect of babies. Based on student practice reports, there are still many nurses who yell at patients, do not care, and often take nursing actions without informed consent. The results of the study show that nurses still have difficulty making ethical decisions and their application so that they try to teach seven ethical principles to health workers².

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It is important to apply ethical principles so as not to cause harm to patients. This loss can cause physical and emotional injury such as feelings of dissatisfaction, disability, and even death, and patient safety will never be realized. Besides, it will cause patient dissatisfaction which ultimately hurts the image of the nurse and hospital income, the patient is not satisfied with the services provided, so they will not go back to that place because they feel dissatisfied with the services provided. Another impact that appears on nurses is that nurses are seen as disrespectful and a bad image of nurses by patients, so that patients do not trust and doubt the skills of nurses. Nurses who see ethical principles and apply them in nursing services to patients will provide patient satisfaction, maintain relationships between nurses, patients, and other health workers so that clients feel confident in the health services. Patients feel safer and feel the quality health services provided³.

There are seven ethical principles of nursing; autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, justice, veracity, fidelity, and confidentiality⁴. Nursing ethics and health ethics until now have become interest issues to discuss. Every day nurses are dealing with the ethical issue so that their application still needs to be studied further⁵.

Nurses are health workers who are at the side of the patient 24 hours in the implementation of nursing services should provide good nursing care and always uphold the nursing code of ethics and apply the ethical principles of nursing while providing services. The nursing code of ethics is one of our guidelines as nurses to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts that occur.

The application of nursing ethics depends on the from the personal nurse itself and other factors that can influence, including other caring behaviors of a nurse. Caring behaviors are caring behaviors for patients that must be owned by nurses. Research on nurse ethics and caring behaviors and influencing factors have not been studied, so it is necessary to conduct factor analysis research related to the application of ethical behavior of nurses in implementing nursing care to patients.

Methods

Analytic survey with a cross-sectional study was conducted to identify factors related to the application of ethical principles by nurses in providing nursing care to patients and the factors that influence its application. Participants included in this study were those who were nurse with length of working minimal one years and willing to participate. The selected participants were recruited using simple random sampling. Thus, a total of 39 samples were included in this study from four hospitals in Indonesia. The research ethic approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga. Participants were explained about the study aims and procedures before signing the informed consent.

The questionnaire used is caring behavior and the application of ethical principles by nurses. The caring questionnaire was adopted from Watson's 10 carative factors⁶ and the application of ethical principles questionnaire with 36 questions consists of 31 favorable questions and five unfavorable questions. The questionnaire used to determine the application of ethical principles by nurses was adopted from New Zealand Nurse Association and developed by researchers.

Frequencies (n) and percentages (%) were calculated for demographic characteristics, while mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) were analyzed for ethical behaviour scores. Data obtained were analysed using t-test and anova test and to know how the relationship between caring and ethical behaviour was using Pearson test and multiple linear regression test. The significant level was set at 0.05.

Results

Table 1. The characteristics of participants (n=389)

Characteristics	Frequency	%				
Gender						
Male	66	17				
Female	323	83				
Education						
D3	156	40,1				
S1/Ners	231	59,4				
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Length of work (year)	7,07	6,0	2	1-32	5,53	6,52-7,62

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Table 1 shows that almost all (83%) of the respondents are female, most (59.1%) of the respondent's education level is professional nurses, most (66.8%) of respondents are married, almost all (85.6%)) the position of the respondent is associate nurses, and the majority (56%) of the career path of the first clinical nurse.

Tabel 2. Ethical behavior according to demographic factors

Independent Variable	Mean	SD	SE	P-value (sig.)	N
Gender:					
Male	123,70	10,689	1,316	0,773*	66
Female	123,90	10,867	0,605		323
Eucation					
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Clinical Nurse IV	119,00	-	-		1
Clinical Nurse V	0	0	0		0

Dependent variable: : ethical behaviour

*Independent T-Test

**ANOVA test

Bivariate analysis using the Pearson test shows that there is no relationship between age and length of work of respondents with the application of ethical principles. The mean age of the respondents was 31.37 years, with the youngest being a nurse being 22 years old while the oldest being 59 years old. Young and old age do not influence them in applying ethical principles to patients. There are showed that 83% of the nurses were female. If seen, the average value of the application of ethical principles between men and women is only 0.2, higher for women

Between diploma nurses and professional nurses there is an average difference of 0.28 higher for nurses with diploma nurses. This means that the average score of implementing ethical principles is the same for diploma nurses and professional nurses. Between professional nurses and magister nurses there is a difference in score of 5.24. It shows that although the difference is not significant, there is still a slight difference in the average value of the implementation of ethical principles among professional nurses with magister nurses.

Tabel 3. Relationship between caring behavior and ethical behavior

Independent Variable	Coefisien correlation	P-Value
Caring Behaviour	0,602	0,000*
Subvariabel		
<i>Humanistic-Altruistic Values</i>	0,285	0,317**
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<i>Allowance for existential-phenomenological forces</i>	-0,155	0,545**

Dependent variable: : ethical behaviour

*Pearson Test

**Multiple Regression Linear Test

Table 3 shows that the mean value of nurses' caring behavior is 163.07. The standard deviation value is 20.069. The result of interval estimation can be concluded that 95% is believed that the average implementation of nurse caring behavior is between 161.07 and 165.07. The highest mean value in the sub variable development of a helping - trusting is 17.21.

Discussion

Professional nursing services be able to provide to individuals, families, and communities based on nursing knowledge and tips that integrate intellectual, technical, interpersonal, and ethical and legal competencies to help others, both sick and healthy. Cognitive abilities provide intellectuals to prioritize critical thinking in every decision making. Technical competence relates to skills in performing nursing actions following the standard procedure operational. Meanwhile, ethical and legal competencies can appear when nurses act morally independently and are fully responsible for carrying out nursing care professionally.

Nursing performance is a guideline and standard in nursing services. Nursing performance of implementing ethical principles in implementing nursing care is a standard of nursing practice listed stated in article 24 section 2 of Law No. 36 of 2009 consists of competency standards and standards of nursing practice.

The results showed that most of the perceptions of the application of ethics nurses in implementing nursing care were good, but the results of observations and interviews with several patients found that there were still patients who complained that some nurses did not respond to complaints, nurses sometimes did not ask for approval before taking action, the nurse said information is less clear, differentiates status, does not keep promises, nurses are not fair in doing nursing actions, do not provide comfort to patients, sometimes the nurse's room is too noisy which causes patients can not rest, and nurses do not provide information about the patient's condition.

According to the results of research, to be able to apply a code of ethics and ethical behavior by nurses, a leader is needed who can exemplify and teach the application of good and correct ethics in carrying out nursing care to patients⁷.

Most nurses feel that the ethical dilemma they experience is often related to the act of nursing. The ethical dilemma that nurses experience and not resolved to make nurses experience fatigue, helplessness, and even want to stop being nurses⁸.

Ethical behavior according to demographic factors

Based on the results of data analysis, there is no significant relationship between the demographic characteristics of nurses and the performance of nurses in applying ethical principles in nursing care. As you get older, a person's ability to make decisions, rational think, and behave well by the norms of others will increase, as well as nurses at a young age who still maintain their ideal so that they try to comply with the standards applicable in their workplace. It can explain the results of the study that there is no relationship between age and the application of nurse ethics in nursing care.

There is no relationship between the length of work and the application of ethical principles. The average length of work for nurses is seven years. Most of the nurses have worked for two years. The application of ethical principles is not influenced by the length of work because by the researcher there is a mentoring system in the two research sites. Newly accepted nurses must attend an internship process for at least three months and

then a period of observation and mentoring for two years by a senior nurse. It is what will make there is no difference in the application of ethical principles to junior and senior nurses.

. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no difference between the sexes with the application of ethical principles. There are very few findings or previous research that states there is no relationship between gender and nurse performance. In short interviews with several nurses during the study, each nurse often discussed all the problems they had with the patient.

The research was conducted in an accredited hospital so that both male and female nurses applied ethical behavior as this became standard practice in the hospital. The implementation of a code of ethics and principles must be carried b.y health workers in hospitals based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health 2015

There is no difference in the implementation of ethical principles between nurses who are married or unmarried. Even though the application of ethical principles sometimes involves emotions, its application has been regulated in the laws related to health workers so that marital status does not affect nurses' behavior. At work, nurses put their emotions aside. The nurse's focus is on healing the patient.

The functional position of a nurse also does not affect the implementation of ethical principles. From the statistical results, there is no difference, but from the average score, the highest is the nurses who do not have a functional position (pre clinical nurse) although it is not significant. The nurse is doing her best to be able to move up to the functional position of first clinic nurse.

The relationship between caring attitude and the application of ethical principles

Although the application of ethics has no relationship at all with the characteristics of the respondent, it turns out that the application of ethics is related to the application of nurse caring behavior. Nurses who have a good caring attitude automatically carry out ethical principles in providing nursing care to patients. If seen from the relationship between sub variable caring, the most related sub-variables are the development of a helping-trusting, instillation of faith hope, and assistance of human needs.

Caring is a central or core concept for nursing but caring cannot be considered as a unique paradigm for the nursing profession because other health professions also consider caring as an integral part of their abilities consists of knowledge and skills. Watson defines caring as a science, the perspective of caring is based on a relationship ontology in which all those involved are in a relationship, unite, and have a relationship with one another. Caring behavior, according to Watson, is a process carried out by nurses that include knowledge, action, and is described as ten factors used in nursing practice in several different clinical settings⁹.

The impact of caring behavior that is felt by nurses is expected to generate motivation to work for nurses to optimize their performance, including applying the ethical principles of nursing in nursing care. Not many research results have been conducted and published regarding the relationship between caring behavior and the ethical application of nurses.

Nurses who have a sense of respect for human existence will see clients as unique individuals and assume that clients are entitled to treatment by their dignity as humans so that nurses provide care nursing by applying ethical principles such as respecting client choices, not differentiating between clients, allowing clients to participate in their care

and others¹⁰. Caring relationship that formed between the client and the nurse helps the nurse to get to know the client as a unique individual so that the nurse can determine appropriate and effective nursing actions for the client¹¹.

Caring behavior is an interaction between nurse and client that is continuous in providing nursing care¹². The aspect that is considered by the patient as nurse caring behavior is that the nurse knows what is being done, what the patient wants, the nurse can answer the client's questions clearly, and can provide the information the client needs in a language that the client can easily understand. The act of caring also means respecting the differences and uniqueness of the client as an individual^{13,14}.

This can be done by nurses if the nurse has knowledge about humans, aspects of growth and development, a response to a changing environment, limitations, and strengths, and human needs. Nurses who know humans will see clients as humanistic beings who must be treated according to client rights.

Conclusion

In general, the application of ethical principles by nurses has been terrific, there are only a few things that have not been done by nurses due to the nurse's ignorance and lack of information regarding what can be done to apply ethical principles in nursing care.

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The purpose of this form is to provide readers of your manuscript with information about your other interests that could influence how they receive and understand your work. The form is designed to be completed electronically and stored electronically. It contains programming that allows appropriate data display. Each author should submit a separate form and is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the submitted information. The form is in six parts.

1. Identifying information.

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This section asks for information about the work that you have submitted for publication. The time frame for this reporting is that of the work itself, from the initial conception and planning to the present. The requested information is about resources that you received, either directly or indirectly (via your institution), to enable you to complete the work. Checking "No" means that you did the work without receiving any financial support from any third party -- that is, the work was supported by funds from the same institution that pays your salary and that institution did not receive third-party funds with which to pay you. If you or your institution received funds from a third party to support the work, such as a government granting agency, charitable foundation or commercial sponsor, check "Yes".

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This section asks about your financial relationships with entities in the bio-medical arena that could be perceived to influence, or that give the appearance of potentially influencing, what you wrote in the submitted work. You should disclose interactions with ANY entity that could be considered broadly relevant to the work. For example, if your article is about testing an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist in lung cancer, you should report all associations with entities pursuing diagnostic or therapeutic strategies in cancer in general, not just in the area of EGFR or lung cancer.

Report all sources of revenue paid (or promised to be paid) directly to you or your institution on your behalf over the 36 months prior to submission of the work. This should include all monies from sources with relevance to the submitted work, not just monies from the entity that sponsored the research. Please note that your interactions with the work's sponsor that are outside the submitted work should also be listed here. If there is any question, it is usually better to disclose a relationship than not to do so.

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Entity: government agency, foundation, commercial sponsor, academic institution, etc.

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Pending: The patent has been filed but not issued

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Licensed: The patent has been licensed to an entity, whether earning royalties or not

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ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

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1. Given Name (First Name)

Ilkafah

2. Surname (Last Name)

Ilkafah

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06-December-2020

4. Are you the corresponding author?

Yes No

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Factors Related to Implementation of Nursing Care Ethical Principles in Indonesia

6. Manuscript Identifying Number (if you know it)

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Other: Anything not covered under the previous three boxes

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Royalties: Funds are coming in to you or your institution due to your patent

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1. Given Name (First Name)

Joni

2. Surname (Last Name)

Haryanto

3. Date

06-December-2020

4. Are you the corresponding author?

 Yes No

Corresponding Author's Name

Ilkafah Ilkafah

5. Manuscript Title

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6. Manuscript Identifying Number (if you know it)

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