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Research Abstracts of Graduate Studies

Prevention and Management of Ventilation Associated Pneumonia (VAP): A Care-Bundle Approach for Valenzuela Medical Center

by

Glenn Al U. Zuleta
Master of Arts in Nursing
2021

Abstract

The implementation of the ventilation-associated pneumonia (VAP) presentation bundle and the level of awareness and understanding of 7 chief/ head nurses, and 30 staff nurses in a private Medical Center as its respondents was the major focus of this research.

The result of the surveys revealed that the female respondents are greater in number (27 or 72.97%) than the male (10 or 27.03 %), married (32 or 86.49 %), in the best years of their professional career where the plurality of them were between 41-45 years old (10 or 27.03 %). Majority of the chief/head nurses (5 or 71.42 %) were master's degree holders while 19 (63.33 %) of the staff nurses were only bachelor degree holders; and have served from quite a number of years (6-10 years) of faithful and dedicated service to the Medical Center. These nurses were highly aware and understood the

implementation of the VAP as shown in the overall obtained mean of $\bar{X}=3.71$ where the highest overall means were from $\bar{X}=3.71$ in oral care with chlorhexidine; $\bar{X}=3.68$ in deep vein thrombosis prophylaxis; $\bar{X}=3.62$ each in spontaneous breathing trials and peptic- ulcer prophylaxis. The obtained overall means were under the high level of awareness, except for the Head of Bed (HOB) bundle which was equivalent to “Aware”

The findings indicate very strong agreement that they were not only aware, but also understood the implementing requirements and procedures on how to proceed on this VAP Bundle Approach used in the ICUs and PICUs of the Medical Center. Significant difference in the level of awareness and understanding in VAP is found when the respondents were grouped across their gender, civil status, and position with obtained F-values ranging from $F=3.38$ to $F=2.79$ which exceeded the critical $F=1.74$. No significant difference is found with age, length of service and educational attainment ($F=0.24$ and $F=0.40$ vs. $F=0.57$) as the obtained F-values failed to exceed the significance level, therefore, the H_0 is accepted at $df = 36$ and at 0.05 alpha level.

The study recommends a need for these respondents to further undergo special training in the critical area of nursing care, the Ventilation- Associated Pneumonia (VAP) Bundle Approach. The researcher offers an Enhanced-Ventilation- Associated

Pneumonia (VAP) Bundle Approach for Valenzuela Medical Center using the ABCDE Bundle.

Keywords: *Care Bundle Approach, Ventilation-Associated Pneumonia (VAP), oral with chlorhexidine, deep vein thrombosis prophylaxis, spontaneous breathing trial, peptic-ulcer prophylaxis, head of bed*

Healthcare Staff Perception on the Efficiency of the Referral System in Seeking Collaboration at Valenzuela Medical Center, Valenzuela City

by

Jenny Emely R. Valbuena

Master of Arts in Nursing

2021

Abstract

This study, entitled “Healthcare Staff Perception of the Efficiency of the Referral System in Seeking Collaboration at Valenzuela Medical Center, Valenzuela City” aimed to assess the efficiency of the referral system of Valenzuela Medical Center’s (V.M.C) as healthcare staff collaborate with other hospitals and healthcare agencies to its system as assessed by the hospital administrators and nursing staff. The respondents were 8 hospital administrators and 22 nurses using an approved and validated questionnaire. Results showed that the referral system of Valenzuela Medical Center was found to be adequately provided as shown in the obtained means of “initiating facility $\bar{x} = 4.35$, supervision and capacity building $\bar{x} = 4.25$, referral practicalities, $\bar{x} = 4.12$, health systems $\bar{x} = 4.03$, and receiving facility $\bar{x} = 3.96$ all at “adequate” level which was attested by the hospital administrators and the nurse respondents,

respectively. Significant difference also existed in the assessment of hospital administrators and nursing staff on the perceived adequacy of the referral system in “receiving facility” ($t=4.38$) and in “supervision in capability building” with computed $t=2.51$. In general, the hospital administrator rating was higher than the nursing staff. No significant difference existed in the level of agreement of the hospital administrators. Both respondents “very highly endorsed” the implementation of the proposed course of action to further enhance the delivery of quality referral system of the hospital as reflected in the overall obtained mean of $\bar{x} = 4.67$ (hospital respondents) and $\bar{x} = 4.66$ (nurse respondents). If implemented the Medical Center will be able to establish delivery of quality referral system services equitably, not only to clients and patients, but also to other health agencies.

Keywords: *Referral System, Primary Health Services, Health System Referral Register*

Bullying Behaviors used and its Impact as Perceived by the Staff Nurses as Victim: Input to Positive Relationship

by

Leonora L. Togle, R.N.
Master of Arts in Nursing
2021

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to know the impact of staff nurse bullying by people, by nurses among themselves, by patients and significant others while rendering care in the hospital setting. Certain factors could be the reason why nurses experienced such aggressive behavior. The researcher was interested on this topic since this case is inevitable in the clinical setting. On top of everything else, this behavior must be discontinued since this is an unbecoming conduct. Descriptive research design was used, and the main tool was a questionnaire. Frequency percentage, weighted mean, Likert scale, and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient was used as statistical treatment of the study.

The extent of the workplace bullying behavior on the following: verbal abuse has a total weighted mean of 1.83 (rarely); offensive conduct got a total weighted

mean of 1.54 (never): action which prevent an employee from completing work, obtained a total weighted mean of 2.08 (rarely); and psychological abuse achieved a total weighted mean of 1.86 (rarely).

The impact of bullying behavior as perceived by nurses were; psychological distressed attained a total weighted mean of 1.50 (never); nurses' performance did a total weighted mean of 2.14 (rarely); and professional credibility made a total weighted mean of 2.14 (rarely)

In the significance level of 0.740 shows that it was greater than the p-value of 0.05 therefore, the hypothesis stated that there was no significant relationship between the extent of bullying behavior and its impact as perceived by the staff nurses.

Keywords: *bullying behaviors, impact of bullying, positive relationship, staff nurses*

**Extent of Compliance of the Staff Nurses to
Nursing Care Protocol in a Selected Government
Hospital in Quezon City: Toward Quality of
Nursing Care**

by

Soledad R. Tartante, R.N.
Master of Arts in Nursing
2021

Abstract

The researcher aims to establish a tool for measuring the delivery of nursing care in the areas of Novaliches General Hospital (NDH) complying professional nursing and clinical standards. The approach to data collection aligns with the objective of delivering a substantial and sustainable improvement in the delivery of nursing care and achievement of nursing standards by motivating the nurses to be used to the “*Ready Everyday Nursing Standards*” into practice.

Descriptive research design was used, and the main tool was a questionnaire. Frequency percentage, weighted mean, rank and Pearson Product – Moment Correlational Coefficient were used as statistical treatment of the study.

The non-compliant problems encountered by nurses are 1.) patient-related, the overall weighted mean is

3.81 (always); 2.) staff-related, the overall weighted mean is 3.64 (always); and 3.) organization-related, the overall weighted mean is 3.84 (always).

The strategies nurses do to comply with the protocol of the nursing care system are: 1.) patient-related, the overall weighted mean is 3.83 (always); 2.) staff-related, the overall weighted mean is 3.73 (always); and 3.) organization-related, the overall weighted mean is 3.77 (always).

The relationship between the compliance and strategies with the protocol of the nursing care system. In patient-related with the computed r- value of -0.602 (negative moderate relationship) while in staff-related the computed r – value is 0.039 (positive very low/weak relationship) and for organization – related the computed r – value is .0521 (positive moderate).

Keywords: *delivery of nursing care, professional nursing and clinical standards, Novaliches General Hospital, descriptive research*

Nurses' Job Satisfaction and Commitment to the Organization

by

Jennifer Joy B. Sevilla
Master of Arts in Nursing
2021

Abstract

Healthcare institutions are confronting great competition and scarcer resource than ever before. Nurses, as the largest group of professionals, play an important role in determining the quality and cost of healthcare. Their job performance is affected by job satisfaction and organizational commitment which are in turn having a great impact on the organizational success.

This study utilized descriptive correlational design to determine the relationship between the nurses' job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Weighted mean was used to describe the nurse-participants' extent of agreement with the elements of job satisfaction, and their level of agreement with the elements of organizational commitment. Pearson's Moment Product Correlation coefficient was used to determine the significant correlation between job satisfaction and organizational commitment.

This study discovered that all the nine variables studied collectively determined nurses job satisfaction with salary as the most fundamental essential predictor followed by advancement and promotion. They agreed that they were satisfied except for the nature of work which might be due to their being overburdened by patients' load. However, the organizational commitment of the nurse-participants are at a low level and factors associated with this were for affective organizational commitment: personal perception of the objective and subjective characteristics of the organization, which is fundamental for satisfaction, professional motivation and organizational success; for continuance organizational commitment, rewards system, professional recognition/appreciation, and career development opportunities, and with normative organizational commitment, employee's moral duty to the organization and the surplus value received, which aroused the feeling of obligation of permanence.

A negative but significant correlation existed between the nurse's job satisfaction and organizational commitment. It signifies that even if nurses are satisfied with their job and have positive attitude toward their work, since their organizational commitment is low, if they see a chance to work in other organization, they will leave their job without a sense of guilt.

Keywords: *job satisfaction, organizational commitment, contingent rewards, normative organizational commitment*

**Therapeutic Communication of Disease
Surveillance Assistants in the Province of Rizal:
Towards Enhanced Monitoring of Dengvaxia
Recipients**

by

Mary Grace C. Samera, R.N.
Master of Arts in Nursing
2021

Abstract

The researcher selected this topic due to the distressed reaction of the parents of Dengvaxia recipients, to the extent that even the other vaccines and programs of DOH are being refused. The bereaved families are extremely furious especially those whose family members died. She wants to find out how effective therapeutic communication works in persuading cooperation of the frantic parents and to develop unrestricted care, especially with the monitoring process and patronage of other DOH programs.

Descriptive research is used, and the main tool is a questionnaire. Frequency percentage, weighted mean, Likert scale, and Pearson Product – Moment Correlation Coefficient are utilized as statistical treatment of the study.

The total weighted mean for therapeutic communication technique is 2.64 (agree). Receptiveness to health teachings has a total weighted mean of 2.21 (disagree). Cooperation with the monitoring process has a total weighted mean of 2.49 (disagree). And continuous patronage of other DOH programs have a total weighted mean of 2.32 (disagree).

Results showed that implementing therapeutic communication does not ensure receptiveness of parents to health teachings. It does not also ensure cooperation among parents in the monitoring process and finally, it does not guarantee continuous patronage of other DOH programs among parents. Because of Dengvaxia, parents are already in doubt and scared about the implementation of other DOH programs.

Keywords: *therapeutic communication, disease surveillance assistants, dengue, immunization, dengvaxia recipients, parents of dengvaxia recipients.*

Peoples' Awareness and Attitude about Blood Donation in Bataan General Hospital and Medical Center: for Emergency Preparedness

by

Cynthia M. Ramos, R.N.
Master of Arts in Nursing
2021

Abstract

The study was conducted to assess the people awareness and attitude towards blood donation in Bataan General Hospital and Medical Center. The respondents were 100 blood donors who came to BGHMC and passed the screening from July to October 2019. Descriptive research design and questionnaire was used as the main tool. Frequencies, percentages, weighted means, and Pearson Product – Moment Correlation were utilized as the statistical treatment of the study.

Majority of the respondents are male, ages 18-25 years old who are single and graduated in college. All respondents strongly agree with a total weighted mean of 3.39 in their level of awareness on the importance of blood donation to have a sufficient blood supply in the blood bank of BGHMC. They have positive attitude towards blood donation as shown in their total weighted mean of 3.83 (strongly

agree). Results also showed that there is no relationship between the awareness about the blood donation and attitude toward the blood donation for emergency purposes with computed r- value of - 0.294 and p-value= 0.409. There is no relationship between the respondents' attitudes and awareness when donating blood. They are aware of the importance of blood donations, but it has nothing to do with their attitudes towards their action of giving blood.

There is a need to campaign and motivate young people to support blood donation. A better understanding on the level of community, the knowledge, attitude, and practice of donors may help to strengthen the blood donation program.

Keywords: *awareness, attitude, blood donation, emergency preparedness, blood donors, blood bank, blood safety, blood availability*

Job Stress and Coping Strategies Utilized by the Nurses: Input to Prevent Adverse Outcomes

by

Kenneth Claire Quilang-Panes

Master of Arts in Nursing

2021

Abstract

This study aimed to explore the sources of stress of the 60 nurse participants who are assigned in the different departments of a selected tertiary government hospital in Bataan. Job stress causes adverse effect on the health of nurses. It is also important to know what are their coping strategies and the effectiveness of these in the management of stress.

This quantitative study was conducted anchored to the theory of Lazaro and Folkman on psychological stress and coping. Two questionnaires were used in the data collection, one is an adapted questionnaire which is the Expanded Nursing Stress Scale (ENSS) by Gray-Toft and Anderson was used to measure the nurse-participants' job related stressors. The second questionnaire was developed by the researcher, guided by reviewed literatures which deals on the effectiveness of coping strategies applied by the nurses to cope up with job stress in the clinical

environment. Data analysis was computed using SPSS ver. 21.

Results showed that the primary source of stress of the nurse-participants were those that dealt with patient deaths and sufferings with an overall weighted mean of 2.57 with a description of ‘often stressful’. In terms of the effectiveness of the coping strategies utilized by nurses to manage with job-related stress, it was seen that situational control of conditions and monitoring was found highly effective with a mean of 3.46.

Furthermore, this study suggests that having time for a mental refresh and meeting personal physical needs can help nurses stay focused and contented. Nurses that are free from stress can provide more attentive and compassionate care for their patients, peer, families as well as for themselves.

Keywords: *job stress, coping strategies, situational control of conditions, nurses, job-related stressors*

Work Stressor among Psychiatric Nurses Caring for Adult Patients in a Government Hospital in Region 3: Towards their Coping Strategies

by

Aaron D. Paglinawan, R.N.

Master of Arts in Nursing

2021

Abstract

This study aimed to identify the work stressors among the psychiatric nurses in terms of the attitude of patients and organizational constraints. Descriptive research design was used with questionnaire as the main tool for data gathering. Frequency percentage, weighted means, and Pearson Product – Moment Correlation Coefficient were the statistical tools used in the study.

Fifty nurses, majority of whom were female (66%), belonged to 30-40 age bracket, single (60%), and with work experience of 1-5 years have participated in the study. Among the work stressors experienced by the psychiatric nurses relative to attitude of patients was their exposure to traumatizing incidents such as aggressions and exclusions and the negative attitude of patients toward them. The organizational constraints encountered in the workplace were the unproportionate ratio of nurses to patients, followed

by being overloaded resulting to nurses being unable to complete the task given to them at a given time. Praying to have positive thinking and relating well with co-workers were the coping strategies often employed by the psychiatric nurses

Finding shows that there is a significant relationship between attitude of patients and psychiatric nurses and coping strategies with r- value equal to 0.387, and $p=.01$. It means that, the more negative attitudes are shown by patients, the more often nurses employ coping strategies. The relationship between stressors on organizational constraints and coping strategies reveals a positive high correlation r- value of 0.518, with p value $=.01$. The greater is the work stress related to organizational constraints the more often nurses employ coping strategies.

This study recommended that the hospital organization should foster compassionate relationship to the employees and provide a secure and good organizational climate to enhance job performance and manage work stressors among psychiatric nurses.

Keywords: *work stressors, nurses' coping strategies, attitude of psychiatric patients, organizational constraints, psychiatric nurses*

Level of Awareness of MVGFCI Employees and Management Practices in Preventing and Controlling the Spread of Covid-19

by

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2021

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the level of awareness of MVGFCI employees about COVID-19 signs and symptoms, and the management practices to prevent and control the spread of the virus in the school. It was conducted in MVGFCI, Cabanatuan City from January to April 2021, to 130 employees using the total population sampling.

The study used the descriptive correlation design, utilizing the survey questionnaire as the main instrument in data gathering.

Findings of the study revealed that MVGFCI employees have high level if awareness about COVID-19 signs and symptoms, and transmission of the virus. At the individual level, MVGFCI employees strongly agreed on the management practices in preventing and controlling COVID-19, while at the organizational level, MVGFCI's

management practices to prevent and control COVID-19 is highly evident in terms of reporting system and quarantine enforcement and physical facility, while only evident with regards to educational system support. Result of the study also shows that regardless of age, sex, highest educational attainment, rank/position of the employees, their level of awareness about COVID-19 sign and symptoms, the better the awareness on the reporting system and quarantine enforcement at organizational level, and the higher the level of awareness of COVID-19 transmission, the better the MVGFCI organizational management practice to prevent and control the spread of COVID 19.

Based on findings of the study, it is recommended that MVGFCI should intensify information dissemination campaign about COVID-19 by holding regular virtual seminars about the virus updates, and that MVGFCI employees should continue to observe and understand other signs and symptoms and its variant, and how they can prevent and control it.

Keywords: *COVID-19, signs and symptoms, transmission, prevention, level of awareness, management practice, MVGFC employees*

Occupational Health and Safety Practices of Nursing in a Tertiary Government Hospital in Bataan

by

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2021

Abstract

Health and safety are shared responsibility of the institution and its employees. It is the institution's responsibility to provide safe working environment and establish healthy practices. On the other hand, it is the responsibility of all employees to follow all safety policies and regulations.

This research study was conducted to know the occupational health and safety practices of the nurses and the degree of their satisfaction at Bataan General Hospital and Medical Center (BGHMC). This study aimed to have an understanding on the awareness and practices of the nurses to prevent hazards in the workplace as they go on with their work.

Descriptive design was used as the research design of the study and the participants were 50 nurses from different clinical areas of BGHMC. A questionnaire was utilized for data gathering and frequencies,

percentages, weighted means and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient was used as statistical treatment of the study.

The results showed that 76% of the respondents were female, aged 30-39 who works at the hospital for 3-4 years. The occupational health and safety practices of the nurses at BGHMC shows that the co-worker's efficiency got a weighted mean of 4.00 (strongly agree). The health and safety obtained a mean of 3.98 (strongly agree). The productivity has a total weighted mean of 3.97) strongly agree and the degree of satisfaction acquired a total weighted mean of 3.95 with a verbal description of strongly agree. However, this study also shows that there is no significant relationship between occupational health and practices and the degree of satisfaction of nurses.

Overall, the study further suggests that the nurses of BGHMC were satisfied on the procedures and practices being implemented in the hospital.

Keywords: *Occupational Health and Safety Practices, satisfaction of nurses, productivity, BGHMC staff nurses*

Exploring lived Experiences of Nurses in a Healthcare Facility during Covid-19 Pandemic

by

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2021

Abstract

This study was conducted to explore the experiences and challenges of nurses in their duty as frontliners during the Covid-19 pandemic in three selected primary hospitals in Metro Manila. The researcher described the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, length of service, and length of time caring for COVID-19 patients. Most importantly the researcher described the experiences of the nurses in their duty as frontliners during the Covid-19 pandemic in terms of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), working environment, transportation and accommodation, and family dynamics. The researcher included 30 nurses from three primary hospitals in Metro Manila. The period of study was from October, 2020 to December, 2020.

The nurses are mostly females, aged 40 years old and below, who have worked for 5 - 9 years, and have worked for ≥ 12 weeks in the covid ward. The nurses have experiences in their duty as frontlines during the

Covid-19 pandemic in terms of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), working environment, transportation and accommodation, and family dynamics. Significant difference exists in the experiences of the nurses in their duty as frontliners during the Covid-19 pandemic when grouped according to length of time caring for COVID-19 patients and in length of service, but no significant difference with age and gender. There were challenges encountered by the nurses in their duty as frontliners during the Covid-19 pandemic such as limited number of health workers in the hospital, and long working hours. The nurses have shown resilience characteristics in working on COVID-19 wards amidst challenges encountered like taking efforts to save more lives, win the battle, and help everyone to return to a normal life, and do relaxing activities such as watching films, taking a shower, and reading.

The researcher recommended to consider the nurses' profile when deployed as front liners during the Covid-19 pandemic, address the difficulties identified by the nurses in their experiences in their duty as frontlines during the Covid-19 pandemic in areas of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), working environment, transportation and accommodation, and family dynamics, and strengthen areas that were found to have no significant difference that exists in the experiences of the nurses in their duty as front liners during the

Covid-19 pandemic as to age and gender. Moreover, the researcher recommended to develop strategies to address the challenges encountered by the nurses in their duty as frontliners during the Covid-19 pandemic focusing on the limited number of health workers in the hospital, and long working hours, motivate nurses to continue the resilience characteristics that they show while working in the COVID-19 wards amidst challenges, and consider the use of the support program developed to improve the experiences of the nurses in their duty as frontliners during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *lived experiences, challenges, nurses in healthcare facility, COVID- 19*

Nurses' Self – Health Preservation Measures in Response to the Risk Factors in the Workplace

by

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Master of Arts in Nursing

2021

Abstract

The general nature of the nurses' work has remained consistent for centuries. The workplace continues to expose nurses to many risks associated with their work. Self-health preservation measures are performed to remain healthy. Nurses take care of themselves so they may provide the best care and contribute to a healthy work environment.

This is a descriptive correlational study which employed 70 nurses working in the different units of a secondary private hospital. A researcher-constructed questionnaire was used in the collection of data. Frequency and percentage were used for the demographic profile, weighted mean for the frequency of occurrence of risk factors and also for the number of times self-health preservation measures were utilized. The result of the t-test showed that there is no significant difference between males and females on all the self-health preservation measure performed by staff nurses. The

staff nurses' self-health preservation measures were not significantly different in all the risk factors when classified according to length of service. Younger nurses did not differ significantly from older nurses on the performance of self-health preservation measures.

Nurses tend to engage in self-health preservation measures with respect to biological, physical and chemical risk factors. The higher is the frequency of occurrence of these factors, nurses tend to perform more self-health preservation measures. The frequency of occurrence of ergonomic, psychological and radiation risk factors have no effect on self- health preservation measures.

Keywords: *self-health preservation measures, risk factors, ergonomic, radiation factors*

Leadership Characteristics and Caring Behaviors among Nurse Managers in Laoag City

by

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2021

Abstract

Leadership is the capacity to inspire others in order to achieve the organizational mission and vision. This study sought to explain the relationship among demographic profiles, leadership characteristics and caring behaviors of hospital nurses in Laoag City. This study employed correlation research designed and used an adopted questionnaire on leadership characteristics and caring behaviors as an instrument. The research was limited to all nurse managers with at least five years of working experience and were willing to be part of the research. The study discovered that the respondents were middle age adults, mostly females, predominantly married individuals, have 6-10 years of experience, and mostly were BS Nursing graduates.

In terms of leadership characteristics of nurse manager, the results obtained an overall mean of $\bar{x} = 4.48$ with a verbal description of always. On the other hand, nurse managers demonstrated caring behaviors

with a mean of $\bar{x} = 4.67$ and a verbal description of almost always.

Moreover, results showed that the number of years of nursing service influences the leadership characteristics inspired a shared vision, enable others to act and encourage the heart. The number of years of experience has also significant relationship with the caring behaviors of the nurse managers of Laoag City, particularly assurance and respectful. Furthermore, the leadership characteristics such as model the way, inspires a shared vision and enable others to act are highly significant with the caring behaviors of nurse managers particularly on connectedness, knowledge and skill and respectful.

In addition, nurse managers are encouraged to advance their professional development by completing a graduate degree and to participate in relevant professional development courses in leadership, to upgrade their knowledge and skills and care of patients.

Keywords: *Leadership Characteristics, Caring Behaviors, Correlation Design, Nurse Managers, Demographic Profile.*

**Fall Prevention among Geriatric Patients at
Valenzuela Medical Center: Basis for
Maintaining Safe Environment**

by

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Master of Arts in Nursing

2021

Abstract

This study entitled, Fall Prevention among Geriatric Patients at Valenzuela Medical Center: Basis for Maintaining Safe Environment, aimed to quantity and qualify the status of the fall incidents of geriatric patients at Valenzuela Medical Center (V.M.C) of Valenzuela City. This investigation which was descriptive in nature has 2 major groups of respondents, the nursing staff and 24 patient respondents.

Results revealed that there were more male patients as respondents (24), married; above 61-year-old patients and college degree holder while on the nurse respondent's majority were female, in the prime of their lives and were active in service. Majority of patients were above 61 years old, male, diagnosed with alternations in oxygen (respiratory diagnosis, dehydration, anemia, anorexia, syncope/dizziness, etc) oriented to own ability, out patients, given medical response within 24 hours and were also

given antidepressants and other medications. Significant difference was observed on the patient's room and mobility aides as factors that minimize fall risk management among elders. Unintentional falls occur in different settings and it has become a growing concern among health institutions. The Medical Center should review its nursing and rehabilitation staff in charge and their competencies in the different aspects of the fall incidents medical intervention through a thorough evidence-based research. Have the medical nursing and rehabilitation undergo advanced education training, especially, in the area of behavioral intervention related to fall prevention, safety promotion, checking and receiving the implementation of four P's in fall incidents, such as pain, positioning, placement of personal items and personal needs. The Proposed Fall Intervention Strategy to Reduce Risk of Fall Incidents Among Elderly Patients in Valenzuela Medical Center should be strictly implemented to achieve the goals and objectives, and desired outcome of the Project – both in the reduction of fall incident rate and fall prevalence; and achieve the agreeable return on investment (R.O.I) for the fall prevention trial program of Valenzuela Medical Center.

Keywords: *Fall Prevention, Geriatric Patients, Safe Environment, Valenzuela Medical Center*

**Awareness of Incident Reporting at Valenzuela
Medical Center: A Strategy for Quality
Improvement to Patient Safety**

by

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2020

Abstract

This study entitled “Awareness of Incident Reporting at Valenzuela Medical Center: A Strategy for Quality Improvement to Patient Safety” was conducted among hospital respondents which included 19 Medical Directors and resident doctors and (63) nursing staff who assessed the incident reporting at Valenzuela Medical Center. Descriptive research method was utilized using a self-made questionnaire.

Results revealed that the groups of respondents were not only female-dominated, married and were educationally qualified to hold their present position. They were also much aware of the incident reporting system of the Medical Center as shown in obtained composite mean of 4.03. the hospital administrators and nursing staff strongly agreed that the incident reporting system of the Medical Center was highly implemented as evidenced by composite mean of

x=4.32. There was no significant difference in the assessment of these groups of respondents as to their level of implementation or how incident reporting was observed. Hospital administrators and nurse respondents shared the same views. The problems encountered in the process of implementing incident are seriously met. The respondents highly proposed with a mean of (x=4.58), the adoption of the 20 incident reporting strategies to the Medical Center for review to ensure quality healthcare services of the patients.

The Medical Center must provide its work force quality intensive training in incident report systems. It should also provide valuable tool on how the process of incident reporting should be conducted truthfully and honestly for it to provide quality health care services for the benefit of the patients.

Keywords: *Awareness, Incident Reporting, Quality, Improvement, Patient Safety*

**Parental Perception on School-based
Immunization of the Department of Health
(DOH) Preceding Dengvaxia Controversy: Input
on Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI)**

by

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2021

Abstract

This descriptive- correlational research study aimed to assess the perception of school entrant pupils on school-based immunization after the controversy on the Dengvaxia vaccine given by the Department of Health in the year 2017. Fifty parents of Grade 1 elementary pupils of Bagac Elementary School – Central were chosen as the respondents using convenience sampling. Data were gathered using a survey questionnaire, informal observation, and literature review. Aside from the questionnaire, actual census and reports on Expanded Program in Immunization (EPI) and Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (PIDSRS) were used as part of the baseline data. All data gathered using the questionnaire were analyzed using weighted mean, percentage, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient. The majority of the respondents were young adult married mothers with high school as

their highest educational attainment and have 1-2 children. They let their children have the immunizations needed during the first 12 months namely BCG, OPV, HEPA B, and PENTA. The results showed that based on the perception of school-based immunization there is an abrupt turn down of vaccinated percentage based on the target. The performance percentage of vaccinated children on school-based immunization in the years 2016-2017 is from 75- 89% down to 15-30% in the years 2018-2020. Based on the level of perception of parents on Dengvaxia and other school-based immunization, the participants have a neutral insight regarding their willingness, awareness, and perceived benefits. Some of the participants take time to do some research regarding school-based immunization but some of them are not aware of its benefits which influence their willingness to get their child vaccinated especially after the controversy regarding the effects of Dengvaxia. In that case, this research concluded that there is a significant difference between school-based immunization and community-based immunization based on the perception of the parents in the context of the Dengvaxia controversy. Approach to improve the school-based immunization of the Department of Health (DOH) should be implemented and based on the Organization Behavioral Modification Matrix, it must focus on making the parents willing to let their child receive school-based immunization by

increasing their awareness for them to perceive the benefits of the vaccines given in school.

Keywords: *school-based immunization, community-based immunization, Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (PIDS), dengvaxia controversy*

Needs of Family Members with Critically Ill Patients at Intensive Care Units of a Tertiary Government Hospital in Quezon City

by

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2021

Abstract

The objective of this study is to find out the needs and coping strategies of family members of critically ill patients admitted at intensive care units. Descriptive research design was used, and the main tool was a questionnaire. Forty family members, whose patients are admitted in Intensive Care Unit of Quezon City General Hospital (QCGH), participated in the study. Frequency percentage, weighted mean, rank, Likert scale, and Pearson Product – Moment Correlation Coefficient were utilized in the statistical treatment of the study.

Findings of the study showed that majority of the respondents were married female, ages 20-29 years old. This study also revealed that family members of patients admitted to ICU had high level of needs as chronologically presented: in the dimensions of proximity, support, comfort, information, and assurance that should be addressed. Proximity was

evidenced by participating in the physical care of their loved one. This engendered a reminder of the life before their crisis and restored their emotional attachment. In terms of support, ICU nurses were their main source of support and ICU waiting rooms allowed a supportive atmosphere where family members of critically ill patients talked with others who were also experiencing a similar crisis. Coping strategies of family members included having faith in God through prayers and receiving support from staff, family, and friends. The needs of the family and coping strategies showed that the process of identifying such needs and strategies utilize have no significant relationship with each other (r -value = -0.215, p = 0.683). Therefore, the needs and strategies identified will be same regardless of what crisis the family members' encounter.

This study also suggested to have an activity program that will enhance the coping strategies of patients' family members. Prayer rooms in the hospitals, television and healthy reading materials shall be provided by the hospitals to address the needs of family members with critically ill patients.

Keywords: *assurance, proximity, comfort, support, information, coping strategies, family needs, critically ill patients, intensive care unit*

**Self-care and Self-efficacy among Patients with
selected Complications of Type 2 Diabetes
Mellitus in selected District Hospitals in Bataan:
Basis to Propose Development of the Framework
Model on Diabetic Nursing Care**

by

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2021

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the relationship between self-care needs and self-efficacy judgment of selected Filipino patients with an associated complication of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in selected government hospitals in Bataan. The participants of the study were 108 patients with associated complication of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus who were chosen using a purposive sampling approach. The self-care needs of the respondents are generally rated as needed with physical care as the most pressing needs ($x = 3.06$; $SD = 0.79$) followed by spiritual care ($x = 3.05$; $SD = 0.62$), emotional care ($x = 2.79$; $SD = 0.70$) and social care ($x = 2.52$; $SD = 0.59$) respectively. In terms of self-efficacy judgment, respondents can do moderately in all areas of disease management but are most capable in area of supporting network ($x = 3.06$; $SD = 0.73$), followed

by managing disease in general ($x = 2.74$; $SD = 0.73$), managing other particular symptoms ($x = 2.72$; $SD = 0.76$), managing general symptoms ($x = 2.63$; $SD = 0.67$), getting the information about the disease ($x = 2.63$; $SD = 0.86$), social and recreational activities ($x = 2.55$; $SD = 0.74$) and maintaining routine body activities ($x = 2.50$; $SD = 0.84$). Religious affiliation was found to influence self-care needs particularly emotional care ($F = 6.01$, $p < .003$), social care ($F = 7.54$, $p < .001$) and physical care ($F = 3.90$, $p < .023$). Likewise, monthly family income was found to influence self-efficacy judgment, particularly in managing disease in general ($F = 4.94$, $p < .009$), getting information about the disease ($F = 4.63$, $p < .012$), and supporting network ($F = 4.38$, $p < .015$).

Ultimately, this study reveals a significant relationship between self-care needs and self-efficacy judgment ($r = -0.440$, $p < .000$), which implies that self-care needs influence respondents' ability to perform judgment in terms of self-efficacy. Furthermore, a framework model in diabetes care nursing is therefore recommended to be utilized by health care professionals which concentrate on most needed areas of self-care and self-efficacy judgment as revealed by this study.

Keywords: *self-care needs, self-efficacy judgment, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, framework model on diabetic nursing care*

**Staff Nurses' Preparedness as to Work Practices
Realized and Anticipated: A Basis for in-Service
Training Program and Performance
Improvement**

by

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2021

Abstract

One of the most important concerns of the health call workforce is ensuring a total performance of nurses. Inevitably, the nurses' performance is dependent upon the leadership behavior of the nurse manager, work attitudes and practices of the staff nurses themselves. The study aimed to evaluate the preparedness of the staff nurses as to their work practices realized and anticipated in three (3) selected hospitals in Metro Manila.

Moreover, factors like work environment, organizational climate, work skills and harmonious relationship among the healthcare members affect their behavior and practices.

Majority of the staff nurses are female or 60 percent; are single or 68.7 percent while 22 or 31.43 are married; educational attainment of college graduate 55 or 78.57 percent; length of service 1 to 5 years 47

or 67.14 percent; had a family monthly income of less than 10,000 or 65.71 percent; and are Nurse I in position or 64.29.

The preparedness of nurses in the work practices inside the ER in terms of knowledge (3.51), skills (3.54), and attitude (3.52) is highly realized.

The performance rating of the staff nurses was rated very efficient (3.76) along Courtesy, Integrity, Stress Tolerance, Initiative, Resourcefulness and Compliance to Office Rules and Regulations.

The staff nurses' preparedness in the realized work practices in terms of knowledge and skills were found to have a significant relationship with their performance rating while in terms of attitude, it has no significant relationship.

The staff nurses' preparedness in the anticipated work practices in terms of knowledge, skills and attitude were found to have significant relationship with their performance rating.

The null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between the staff nurses' preparedness in the realized work practices and their performance rating is partially upheld. There is no significant relationship between the staff nurses' preparedness in the anticipated work practices and their performances' rating is rejected.

Based on the conclusions, the following recommendations were drawn in the study that ER nurses must undergo rigid training on nursing

documentation especially in dealing with ER patients. Likewise, they should be given an annual series of staff development activities. It must continue to evaluate the level of job performance of the staff nurses in the hospital. It should conduct pre-training conferences to nurses who will be detailed in the ER to know the rules and regulations imposed in the ER and the ways and means of dealing properly with patients with urgent needs. And must allow staff nurses to exercise professional autonomy through permitting them to make decisions all within his or her scope of practice. A continuous attitudinal inventory should be done to assess the kind of behavior that nurses portray in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities in the ER specifically in anticipating work practices in the ER.

Keywords: *preparedness, work practices realized and anticipated, performance, nurses*

**Turnover of Staff Nurses and Strategies of the
Management toward Increased Retention as
Perceived by Nurses in a selected Government
Tertiary Hospital in Region III**

by

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2021

Abstract

Employee's intention to stay or remain in an organization is very significant for the progress and success of the organization. From the early stage of modern human resource, human capital is one of the most important properties for the organization. The managers need to recognize the value of their employees by encouraging them to remain for their resource talent to be used and also discourage them from looking elsewhere for better opportunities.

To make employees stay, recognition for significant accomplishment, chance of advancement and giving opportunity to grow and career development has to be taken into consideration. Proper treatment of employees, enhanced pay, and fair promotion will increase the employee's responsibility. Therefore, management should properly treat the employees. As a nurse manager, the researcher' goal is to find

solution to retain staff nurses in order to minimize the existing problem of the hospital. Descriptive research design was used and the main tool was a questionnaire. Frequency percentage, weighted mean, and Pearson Product – Moment Correlation were utilized as statistical treatment of the study.

The causes of turnover of nurses as to nurse-patient relationship showed a total weighted mean of 3.98 (strongly agree) and co-worker's relationship got a total weighted mean of 3.79 (strongly agree). The nurse-management relationship presented a total weighted mean of 2.04 (disagree). Whereas, the strategies of the management to reduce turnover and increase staff nurses' retention as to: nurse- patient relationship obtained a total weighted mean of 3.80 (strongly agree), co-worker's relationship got a total weighted mean of 4.00 (strongly agree), and nurse-management relationship showed a total weighted mean of 3.05 (agree). There is a significant relationship between the causes of turnover of nurses and the strategies of the management to reduce turnover and increase retention which is moderately positive.

Keywords: *turnover of staff nurses, retention, management strategies, descriptive research*

**Extent of Implementation of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) at Valenzuela Medical Center:
Basis for a Proposed Strategy to Improve
Quality of KMC Healthcare Practices**

by

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2021

Abstract

This study determined the extent of implementation of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) at Valenzuela Medical Center. It used a descriptive research method and a self-made questionnaire to gather pertinent information of the study. There were 50 respondents in total which are divided into three groups, specifically 5 hospital administrators, 20 staff nurses and 25 mothers.

Results showed that majority of the respondents are female, married and with age ranges from 26 – 30 years old. It was also seen from the profile of the respondents that majority of the hospital administrators (60%) and staff nurses (45%) were master's degree holders while the mothers are bachelor's degree holders. The data suggests that majority (60%) of the birthing mothers have an

income of less than ₱5,000 and a birthing family size of 3-6 members.

An examination of the distribution of means of the seven (7) building blocks including the thirteen (13) sub-block levels of the VMC readiness of the KMC were all pursued to great extent, except in health facility subsequently sustained supplies and provided infrastructure where it was assigned the highest mean of $X=4.64$ under the very great extent of application.

ANOVA was used to test the mean difference between the respondents' demographic profile and the extent of the implementation of KMC pursued at the Medical Center and the results showed that 7 or 100% of the building blocks, failed to reject the null hypothesis, meaning, there is no significant difference between the variables mentioned. In addition, the respondents proposed a strategy to improve healthcare practices of the KMC such as to conduct a "zero-separation" of mothers and babies, provide mothers with more information and support and to disseminate information to mother's for preventing infection.

Keywords: *Kangaroo's Mother-Care, Health Workforce, Health and Service Delivery, Valenzuela Medical Center*

**Compliance to Focus Charting (FDAR)
Documentation at Region II Trauma and
Medical Center and Challenges among Nurses:
Input to Improve the Monitoring Program**

by

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2021

Abstract

The study sought to understand why staff nurses in Region II Trauma and Medical Center have difficulty in the implementation of Focus Charting and how nurses could improve proper documentation for all wards using FDAR. This research was conducted in Region II Trauma and Medical Center where the researcher is currently employed along with the 117 staff nurses in the different areas who served as the respondents of this study. Descriptive research design was used, and the main tool was a questionnaire. Frequency percentage, weighted mean, Likert scale, and Pearson Product – Moment Correlation were utilized as statistical treatment of the study.

Most of the respondents were married female, whose age range belonging to 31-40 years old, have a length of service of 6-10 years and are assigned to special

wards. The level of compliance of nurses to FDAR documentation obtained an average mean of 3.46 (highly compliant). Rated highest on compliance were writing signatures or initials and professional designations ($X=3.70$), recording patient's condition based on nurses' assessment and evaluation ($X=3.68$) and nursing documentation is legible and non-erasable ($X=3.60$). Overall, the challenges of nurses in compliance to focus charting attained an average mean of 2.49 (slightly challenging). However, nurses reported moderately challenging in high workload ($X= 2.86$), the acuity and severity of cases ($X=2.81$), documentation consumes long time ($X=2.59$) and performance of non-nursing activities ($X=2.56$). Correlation suggested that there is no significant relationship between the level of compliance and the level of challenges of nurses on focus charting (FDAR) documentation with $r=-.011$, $p \text{ value}=.911$. Overall, the nurses rated themselves highly compliant in FDAR charting documentation, yet when they reported the level of challenges to nurses of complying to FDAR charting, the nurses admitted that complying to FDAR is slightly challenging for them.

This research proposed to strengthen the monitoring culture of training office regarding nursing documentation and conduct seminar/workshop on FDAR nursing documentation to improve monitoring program in Focus Charting (FDAR)

documentation in Region II Trauma and Medical Center.

Keywords: *compliance to focus charting, FDAR (Focus Data Action Response) documentation. challenges, Region II Trauma and Medical Center*

Patient Empowerment by Nurses for Improved Self-Health Management

by

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2021

Abstract

Patient empowerment is helping people to discover their ability to gain mastery over their own illness. It is allowing them to shed their passive role and play an active part in the decision-making process about their health and quality of life. The nurse can use strategies to assist patients to weigh costs and benefits of various treatment options and providing information of their role in self-health management.

This study employed a descriptive correlational design and a convenience sampling method to determine the participants which involved 80 staff nurses and 20 senior nurses from different departments of the hospital. An adapted questionnaire from Mojad, 2018 was used to determine how often do nurses utilize the different measures to empower patients to take charge of their own health management.

Based on the findings, the different ways utilized by the nurse- participants to empower patients towards

self-health management were “usually” performed with an overall mean of 3.02. In terms of the effects of patient empowerment on self-health management of patients as viewed by the nurses, the results obtained an overall mean of 3.50 with a description of “very evident”.

In testing the relationship between the nurses’ ways of empowering patients and the effects on self-health management of the patient, it shows that there is no significant relationship and low correlation between the two.

An action plan is thereby presented to improve patient empowerment to put patients more in control over their self-health management. When patients are empowered, they transform their sufferings into motivation to recover fast. They help themselves to get back into the best of health.

Keywords: *patient empowerment, self-health management, empathy, self-management, health issues*

Parents' Preparedness in the Care of Preterm Infants: Basis for a Comprehensive Home Plan

by

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2021

Abstract

During pregnancy, most women and their partners do not give serious consideration to the possibility of a preterm delivery. In most cases, admission of an infant to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit is unexpected and is stressful for the parents. It is important that the parents be involved in the care of the preterm infant to establish bonding and ultimately to increase their confidence in caring for the preterm. Preparation for the discharge plan starts at the time the infant is admitted in the NICU.

This research study which aimed to determine the parents' level of preparedness to care for a preterm infant at home after discharge from the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit is quantitative research which utilized the descriptive correlational design. The findings of the study were utilized to propose a comprehensive home care plan for the parents. The study was conducted among 40 post-partum parent-participants whose infants were still at the NICU at

the time this study was conducted, in a tertiary government hospital in the province of Bataan.

The study showed that the parents' participants were somewhat prepared only in the areas of informational needs, stress and coping, parent-child role development, and social interaction components of the transition, and are not at all prepared in the area of grief. There was a significant relationship in the level of preparedness when the participants are grouped according to their social support system. The findings and the conclusions imply that the parent-participants may be given a more thorough instructions on caring for the preterm infant in the home.

Keywords: *preterm infants, home care plan, preparedness, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit*

**Stress Manifestation and Coping Strategies
among Ward Nurses in a Secondary
Government Hospital in Quezon City**

by

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2021

Abstract

The core concern in the life of a nurse is the desire to have a stress-free workload. This study aimed to help the institution solve workload stress among the ward nurses assigned in the area to enable them to render quality care to their patients. Descriptive research design was used with questionnaire as the main tool. The degree of manifestations of workload stress among ward nurses of NDH showed that physical stress has overall weighted mean of 2.49 (slight stress) manifested by heart palpitation and chest pain. Mental stress has overall weighted mean of 2.74 which was moderately manifested with loss of interest and wanting to quit as the foremost indicator. Emotional stress has overall weighted mean of 2.75 was moderately manifested and getting depressed when there is so much to do and they cannot deliver with quality care as the foremost indicator. Behavioral stress has overall weighted mean of 2.49 (slight stress) indicated by increased eating. The

coping strategies of the ward nurses revealed that they used mental coping strategies always with an overall weighted mean of 3.50 such as watching TV and going to the mall for window shopping. They often engaged in physical coping strategies with a mean of 3.10 with activities such as exercise, indoor games and Zumba dancing and aerobics. Emotional coping strategies often used were meditating and team building with colleagues with a mean of 2.85. They sometimes engaged in behavioral coping strategies which has overall weighted mean of 2.49 such as praying before and after duty in order to avoid conflict with co-workers and superiors.

Significant relationship was observed between the manifestations of stress among the ward nurses and their coping strategies on the physical, emotional, and behavioral but not with mental stress manifestation and their mental coping strategies.

Keywords: *workload stress, physical, emotional, mental stressors, coping strategies*

Nurses' Patient Safety Practices in the Hemodialysis of Chronic Kidney Disease Patients in this Pandemic Period

by

Marilou C. Alba
Master of Arts in Nursing
2021

Abstract

Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) who undergo dialysis are particularly predisposed to infections. Avoidance of infections in hemodialysis centers through patient safety practices is essential to prevent infections in these vulnerable populations. This study investigated the safety practices employed by the nurses to CKD patients during the pandemic. Descriptive research design which utilized the quantitative approach was conducted among dialysis nurses about their safety practices during the pandemic. The respondents were asked to put a check mark on the corresponding safety measures grouped into 3- intervals: before the patient arrives in the dialysis center; prior to cannulation and hemodialysis, and after dialysis completion.

The findings of the study show that dialysis nurses always perform patient safety practices during “sign-in”, in preparation for the arrival of the patient in the

center. Allowing patients to call ahead allows the nurse to best plan for their treatment to minimize the spread of infection and ensure patient safety. During the “time-out” or when the patient had arrived in the dialysis center, the dialysis nurse reviews with the patient manifestations of COVID-19 related symptoms, and other recent illness; verbally confirms patient’s identity and dialysis plan with the patient, check blood tubes for correct labels, pre-dialysis blood pressure, and the medications to be administered; confirm vascular access plan as to the needles to be used; the CVC lines reversed; access for infection, edema and hematoma; plan for anticipated adverse events in cases the patient’s blood pressure drops, or experiences cramping. The extent of the nurses’ patient safety practices during the sign-out or when dialysis had been completed includes actions related to vascular access such as reporting of more than 2 needling attempts, applying antibiotic ointment to buttonholes, CVC dressings change, and reporting of signs of infection. Blood pressure and post-dialysis weight is always recorded. Nurses always observe strict hand hygiene throughout the dialysis session. The discharge criteria and plan for patient recovery is reviewed always. The nurse always doffs in designated doffing area prior to exit in the clinical area. The results also showed that there was no significant relationship between the respondent’s age and length of service in the dialysis center with the nurse’s practice of

safety measures during the sign-in, time-out and sign-out interval.

Keywords: *hemodialysis, chronic kidney disease, pandemic, sign-in, time-out, sign-out*

Compliance to Newborn Care by Adolescent Mothers: Basis for an Enhanced Discharge Plan

by

Jean Louis Patricia B. Alamani

Master of Arts in Nursing

2021

Abstract

Adolescent mothers deal with challenges not only with the demands brought about by the stage of development they are into, but also with their stability to adapt to the role of being a mother. Pregnancy during adolescence is a crisis which is characterized by the internal imbalances regarding the process of development, which leads the adolescent through the transition to her adult life.

This quantitative focused on 30 adolescent first time mothers and their compliance to newborn care after discharge from the hospital and the possible correlates to compliance such as mothers' age, civil status, level of education and social support system. Their extent of compliance on the different practices in the care of newborn system. Their extent of compliance on the different practices in the care of newborn ranked first on bonding and attachment practices with an overall mean of 3.28 with a verbal equivalent of always, while feeding and burping

practices has a mean of 2.90 interpreted as often. Correlational results showed that age and education are significantly related to compliance with the newborn care after discharge on feeding and burping practices, bathing and cord care, bonding and attachment, and with the composite compliance measure. Older mothers and those with higher level of education have a high degree of compliance. The civil status and the kind of social support they have are not significantly related with their level of compliance.

Keywords: *adolescent mothers, newborn care, feeding, bathing and cord care, bonding and attachment*

**Research Abstracts of Institute of Nursing and
Allied Health Sciences**

Cardiovascular Problems: Eating Behavior of Gallegans

by

*Mica Ela P. Aquino, Christine G. Taguiam, Parco
Avoc F. Culang, RN, LPT, & Rosalyn B. Bilog,
MAN, RN*

Abstract

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) stands as the foremost cause of mortality, affecting both industrialized and developing nations. The evolving lifestyle patterns among populations in developing countries, driven by socioeconomic and cultural shifts, are substantial contributors to the rising incidence of CVD. Consequently, there has been a surge in research efforts geared towards prevention. Identifying the risk factors and predictors of CVD is essential for the early detection of high-risk individuals and the effective prevention of the disease. This study employs a descriptive research methodology, employing a questionnaire as the primary data collection instrument. The study sample comprises 130 employees of MVGFCI, and data collection occurred in February 2021. Findings from the study indicate that these employees do not exhibit high-risk profiles for CVD. Nevertheless, there exists a need for health education initiatives focusing on dietary habits, food choices, and individual health awareness

to mitigate the risks associated with CVD. This study underscores the significance of preventive measures and health education in averting the burden of CVD in the working population.

Keywords: *Cardiovascular disease, Risk factors, Prevention, Health education, Developing countries.*

Lived Experiences of Patients who have Recovered from Covid-19

by

*Paula Cristina T. Agsalud, Ivy V. Dela Cruz,
Parco Avoc F. Culang, RN, LPT, & Rosalyn B.
Bilog, MAN, RN*

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has swiftly emerged as a formidable threat to human populations worldwide. Governments across the globe have been compelled to establish robust healthcare systems capable of addressing the medical needs and assistance required to mitigate the mortality rate, which hovers around 5% among afflicted individuals. Remarkably, a substantial proportion of COVID-19-positive cases exhibit either mild symptoms or remain entirely asymptomatic. The present study endeavours to advance a phenomenological inquiry, aimed at comprehensively elucidating the nuanced experiences of individuals who have been tested positive for COVID-19. Specifically, the research delved into the subjective dimensions of these experiences within the context of the Philippines, seeking to unravel the participants lived experiences and sensory perceptions pertaining to this phenomenon. This investigation aspires to construct

a comprehensive framework for understanding the multifaceted nature of their encounters.

Keywords: *COVID-19, pandemic, phenomenological inquiry, lived experiences, sensory perceptions*

Nurses Leaving Home and Family to Serve amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic

by

*Patrick Henry C. Oltiveros, Lovelene O. Felipe,
Parco Avoc F. Culang, RN, LPT, Rosalyn B.
Bilog, MAN, RN*

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented formidable challenges for healthcare professionals worldwide, compelling them to depart from the sanctity of their familial abode to confront the risks associated with delivering vital services in the midst of a global health crisis. This qualitative-descriptive study delves into the experiences of five registered nurses who served as frontline healthcare workers in Cabanatuan City during the pandemic, enduring physical separation from their families. Employing purposive sampling and unstructured interviews, the research meticulously analyzed their narratives to derive four major themes: “Social Prejudice,” revealing the discrimination and stigma faced by these healthcare workers; “Working Experiences,” elucidating the demanding nature of their roles; “Family and Working Relationships,” outlining the strains on personal and professional connections; and “Mental Health Problems,” underscoring the psychological toll of frontline service. The utilization

of unstructured interviews provided a conducive environment for participants to candidly express themselves, and a qualitative approach facilitated comprehensive data analysis. The findings emphasize the urgency of addressing social prejudice, supporting the mental well-being of healthcare workers, and fostering resilient working environments during pandemic. This study provided valuable insights for pandemic preparedness and acknowledges the unwavering dedication of frontline nurses.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Experiences, Frontliner, Nurses, Pandemic*

Interplay of Sex, Age, and BMI: Assessing the Health and Nutrition Status of Elementary Pupils

by

*Parco Avoc F. Culang, Abegail Dela Cruz,
Lorraine T. Maron, & Rosalyn B. Bilog*

Abstract

Child development significantly relies on the health and nutrition of students, with indicators like height, weight, sex, and age offering crucial insights into their well-being. This study, conducted at Talipapa Elementary School in Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija, centered on elementary pupils in grades 4, 5, and 6, aged 9-12. The primary aim was to examine the relationships between sex, age, and Body Mass Index (BMI) categories to gain insights into pupils' health and nutrition. Employing purposive sampling, 25 participants were meticulously selected, ensuring representation across grade levels and ages. Trained enumerators measured height and weight and calculated BMI, providing comprehensive data for analysis. The findings revealed that the majority of pupils (56%) fell within the healthy weight range, with 28% underweight and 8% at risk of overweight. Variations in BMI categories across age groups emphasized the significance of age in health assessments. The sex distribution showed a higher

proportion of males (56%) compared to females (44%).

In conclusion, this research offers essential insights into the interplay of sex, age, and BMI among elementary pupils, emphasizing holistic health assessments and tailored interventions. The study recommends a comprehensive school-based nutrition and health program, encompassing regular health assessments, nutritional education, and targeted physical activity. Collaborative efforts between educational institutions, healthcare professionals, and parents are vital for successful program implementation, aiming to improve the overall health and nutrition of elementary school pupils.

Keywords: *Child development, health, nutrition, Body Mass Index, elementary pupils.*

**Research Abstracts of Institute of Teacher
Education**

**Modular Learning: Pagsusuri sa Karanasan ng
mga Magulang sa ilang Piling Barangay ng
Cabanatuan City**

by

***Ma. Mercedes Jose, Ailene P. Del Rosario, at
Lyka Mae G. Cabuyaban at Rene Boy E. Abiva,
MA-Malikhaing Pagsulat, (Candidate)***

Abstrak

Ang pananaliksik na ito ay naglalayong malaman ang karanasan ng mga magulang ng mga mag-aaral sa elementarya sa pagtuturo ng kanilang mga anak sa makabagong sistema ng edukasyon, ang *modular learning*. Sa pag-aaral na ito, kinapanayam ng mga mananaliksik ang sampung magulang mula sa bawat lugar ng Panacsac, General Mamerto Natividad, ACCFA, Cabanatuan City, at San Josef Norte, Cabanatuan City. Ang mga kalahok ay pinili gamit ang *purposive sampling*. Sa pag-aanalisa ng datos, ginamit ng mga mananaliksik ang *frequency, mean, at percentage*.

Natukoy sa pananaliksik na ito na ang mga magulang ay nakaranas ng iba't ibang mga problema sa pagtuturo sa kanilang mga anak. Sa 53% ng mga kalahok, nahihirapan sila sa itinakdang iskedyul sa pagkuha at pagpasa ng mga module ng kanilang mga anak. Sumunod dito, ang 47% ay nagsabing

nahihirapan sila sa kakulangan ng *access* sa teknolohiya at *internet* para makakuha ng impormasyon at makasagot sa mga *module* ng kanilang mga anak. Bukod dito, nahihirapan rin silang balansehin ang oras sa pagitan ng kanilang trabaho at pagtuturo ng mga *module*. Isa pang problema na kinakaharap nila ay ang pagkaunawa sa mga tagubilin sa pag-aaral at pagsasagot sa mga *module*.

Sa kabilang banda, ang mga magulang ay gumagamit ng iba't ibang mga estratehiya upang suportahan ang kanilang mga anak sa *modular learning*. Ilan sa mga ito ay ang pagbibigay ng oras para sa paglalaro bilang pahinga, pagpapatupad ng iskedyul sa pag-aaral, at pagbibigay ng *reward* o gantimpala sa mga nagawa nang maayos ng kanilang mga anak. Iminumungkahi rin ng pananaliksik na magkaroon ng mga aktibidad na nagbibigay ng oryentasyon at suporta sa mga magulang at guro tungkol sa mga aralin na ipinapasa sa mga *module*.

Upang mapalawak ang mga resulta ng pananaliksik na ito, maaaring dagdagan ng mga susunod na pag-aaral ang mga *variable* na sinusuri at masaklaw ang sakop ng mga kalahok. Ito ay magbibigay ng mas malalim at mas komprehensibong kaalaman tungkol sa mga karanasan ng mga magulang sa pagtuturo sa mga mag-aaral sa *modular learning*. Ang mga natuklasan mula sa pananaliksik na ito ay maaaring magamit bilang batayan para sa mga susunod na pagbabago at pagpapabuti ng sistema ng edukasyon,

lalo na sa konteksto ng mga mag-aaral sa elementarya at kanilang mga magulang.

***Mga Susing Salita:** Parental Responsibility, Modular Learning, internet, Covid 19, Enhanced Community Quarantine*

The Effectiveness of Face-to-face and Online Learnings in Teaching Mathematics in Grade Three Class

by

Rasty G. Padunan, Elaine L. Presentacion, Ricca Mae P. Manalili, Everlina M. Navarro, Dr. Ingrid Calanno at Dr. Ruth C. Alfonso

Abstract

This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of online learning in teaching mathematics to Grade III students. The research explored the impact of online learning on students' academic performance, specifically focusing on the pre-test and post-test scores. The research was motivated by the challenges faced by students and teachers in teaching and learning during the COVID-19 pandemic, where traditional face-to-face instruction shifted to online learning. The study adopted an experimental design to assess the effectiveness of online learning compared to limited face-to-face instruction. The objectives of the study were to determine the performance of the Limited Face-to-Face (limited face-to-face and modular) and Online Learning (online learning and modular) in both the pre-test and post-test, and to investigate if significant differences existed between the two groups.

Data collection involved administering pre-tests and post-tests to the participants, which consisted of Grade III students from Sumacab Elementary School in Cabanatuan City. Convenience sampling was utilized to select a total of 60 students from three different classes. The data analysis included calculating mean scores, standard deviation, and conducting paired sample t-tests and independent sample t-tests to assess the significant differences between the groups.

The study found similar pre-test scores in both the limited face-to-face and online learning. However, significant improvements were observed in the post-test scores of both groups, indicating the effectiveness of online learning alongside limited face-to-face instruction. The study suggests implementing a blended learning approach, combining both face-to-face and online classes, and providing teachers with training in online learning modalities. The Department of Education is encouraged to consider this approach to maximize the benefits of different instructional modes.

This study contributes to future research by providing valuable insights and information for other researchers. It also assists schools in formulating guidelines and policies to ensure quality instruction and supports teachers in applying appropriate strategies to enhance the effectiveness of online learning in teaching mathematics. Continued action

research in this area is recommended to further explore the topic and its implications.

Keywords: *Blended Learning, Face-to-Face, Online Learning Modalities*

**Difficulties Encountered in Online Learning and
Coping Strategies of Institute of Teacher
Education Students at Manuel V. Gallego
Foundation Colleges, Inc.**

by

*Rodny D. Magpayo, Elaiza Jewel M. Dizon, Rica
S. Rivera, Casey R. Castillo & Lovelyn G.
Enriquez, LPT*

Abstract

This study focused on knowing the teacher-education respondents' difficulties encountered in online learning and coping strategies at Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges, Inc. A total of 47 Teacher-Education students were involved as the subject of this research. The researchers collected the data from all the above-mentioned students enrolled in Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges, Inc., First Semester of S.Y. 2021-2022 using a structured questionnaire, and data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that both managing time and doing a lot of household chores garnered the highest means on difficulties encountered in online learning. Students used to borrow gadgets from their friends or relatives if they do not have or from neighbors or relatives to access the internet, they use these as their coping strategies to be able to attend online classes despite difficulties. Based on the findings, it is

recommended that teachers develop a plan for an alternative and flexible approach to teaching to cater to the needs of the students in the midst of the pandemic.

Keywords: *Lockdown, online learning, difficulties, coping strategies, and teacher education students*

**Blended Learning Approach: Epekto sa mga
Mag-aaral ng Ika-8 Baitang ng Honorato C.
Perez Sr. Memorial Science High School**

by

***Rene Boy E. Abiva, MA-Malikhainag Pagsulat (C),
Josefina O. Aranel, MAEd-Fil., Dr. Ingrid F.
Calanno, Dr. Ruth C. Alfonso, Noemi S. Amor, at
Ma. Thea Lee A. Salum***

Abstrak

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay naglayong tumalakay sa epekto ng Blended Learning Approach sa mga mag-aaral ng ika-8 Baitang ng Honorato C. Perez Sr. Memorial Science High School. Sa kabuuan, ito ay nagnais na sagutin ang mga sumusunod na katanungan: sosyo-demograpikong katangian ng mga respondente ayon sa edad, kasarian at mas gustong paraan ng kanilang pagkatuto; ang mga positibong epekto ng Blended Learning Approach sa pag-aaral ng mga mag-aaral; ang mga negatibong epekto ng Blended Learning Approach sa pag-aaral ng mga mag-aaral; at ang mga paraan para maging de-kalidad ang pag-aaral sa gitna ng pandemya? Gumamit ang mga mananaliksik ng Descriptive Survey Research Design o survey questionnaire para makalikom ng mga datos.

Ang pag-aaral na ito ay layon na malaman kung paano maaaring maging epektibo ang pag-aaral ng mga mag-aaral sa ika-8 na baitang gamit ang blended learning. Isang daang (100) tagasagot ang naging mga respondente sa talatanungan. Batay sa resulta ng mga mananaliksik, mas maraming mag-aaral na nasa ika-8 na baitang ang may edad na labing-apat (14) na taong gulang at mas maraming babae ang sumagot kumpara sa mga lalaki. Ang mga mag-aaral ay mas nais pa rin ang face -to -face na klase bilang paraan ng pagkatuto.

Ang mga karaniwang problema na hinaharap ng mga mag-aaral na nagiging dahilan ng pagkakaroon ng sobrang gawain ay ang sunod-sunod na pagbibigay ng mga aktibidades ng mga guro at hindi sapat na oras na ibinibigay sa kanila. Ito ang pinakamataas na bilang ng sagot sa talatanungan, kung saan walongpung porsyento (80%) ang nagsabi na ito ang pinakamasamang epekto ng Blended Learning sa kanilang pag-aaral. May magandang epekto naman ang Blended Learning sa mga mag-aaral, kung saan 83% ng mga sumagot ay nagsabi na nakakakuha sila ng mas maraming oras kasama ang kanilang pamilya. Ito ay dahil sa panahon ng pandemya, ang pamilya lamang ang maaaring lapitan at makatulong sa mga suliranin lalo na para sa mga mag-aaral na ito.

May dalawang paraan na nakakuha ng pinakamataas na bilang para mapanatiling dekalidad ang kanilang pag-aaral sa gitna ng pandemya. Una, ang 93% ay sumasang-ayon na ang mga pangangailangan nila sa pag-aaral ay dapat ibinibigay ng mga magulang at naniniwala silang mas magiging maayos ang kanilang pag-aaral kapag nasuportahan sila at naiibigay ng kanilang mga magulang ang mga pangangailangan nila sa pag-aaral. Pangalawa, ang 90% ay sumasang-ayon na ang paaralan ay dapat magbigay ng mga pangangailangan at magkaroon ng pag-unawa sa kanila. Sa ganitong paraan, mas magiging maganda ang kanilang pag-aaral at mananatiling dekalidad kahit na may pandemya.

Upang mapalawak ang mga resulta ng pananaliksik na ito, maaaring dagdagan ng mga susunod na pag-aaral ang mga variables na sinusuri at masaklaw ang sakop ng mga kalahok. Ito ay magbibigay ng mas malalim at komprehensibong kaalaman tungkol sa mga karanasan ng mga mag-aaral sa Blended Learning Approach. Ang mga natuklasan mula sa pananaliksik na ito ay maaaring magamit bilang batayan para sa mga susunod na pagbabago at pagpapabuti sa sistema ng edukasyon, lalo na sa konteksto ng mga mag-aaral sa elementarya.

Mga Susing Salita: *Blended Learning Approach, Face-to-Face, Covid 19, Enhanced Community Quarantine, Internet*

**Research Abstracts of Institute of Accountancy
and Business**

**“Mang Johnny Ridecycle” Manufacturing of
Modified Sidecar Tricycle in Bantug Norte,
Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija**

by

Mallare, Ramon F.

2019

Abstract

This study aimed to assess the feasibility of establishing a sidecar manufacturing business in Cabanatuan City. Feasibility was determined through a survey targeting motorcycle drivers and an analysis of current business data, considering marketing, technical, and management aspects. This analysis incorporated data obtained from interviews with tricycle sidecar manufacturers and observations of current business trends.

The findings indicate that the business is most viable as a sole proprietorship. The location in Bantug Norte, Cabanatuan City, is favorable due to its central position in the local trade network. Furthermore, there is currently a demand for this type of sidecar. The initial investment is relatively low, requiring a minimum of P 487,640.00, with projected gross profits of P 817,848.00 for year 1, P 862,401.60 for year 2, P 908,870.26 for year 3, P 957,328.77 for year 4, and P 1,007,854.72 for year 5. The business

is expected to recoup its capital investment within 2.5 years.

Recommendations include the recruitment of skilled laborers due to the nature of the product and an expansion plan to establish market leadership in terms of market share and overall growth.

**Influence of Branding on Smartphone Buying
Behavior of MVGFC Institute of Accounting and
Business Students**

by

*Castillo, Mariel G., Marquez, Ma. Allysa, Ruflo,
Daisy U., & Sangalang, Lorewin P.*

2019

Abstract

This study examined the responses of a specific population, particularly students at the Institute of Accountancy and Business Administration of the Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges, in order to investigate the relationship between students' profiles and the influence of branding on smartphone purchases. The data were obtained from a survey questionnaire, and descriptive statistics were applied. The analysis revealed no significant relationship between the respondents' profiles and the variables related to the influence of branding on smartphone purchases at the Institute of Accountancy and Business. Recommendations are that other consumer behavior variables may be tackled to further identify what drive the purchase decisions of the respondents.

**Assessment of Marketing Strategies Employed
by MVGFCI: Implications to Retention of
Students**

by

Yamson, Randel Maru & Garces, Jhon Christian
2022

Abstract

The potential value of promoting student satisfaction and loyalty in higher education has become a significant issue. This study investigated the directions and strengths of the relationships among marketing strategies, student satisfaction, and loyalty in higher education. Structural equation models were used to validate the measure and test the proposed relationships. The study tested two hypotheses: marketing strategies are positively related to student satisfaction, and student satisfaction is positively related to student loyalty. These findings indicate that student satisfaction is a key intermediate variable for marketing strategies and student loyalty. This study's results provide several important implications for managers in higher education.

**Influence of Social Media Platform in MGVFCI
Enrollment Formulation or Advertising
Innovation**

by

Prisima, Arvin Z., & Rodriguez, Christian S.
2022

Abstract

The primary objective of this study is to determine the type of innovation to be employed on the MGVFCI platform. The research aimed to assess the impact of social media advertisements on the performance of freshman enrollees at the Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges for the academic year 2022-2023. It also sought to identify and evaluate the influence of social media platforms on the development of advertising innovations for enrollment at MGVFCI, specifically regarding how freshman students become aware of the institution, whether through advertisements, referrals, walk-ins, or other means.

The study focused exclusively on freshmen, who are new to the institution's enrollment system and represent a significant portion of enrollees. The findings revealed that most first-year students are 19 years old and that the male students outnumber their

female counterparts, likely due to the programs offered by the school, particularly the BS Criminology program. Additionally, it was observed that these students primarily discovered the institution through advertisements, indicating that MVGFCI utilizes advertising as a means to attract students

**Research Abstracts of Institute of Criminal
Justice Education**

**Prevalence of Delinquent Children in Brgy.
Dicarma Cabanatuan City during the Covid-19
Pandemic**

by

***Jed Lester Ace N. Abasta, Anamarie P. Mudlong
& Edilberto S. Mariano***
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
June 2022

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a significant issue in today's society. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of delinquent children in Brgy. Dicarma, Cabanatuan City during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research was conducted during the school year 2021-2022, surveying 100 respondents identified by the community. The descriptive research method was employed, with a questionnaire checklist as the primary data-gathering instrument.

The study's findings revealed that 64% of juvenile delinquents are male, with ages ranging from 15 to 17 years. The majority of delinquent activities were related to crimes against property, such as theft and the sale of stolen goods to meet their daily needs.

The programs implemented in preventing juvenile delinquency in Brgy. Dicarma was about 'Community Involvement or involvement of the community groups to provide with an opportunity to interact in a safe social environment.

Based on the result of the study, we recommended that more recreational activities such as sports and other activities to make the youth more occupied. Religious activities must be given to make them more repentant of their crimes committed. The management of the juvenile delinquency should be transferred from the Brgy. Officials to DSWD for more proper handling of the juvenile delinquent.

Keywords: *Juvenile Delinquent, DSWD, Brgy. Official.*

Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign: The Case of San Antonio, Nueva Ecija

by

***Jonas R. Landicho, Dustin Salonga &
Renelie Salting***

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022*

Abstract

The use of illegal drugs, drug trafficking, and its production has been the concern of all countries around the world because it hinders the development of a certain country and poses threat to security. This study aimed to present how Anti-illegal drug campaign is being implemented in San Antonio, Nueva Ecija. It was conducted during the school year 2021-2022 to 120 community residents of four (4) barangays of the said municipality.

The study focused on the profile of the respondents to their age, gender, civil status, educational as attainment, and the number of years of residency in their area, and the implementation of Anti-illegal drug campaign as described in terms of awareness, efficiency, and transparency. Problems encountered,

programs and activities conducted, and the effects of the anti-illegal drugs campaign were likewise discussed. It used the descriptive method of research, with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering, supported by interview and observations.

Findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents are female, single, at ages 41-50 years old, have reached high school level, and have been residing in the barangay for 11-15 years. Respondents agreed that programs/activities against illegal drugs are being conducted since random drug tests are undertaken, among others, and they are aware of the implementation of the program because of the information campaign undertaken jointly by PDEA and other law enforcement agencies.

Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that the PDEA and other law enforcement agencies should be more vigilant in enforcing the law, and they should treat the community members fairly, especially those subjected to illegal drugs.

Keywords: *illegal drugs, awareness, efficiency, transparency, crime prevention*

Security Management in Nueva Ecija Provincial Jail: An Analysis

by

***Aira M. Enriquez, Allen Jhercy I. Juliano &
Dante C. Reglos I***

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022*

Abstract

Safety and security are the foundation on which jail operations must be built. Without effective, continuous safety and security practices, everyone is exposed to a variety of risks. This study aimed to examine the security management in Nueva Ecija Provincial Jail. It was conducted during the school year 2021-2022 to 100 persons deprived of liberty (PDL) and 10 jail personnel who were selected randomly.

The study used the descriptive method of research, with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering.

Findings of the study revealed that all PDLs and jail personnel are male, and majority of the crimes committed are drug-related and crime against

persons. Respondents disclosed that security measures are being effectively implemented, which include among others, heavily guarded entrance and exit, with CCTVs, alarm and detection system, and armed guard towers, high building walls and fences secured with barbed wires. Over-crowded prison cells, and rampant political intervention towards PDLs are among the problems met in the enforcement of security measures.

Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that more recreational activities like sports, and livelihood programs be introduced to PDLs. Management and administration of the provincial jail should be transferred from local authorities to the national government was also recommended.

Keywords: jail management, prison cell, security measures, persons deprived of liberty.

Awareness of Traffic Rules among Drivers in Cabanatuan City

by

***Erizza Nhoi R. Castillo & Allen Edward V.
Buhain***

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022*

Abstract

Proper compliance with the traffic rules, signs and symbols reduces traffic accidents. This study aimed to determine the awareness of traffic rules among drivers in Cabanatuan City. It was conducted during the school year 2021-2022 to 50 tricycle and 50 jeepney drivers operating in Cabanatuan City who were randomly selected as respondents. The study focused on the awareness of respondents to traffic rules, signs and symbols, how they obtained their driver's license, their compliance to traffic rules, and the significant relationship between the age and educational attainment of the respondents to their awareness to traffic rules.

It used the descriptive method of research, with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in

data gathering, supported by interview and observations.

Findings of the study revealed that most of the respondents were aware and knowledgeable about traffic rules, signs and symbols and were complying with such rules. There is no significant relationship between the age and educational attainment of the respondents with their awareness of traffic rules. Also, results of the study disclosed that the respondents were following the proper procedure in obtaining driver's license.

Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that driver's education as a pre- requisite for the issuance of driver's license should not focus only on the basics of driving alone, but more so in improving driver's attitude towards driving. Furthermore, the LTO should evaluate the drivers to check if they have enough knowledge and awareness of traffic rules, signs and symbols, and stop the use of fixers in getting driver's license.

Keywords: *awareness, drivers, traffic rules, signs and symbols, driver's license.*

Prevalence of Delinquent Teenagers in Brgy. San Josef Norte, Cabanatuan City during the Covid-19 Pandemic

by

Lalaine Ann Camua, Emer Jan Divino & Jhess Howard Santos

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022*

Abstract

Delinquency among teenagers has been a social problem, and cases have been on the rise despite government efforts to control them. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of delinquent teenagers in Brgy. San Josef Norte, Cabanatuan City during the COVID-19 pandemic. It covered the period March 2020 to December 2021. Respondents were one hundred (100) community residents and ten (10) barangay officials of Brgy. San Josef Norte, Cabanatuan City.

The study focused on the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency in the above barangay; the programs implemented to prevent delinquency and the problems encountered by the barangay officials in preventing teenagers to do delinquent acts.

Interventions implemented by the parents to prevent their children from committing delinquent acts were also studied.

It used the descriptive method of research, with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering, supported by interview.

Findings of the study revealed that lack of parental care and affection, and over exposure to violent video games found in the internet and social media are the highest factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency. Uncooperative neighboring barangays to suppress Juvenile delinquency, and lack of systematic plan are the worst problems met by barangay delinquency officials in preventing

Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that barangay officials and parents should work collaboratively in order to prevent juvenile delinquency. Another recommendation was that parents should have more quality time with their children to ensure proper direction of their life.

Keywords: *juvenile delinquency, teenager, prevention, barangay officials, parents*

Perception of the Community Residents towards the Police Officers in Jaen, Nueva Ecija

by

***Lennard Capillar, Mark Louie De Jesus &
Kenneth Nicolas***

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022*

Abstract

Every policeman in the country possesses good character traits that can be used in the implementation of law. This study aimed to determine the perception of the community residents towards the police officers in Jaen, Nueva Ecija. It was conducted during the school year 2021-2022 to 120 community residents of four (4) barangays of the said municipality.

The study focused on the profile of the respondents as to their age, gender, civil status, and educational attainment, and their perception towards the police officers in terms of proficiency, commitment and dedication, respect, and relationship with others. Suggestions to further improve the performance of police officers in Jaen, Nueva Ecija were likewise discussed. It used the descriptive method of research,

with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering, supported by interview.

Findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents are at ages 21-30 years old, female, single, and have reached high school level. Respondents disclosed that police officers are proficient because of the continuous education programs they are attending; committed and dedicated to their job as evidenced by their visibility in the community; courteous and respectful to everyone; and maintains harmonious relationship with others. The respondents suggested that the support of private individuals, NGOs, and that of local government will further improve the performance of police officers.

Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that continuous trainings and seminars should be conducted to update and upgrade police policing, and police officers should maintain constant proper coordination with the local officials and the residents

Keywords: *police officers, performance, proficiency, Commitment, dedication, respect*

Perception of Civilians on the Performance of Cabanatuan City Police

by

***Danica B. Granada, Tiffany G. Dela Cruz,
Reymark A. Lajum, & ArJay I. Cariaga***
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022

Abstract

Every police officer must possess good character traits in the implementation of law. Their attitudes towards work are needed and a reflection of how the policemen relate and communicate to the people. This study aimed to determine the perception of civilians on the performance of police in Cabanatuan City. It was conducted during the school year 2021-2022 to 100 civilians of Cabanatuan City who were conveniently selected.

The study focused on the perceptions of civilians on the performance of police in Cabanatuan City in terms of responding to crime, police visibility, police community relations, and solving crime.

It used the descriptive method of research, with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering.

Findings of the study revealed that police officers are competent in responding to any reported crime/ incident; can be seen almost everywhere; maintain harmonious relation with the civilians; and can solve crimes quickly.

Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that police should continue attending series of trainings, seminars, and workshops that will enhance their knowledge, skills, and attitudes in the performance of their duties like, responding to crime incidents, police visibility, police community relations, and solving crimes. Also, it is recommended that police should endeavor to gain public support by conducting massive and sustained activities in the field of good community relations.

Keywords: *police, performance, solving crimes, civilians, perception, prevention, police visibility*

**Online Classes among Criminology Students of
Manuel V. Gallego Foundation College: A Case
Analysis**

by

***John Paul M. Alibuyog, James Russel G. Dionisio,
Jethro F. Edoloverio, & Sunday M. Mariano.***

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022*

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the condition of the criminology students in their online classes conducted mostly during lockdown. The study was a descriptive qualitative design in the sense that it aims to describe the demographic profile of Criminology students. The study used random sampling method to choose the 100 respondents from first to fourth year Criminology students. The study administered interview and questionnaire. The respondents were using different internet and data connection. Majority of the respondents were using Globe data and least of them are using Converge. Most of the respondents' parents were farmers and housewives with family income of ranging from 16, 000 to 20,000 pesos.

The respondents were using different tools and materials and platforms but most of them were using Zoom. Respondents' encountered different problems during their online classes like slow and poor internet connection and the others encountered digital illiteracy and technical problem, abundant distractions, pressure in attending class, no budget for load and power interruption. The respondents adjusted to these uncertainties where they find better place with good connection and has no disturbance. Availing higher MBPS and data connection, restarting or reloading their devices are some measures.

As recommendations of the study, the following shall be addressed. The school administration must continue sending the teachers in webinar, seminar and training about pedagogies for new normal education. Teachers must utilize new teaching styles and approaches for better teaching- learning process. Parents must guide and help their children in these times of difficulties. Plan for a support system in the community that must be accessed at all times must be in place.

**Drug Related Cases Encountered by the Sta.
Rosa Police Station**

by

***Marc Aeron C. Correa, Mourice John R.
Gutierrez, Reigeenald Louie V. Legaspi, &
Joshua S. Sarabia***

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2022*

Abstract

This is a study on drug related cases encountered by the Sta. Rosa Police Station. Specifically, it tries to compare drug occurrence before and during the pandemic, look for actions done to prevent drug-related cases, and determine the effectiveness and preparedness of each police personnel. This study was conducted during the school year 2021-2022 to 40 police personnel of the said police station who were randomly selected. It utilized the descriptive method of research, with the survey questionnaire as the main instrument in data gathering.

The respondents are all males, majority of whom are married, with the rank of police staff sergeant, and are 6-10 years in the service. All the respondents encountered drug-related cases with an average case

of 43 per year from 2016-2018. The police station's operation in drug-related cases is perceived to be effective because of the preparation done by the police personnel individually and as a team. Moreover, the respondents answered different programs/activities that are helpful in preventing drug- related cases.

Based on the findings, it was recommended that the government should continue to support programs and other activities that help in reducing and preventing drug- related cases starting at barangay level, and preparation and effectiveness of the police station should always be properly observed especially in conducting drug-related cases.

Keywords: drugs, drug-related cases, encounter, effectiveness, preparedness

Work Performance of Criminal Investigators in Sta. Rosa Police Station

by

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Tolentino*

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2020*

Abstract

Crime is a significant concern in urban areas of the Philippines. The struggle between law observance and anti- social behavior is as old as man. The rationale behind this study is that it is in the investigation where the success of achieving the justice is started. This study tried to assess the factors that contribute to the work performance of police investigators in Sta. Rosa Police Station.

The study was conducted during the school year 2019-2020 to the police investigators of Sta. Rosa Police Station. It used the descriptive method of research, using the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering. The study focused

on the profile of the respondents as to the age, gender, civil status, religion, and years of service, and the factors that contribute to the work performance of the respondents, and the problems they encountered during the conduct of criminal investigations. The respondents' suggestions to further improve the work performance of police investigators in Sta. Rosa Police Station.

Findings of the study revealed that the trainings of investigators as to the Internal Factors contribute to the work performance of police Investigators in Sta. Rosa Police Station.

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study the following recommendations were specified:

1. Conduct of needs assessment training to improve the capability of the criminal investigator.
2. Continuous involvement in the different schooling and training to update the knowledge and skills of the police investigators.
3. Providing of the necessary materials and equipments for effective work performance of the investigators in the locality.

Keywords: *performance, internal factor, external factor, personal factor, criminal investigations*

Perception about Budol-Budol Gang in Cabanatuan City Public Market

by

*Aldwin Banaag, John Ace Esguerra, Edwin
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*Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2020*

Abstract

The "Budol-buBol Gang" is a criminal group who specializes in conning their victims with lucrative offers which is most of the time difficult to resist. The study determined the perception about Budol-Budol Gang in Cabanatuan City Public Market. It was conducted during the school year 2019-2020 to ten (10) Cabanatuan City PNP personnel and twenty (20) market vendors and establishment owners who were selected using the purposive sampling.

It used the descriptive method of research, with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering. The study focused on the profile of the respondents as to the age, gender, and civil status; the reasons contributing to the incidence of theft committed by the Budol-Budol Gang in Cabanatuan City Public Market; and how the Cabanatuan City

PNP personnel prevent the occurrence of theft committed by the Budol-Budol Gang.

Findings of the study revealed that the market vendors and establishment owners strongly agreed that lack of coordination from the barangay officials in overseeing Budol-Budol Gang cases is the most significant factor contributing to the incidence of theft. On the other hand, the Cabanatuan City PNP personnel strongly agreed that insufficiency of financial resources in installing closed circuit television (CCTV) is the factor that contributes to the incidence of theft committed by Budol- Budol Gang. Cabanatuan City PNP personnel prevent the occurrence of theft committed by the Budol-Budol Gang by gathering relevant information about the said gang with the help of informants.

Based on the results, it is recommended that the market vendors, establishment owners and the PNP personnel must strengthen their relationship and cooperation to combat crimes, and that more CCTVs should be installed around the area.

Keywords: *Budol-Budol gang, crime prevention, incidence, theft*

**Prevalence of Child in Conflict with the Law
Cases in Cabanatuan City in 2017-2019**

by

Jonathan Domingo, Marc Jeremy C. Peralta,

Romnick Sy & Joshua Tayao

Bachelor of Science in Criminology

2020

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency has become a serious problem in our country nowadays. The crime being committed by the juveniles started to get serious. Before, they only commit petty crimes such as pick-pocketing, but now, they even enter the drug scene and other crimes that are considered severe.

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of child in conflict with the law cases in Cabanatuan City IN 2017-2019. The study was conducted during the school year 2019-2020 to two hundred thirty three (233) children in conflict with law who reside in Cabanatuan City, and were chosen randomly.

The study focused on the profile of the respondents as to their age and gender, and the violations committed by the respondents from 2017 to 2019.

The researchers used the descriptive method of research. Survey questionnaire was the main instrument utilized in gathering data.

Findings of the study revealed that consummated special protection of children against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination and consummated reckless imprudence resulting to damage to property were the most common violations of children in conflict with law.

Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that parents must build a strong relationship with their Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that parents must build a strong relationship with their children. They must properly guide and educate their children regarding vices such as drinking alcoholic beverages, smoking, and drug abuse. It is also recommended that the government must ensure that the law restricting juveniles from drinking alcohol, smoking and drug abuse be implemented seriously. The local government units must develop community programs for the youth that is based on a developmental framework.

Keywords: *adolescent, delinquency, violations, child in conflict with law, development*

Implementation of Automobile Patrol of San Jose City Police Station

by

***Jesusa S. Abad, Joyce Ann C. Dionisio, Mar Emil
E. Rivera & Jobelle G. Tungpalan***
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
2020

Abstract

This study focused on the Implementation of Automobile Patrol in Crime Prevention of San Jose City Police Station. The respondents were fifteen (15) police personnel who are assigned in patrol unit in San Jose City Police Station and fifteen (15) Individuals in the community.

Information were gathered through questionnaire and personal interviews conducted by the researchers. This study was conducted from August 2019 to May 2020. As surmised from the findings, the PNP Personnel and community respondents described the measures implemented by the police in conducting automobile patrol as "fully implemented, and implemented". The PNP Personnel, and also as to the observance of the community, were implementing the basic objectives in their

automotive patrol. This is to ensure that no crimes will happen under their area of jurisdiction, and immediately attend to the needs of the community, but in general cannot suppress or deter crimes. It is recommended that PNP should change their approach to directly address the deterrence of crimes in the community by means of sufficient and effective communications of each resident to their stations so that they can immediately give action to the problems of the people. The community residents should give their full cooperation to safeguard their community by means of coordination and communication to the PNP officers on patrol so that crimes will be deterred. The Local Officials should conduct their regular' patrolling in extension of support to the PNP officers, they should look forward to the areas that are not subjected by patrol by the PNP during their routine activity.

Keywords: *Patrol, crime prevention, implementation, measures*

**The Effects of Online Games to Criminology
Students of Manuel V. Gallego Foundation
Colleges**

by

Christian Paul Quetua & Ferdinand G. Yango

Bachelor of Science in Criminology

2020

Abstract

Online games have attracted players from all ages. The youth of today do not spend their leisure activities like in the olden days, like playing outdoor games or playing with toys. Instead, they spend their free time at home, in internet cafes, or computer shops where they can play online games. This study aimed to determine the effects of online games to Criminology students of Manuel G. Gallego Foundation Colleges. It was conducted during the school year 2019-2020 to 50 Criminology students who were randomly chosen.

It used the descriptive method of research, with the questionnaire-checklist as the main instrument in data gathering. The study focused on the profile of the respondents as to the age, gender, civil status, year level, and number of hours per day spent in

playing online games; the most common online games played; and its effect to the students.

Findings of the study revealed that the most common online games played are Mobile Legends, Clash of Clan, Rules of Survival, Counter Strike, and Dota 1/Dota 2. The respondents agreed that lack of sleep, lack of time to review, and low quizzes and examinations are the effects of playing online games to students.

Based on the results, it is recommended that information dissemination campaign about the bad effects of online gaming should be intensified thru conduct of seminars and/or distribution of pamphlets. Also, the policy on the use of cellphone within the school should be strictly implemented.

Keywords: *online games, video games, effects, control, aware, Criminology students*

Research Abstracts of Faculty and Staff

**The Assessment of Learning Outcomes in
Relation to Academic Performance:
A Critical Analyses**

by

Federico O. Perez, Ph.D.

Abstract

An assessment of learning outcomes was made for the course “The Contemporary World” to determine the performance of first year students in their first preliminary examination. The students are enrolled in the following programs: BEEd (6), BSEd (15), BSBA (31), BSIS (10) and BSN (40). Test questions were formulated with reference from the Bloom’s cognitive domain of **Understanding, Application, Analysis and Evaluation** which is based also from the Intended Learning Outcomes presented in the course module.

Results revealed that students enrolled in the BS in Nursing program obtained the highest mean scores in terms of passing rate of 40% and the three cognitive levels of **Understanding, Application and Analysis**. The group obtained a lower mean score in the **Evaluation** test but the mean scores registered per program are

insignificant which means that all the students performed the same having low scores in that particular cognitive level. Students from the BS in Information System performed the least both in the passing mark mean score and in the three cognitive levels. All the programs registered lower mean scores in all the cognitive levels with 50% as the standard cut-off mark.

Alignment of Learning Outcomes: The Case of the Institute of Teacher Education

by

Federico O. Perez, Ph.D.

Abstract

The Bachelor of Elementary Education and the Bachelor of Secondary Education programs of Teacher Education were evaluated in terms of learning outcomes alignment from program level to unit/module level. Five to seven professional courses were used to determine the extent of alignment which was conducted by the researcher-author. It was observed that many of the crafted course outcomes are not aligned to the Program Outcomes as outlined by CHED. The same results of misalignment were obtained at the unit/module level. There are also many cases where ILOs are misaligned or if these are aligned to one or two COs, they are at lower order thinking skills and at **Introduce** category where the supposed skills to be acquired as mandated by the OBE approach is not complied or attained. There's a need to re-tool the faculty members in crafting proper learning outcomes and doing the correct alignment in order to attain the expected outcomes as mandated by CHED.

Alignment of Learning Outcomes: The Case of the Institute of Information and Communication Technology

by

Federico O. Perez, Ph.D.

Abstract

Six (6) professional courses were evaluated in terms of alignment of learning outcomes at the levels of program, course and unit/module. It was found that the formulated outcomes by the faculty members both at the course and unit/module levels are at Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS). They are mostly aligned as Practice where supervision or guidance is needed for the students to perform the skills and Demonstrate where no or minimal supervision is needed in the performance of the skills. The findings are good indication that the students are being equipped with the necessary skills they need in their future work.

Alignment of Learning Outcomes: The Case of the Institute of Criminal Justice Education

by

Federico O. Perez, Ph.D.

Abstract

There are 10 professional courses that were evaluated in terms of alignment of outcomes crafted by the teachers versus the Program Outcomes (POs) presented in the CHED Memorandum Order (CMO). All the courses have their respective Course Outcomes (COs) while nine courses have Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs). In terms of alignment of COs crafted by the teachers as against the CMO's POs, majority of the COs are at lower cognitive domain (Levels 1-3) in the Bloom's taxonomy. Level 3 which is Application dominated the COs while very seldom are at higher order thinking skills (HOTS), which is from Level 4-6. Multiple verbs are common also among the learning outcomes crafted which are not scaffolded and the anatomy of crafting outcome are not followed as well. The use of more than one verb (or action word) in one learning outcome is difficult to measure which is common. Many of the learning outcomes especially at the first module of a course uses non-measurable outcomes.

Alignment of Learning Outcomes: The Case of the Institute of Business Management

by

Federico O. Perez, Ph.D.

Abstract

Alignment of learning outcomes was conducted on eight randomly selected professional courses of the Business Administration program. The alignment was done from the level of program to course and finally to unit or module. The linked was done indicating whether the outcome is aligned as **Introduce, Practice or Demonstrate**. Results show that alignment of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes are commonly found to be misaligned meaning that many of the course level outcomes cannot contribute to the attainment of the Program Outcomes. Most of the Program Outcomes of the curriculum are at higher order thinking skills (HOTS) but Course Outcomes crafted by the teachers are found to be at lower order thinking skills (LOTS). In the same manner, Intended Learning Outcomes are crafted at LOTS although these match most of the COs because these are crafted also at LOTS level. As professional courses, the learning outcomes must be aligned so that the attainment of learning outcomes from module to program level will be attained.

**Assessment of Learning Outcomes in Relation to
Academic Performance of Fourth Year
Criminology Students: A Critical Analyses**

by

Federico O. Perez, Ph.D.
Charity De Luna, B.Sc.

Abstract

The academic performance of 100 fourth year students enrolled in the BS in Criminology program has been evaluated in relation to the learning outcomes of the course Criminological Research 2 using the first preliminary examination as indicator. The test questions that matched the ILOs were formulated based from the Table of Specification developed earlier. The questions were allocated in the three cognitive domains of Bloom's taxonomy, namely: Remembering, Application and Analysis.

In all the three cognitive domains of Remembering, Application and Analysis evaluated, it was found out that students performed below the 50% cut-off mark. Only 21% of the students enrolled passed the examination which is "alarming" because the questions given are combinations of the past semester's lecture and the current module which is more or less a repetition of the scientific method

specifically on the research process already discussed. Attainment of the learning outcomes did not happen and if the students will take the licensure examination now, their chances of passing is very low, hence, a more intensive review must be done to ensure a higher passing rate for the school.

Finetuning the MVGFC Marketing Strategies: A Closer Look into the Basic Socio-Demographics and Insights of MVGFC 1st Year Students

by

Maricris G. Malamug, LPT, MAEd.

Abstract

This study explores the marketing strategies of the Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges (MVGFC) by analyzing the socio-demographic profiles, reasons for enrollment, and expectations of first-year students in the academic year 2021-2022. Despite challenges posed by the pandemic, MVGFC adapted by offering scholarships, flexible payment options, and enhancing online services. A survey method was employed, gathering data from 260 students. The majority of students, primarily male, enrolled in the Bachelor of Science in Criminology program. Most students resided in Cabanatuan City or nearby areas, with parents employed in the informal sector. Key factors influencing students' choice of MVGFC included its reputation, affordable tuition, and scholarship availability. Students had diverse expectations, focusing on teaching quality, module effectiveness, internet connectivity, and safety. Supportive elements like emotional guidance and professionalism were also emphasized. The study concludes that MVGFC's image, scholarships, and

supportive environment contribute significantly to its appeal. Recommendations include sustaining affordable quality education, enhancing scholarship programs, expanding visibility beyond Cabanatuan City, ensuring competitive tuition fees, and continuous improvement in teaching methods and student services to maintain positive student experiences and enrollment growth.

**Counseling Service Conducted for MVGFC
College Students from 2017 to 2021: Status,
Problems and Retrospects**
by

Princess D. Alabag

Abstract

This research explores the counselling services provided at Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges, Inc. (MVGFCI) from 2017 to 2021, shedding light on the status, challenges encountered, and avenues for improvement. Despite the universal nature of personal problems, the decision to seek help remains individual. MVGFCI's Guidance Office offers counselling services aiming to assist students in navigating academic and personal difficulties. However, despite prevalent issues such as academic struggles and disciplinary concerns, only a small percentage of students utilized these services. The study delves into the socio-demographic backgrounds of students seeking counselling, pinpointing academic problems as the most pervasive, followed by disciplinary issues. Notably, a significant correlation emerged between the problems faced and students' curriculum year and school enrollment period. First-year students, especially those from the year 2018, surfaced as a demographic facing pronounced challenges. In response, the study recommends tailored

interventions, including seminars on academic skills, mental health, and disciplinary policies, specifically catering to first-year students. Strengthening counselling services through proactive promotion and supportive orientations is vital. These insights provide a foundation for enhancing MVGFCI's counselling initiatives, fostering a supportive environment for students' holistic development.

**Laboratory Use and Science Academic
Performances of MVGFCI Junior High School
Students: A Correlation**

by

*Team Laboratories, HS Department
July 2021*

Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between laboratory use and academic performance in science subjects among Junior High School students at Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges, Inc. Grounded in the constructivist learning theory, the research explores the impact of hands-on laboratory experiences on students' understanding of scientific concepts and skills. Drawing on Piaget's Constructivism theory, the study aims to understand how students construct their knowledge through practical engagement in laboratory activities. Using a descriptive-correlational research design, the study examines the laboratory use and academic performance of Grade 10 students from three school years (2018-2019, 2019-2020, and 2020-2021). The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between laboratory use and academic performance, emphasizing the crucial role of practical experiences in enhancing students' scientific literacy. The study highlights the importance of fostering a student-

centered approach to learning, encouraging active participation in laboratory activities, and providing continuous support for laboratory facilities and resources. Recommendations include encouraging student participation in online surveys, integrating numerical academic performance data for in-depth analysis, allocating resources for research initiatives, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders to ensure consistent high-quality laboratory services in Junior High School education.

**Laboratory Use and Science Academic
Performances of MVGFCI Senior High School
S.T.E.M Students: A Correlation**

by

*Team Laboratories, HS Department
July 2021*

Abstract

This research study explores the relationship between laboratory use and the academic performance of Senior High School (S.H.S.) Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (S.T.E.M.) students at Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges, Inc. (MVGFCI). The study employs a descriptive-correlation research design and utilizes total enumeration sampling to gather data from three batches of S.H.S. S.T.E.M. students. The research findings indicate a significant relationship between laboratory use and academic performance among the three batches, demonstrating varying levels of assimilation, accommodation, and construction skill achievements of students in relation to laboratory activities. However, the study also reveals no significant difference in laboratory use and academic performance across the three batches. The study recommends encouraging student participation in online surveys, providing budgetary support for research endeavors, fostering consistent

laboratory services in alignment with the school's goals, exploring virtual laboratory options, expanding the study to a larger student population beyond S.T.E.M. students, and conducting further research in this area.



CORE VALUES

- Integrity
- Quality of Work
- Initiative
- Customer Orientation and Teamwork
- Sense of Responsibility and Malasakit

VISION AND MISSION

Vision

MVGFCI shall be among the leading educational institutions in Nueva Ecija that is known for its accredited academic programs, high ratings in nationally recognized examinations and high employment rates of its graduates.

Mission

In the pursuit of its Vision, MVGFCI shall assure quality and relevance in its curriculum, instruction, research, extension, and student services through continuous quality improvement.

VISION, MISSION AND GOAL OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Vision

MVGFCI shall have a dynamic research culture that permeates all academic disciplines, student services, administrative units and extension programs.

Mission

To achieve the vision, MVGFCI shall develop and nurture an institutional research environment conducive to producing scholarly outputs geared towards improvement of curriculum and instruction, student services, administrative units and extension program of the College.

Goal

To produce quality research outputs to be used in improving the curriculum, instruction, student services, administrative units and extension program and one with practical value and benefits to the community the school serves.

SCHOLARSHIP

GRANTS DISCOUNTS

ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS

- » **Ambassador Manuel V. Gallego**
100% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Chancellor Julio Cesar Gallego**
75% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **President Joseph L. Gallego**
50% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Dean's Lister**
P2,000 tuition fee subsidy

NON-ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS

- » **Supreme Student Council President**
50% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Reserve Officer Core Commander**
50% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Student Publication Editor-in-Chief**
50% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Cultural and Varsity members**
50% Tuition Fee Discount

GRANTS

- » **Student Assistantship**
100% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Grace L. Gallego Grant**
75% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Children of Uniformed Personnel**
PNP - 50% Tuition Fee Discount
BJMP/BFP/AFP/ - 30% TF Discount
- » **Indigenous Group Member**
30% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Solo Parent/Children of PWD**
15% Tuition Fee Discount

DISCOUNTS

- » **Children of Employee**
20% - 100% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Siblings' discount**
10% - 20% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Children of Alumni or Alumni in High School or College**
25% Tuition Fee Discount
- » **Straight cash incentive**
10% Tuition Fee Discount

COURSES

OFFERED

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

(ABM, HUMSS, STEM, GAS)

COLLEGE

Bachelor of Elementary Education
Bachelor of Secondary Education

Maj: English, Filipino, Mathematics
and General Science

Bachelor of Science in
Business Administration

Maj: Marketing Management,
Financial Management
Human Resource Management

Bachelor of Science in Nursing
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Bachelor of Science in Information
Systems

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Master of Arts in Nursing

Maj: Major in Administration of Nursing
Schools and Services

Master of Arts in Education

Maj: English, Filipino, and educational
Management

CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Caregiving NCII

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