

ABSTRACT & PROCEEDINGS

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7th VIRTUAL INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

October 29 & 30, 2020



THEME:

Coopetition and Social Responsibility:

Developing Research Skills
in the New Normal

Brought to you by:



Adventist University of the Philippines
RESEARCH OFFICE
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
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MESSAGE



Jolly S. Balila, PhD

Conference Chair
Director, Research Office
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It is an honor for me to welcome you all in our 1st Virtual International Research Conference with the theme “*Coopetition and Social Responsibility: Developing Research Skills in the New Normal*”. In times like this, we need to COLLABORATE, not to COMPETE.

I congratulate you for joining this virtual conference as this can be an avenue for future collaborations among researchers. This COVID-19 pandemic is not a hindrance to learning because we have provided masters classes for continual learning and development of our research skill in the new normal

I wish to extend my deep appreciation to the Administration of Adventist University of the Philippines and the Research Office staff for their untiring efforts to make this significant event possible, as well as the invaluable logistic support of the faculty and staff of this university.

I am also grateful to our partner, the Philippine Statistic Authority CALABARZON, for promoting this event. This webinar on research conference was also planned in celebration of the 31st National Statistics month, 2020.

Special thanks to SMART PLS for their support by giving a free 2-months license SMART PLS program in one of our master classes on Mediation and Moderation Analysis and in several related seminars prior to this conference.

To end this message, I would like to share with you Proverbs 3:13, “Blessed is the one who finds wisdom, and the one who gets understanding”.

MESSAGE



Miriam P. Narbarte, FBE, PhD

Vice-President for Academic Administration
Adventist University of the Philippines

I warmly welcome you to the 1st Virtual International Research Conference of the Adventist University of the Philippines! I am very pleased to welcome the delegates from Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, Asia, and Africa to this pivotal remote gathering of scholars. Praise God for giving us the opportunity to convene amidst the pandemic!

The theme, “*Coopetition and Social Responsibility: Developing Skills in the New Normal*” and the chosen mode of the 1st Virtual International Conference say it all -we have reached a new era in conducting research and a new venue in sharing new discoveries and enhanced knowledge.

The new normal has brought challenges in so many levels to numerous aspects of life, society, economy, and education. It has broken the mundane things we conduct ourselves, it has forced us to embrace a borderless community, and it has increased our reliance on technology.

I would like to look at the brighter side of the surprises of 2020! The new normal has allowed us to reach a wider audience; created an innovative setting for research presentations; and formed an even more efficient logistic system with the high dependence on technology. This event is made possible by the sheer dedication of the men and women in research, researchers or scholars who proudly represent the higher education institution or the organization they are affiliated with.

In times of disruption, we should always persevere to continue pursuing our aspirations and realize our plans for “it is God who enables us, along with you, to stand firm for Christ. He has commissioned us, and he has as his own by placing the Holy Spirit in our hearts as the first installment that guarantees everything he has promised us.”

May we all be blessed with this 2-day research activity.

Mabuhay ang pananaliksik!

MESSAGE



Francisco D. Gayoba, DTheol

President
Adventist University of the Philippines

In the present pandemic, we often hear reminders about keeping distance from others to remain healthy. Yet a theme of this Scholars Conference is “Coopetition,” encouraging cooperation even among competitors. The work of scholarship often demands individual research but significant advances in knowledge are often a result of cooperative efforts among scholars.

As scholars gather in this Conference to listen to each other and learn together, let us be aware that the purpose of knowledge and innovation is to help our communities. Research as an end to itself has little value if it is not socially responsible, if it does not transform and benefit our society. In the Bible, wisdom is not only arriving at new information or principles but an application of such knowledge in such a way that blesses others.

On behalf of the University, I welcome you to this conference, praying that we not only gather as scholars but with the purpose that knowledge gained will transform our communities.

ADVENTIST UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
1st Virtual International Research Conference
October 29-30, 2020

DAY 1 - THURSDAY

October 29, 2020

8:30 AM – 10:00 AM
PLENARY SESSION

PROGRAMME

8:30 - 8:35	OPENING PRAYER	PASTOR RESTITUTO C. BUALOY Faculty, AUP-College of Theology
8:36 - 8:40	PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM UNIVERSITY SONG	AUP ACADEMY CHORALE Mr. Cyril Punay, Conducting Faculty, AUP Academy
8:41 - 9:00	INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGE	PASTOR NELSON G. CASTILLO Education Director North Philippine Union Conference
9:01 - 9:05	WELCOME REMARKS	DR. MIRIAM P. NARBARTE Vice President for Academic Affairs AUP
9:06 - 9:10	ROLL CALL OF PARTICIPANTS	DR. JOLLY S. BALILA Director, AUP Research Office
9:11 - 9:15	MUSICAL RENDITION	AUP ACADEMY CHORALE Mr. Cyril Punay, Conducting Faculty, AUP Academy
9:16 - 9:20	INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER	DR. MARY JANE B. YAP Chair, AUP Graduate Public Health
9:21 - 9:55	KEYNOTE SPEAKER	PROF. DR. WEE LEI HUM Professor National University of Malaysia
9:56 - 10:00	CLOSING PRAYER	DR. GLENN JADE V. MARIANO Faculty, AUP College of Theology
10:01 - 12:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS	
12:00 - 1:30	LUNCH BREAK	

1:31 - 3:30 PARALLEL SESSIONS

3:31 - 5:30 MASTER CLASSES

Master Class #1

“CONJOINT ANALYSIS: Defining Choices, Shaping Innovations”

Resource Speakers:

DR. MA. JULITA S.J. SIBAYAN, RN

Faculty, College of Nursing

DR. BERYL BEN C. MERGAL, RN

Consultant, Research Office

Master Class #2

“Mediation and Moderation Analysis Using SMART PLS”

Resource Speakers:

DR. EDWIN A. BALILA

Dean, College of Science and Technologu

DR. JOLLY S. BALILA

Director, Research Office

MASTER OF CEREMONY

DR. TEOFILO C. ESGUERRA

OIC, Records and Admissions Office

DAY 2 - FRIDAY

October 30, 2020

8:00 AM – 8:30 AM
MORNING DEVOTIONAL

PROGRAMME

8:00 - 8:05	OPENING PRAYER	DR. ANDRESITO P. FERNANDO Faculty, AUP-College of Theology
8:06 - 8:10	MUSICAL RENDITION	UNIVERSITY STUDENTS Mr. Cyril Punay, Conducting Faculty, AUP Academy
8:11 - 8:25	INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGE	PASTOR ISMAEL P. CABASON Faculty, AUP-College of Theology
8:26 - 8:30	CLOSING PRAYER	DR. RICO T. JAVIEN Faculty, AUP College of Theology
8:30 - 10:10	PARALLEL SESSIONS	
10:11 - 12:00	MASTER CLASSES	
	Master Class #3 “Most Prominent Changes in APA 7th Edition” Resource Speaker: DR. EUNICE M. ACLAN Dean, College of Arts and Humanities	
	Master Class #4 “Data Science and Informatics in Healthcare: An Overview” Resource Speaker: DR. JETHRONE PRINCE M. ROLE, RN, LHIT Director, Supplemental Staffing Network (SSN) Loma Linda University Health, U.S.A.	
12:01 - 1:00	LUNCH BREAK	
1:01 - 3:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS	

3:01 PM – 4:00 PM
PLENARY SESSION & CLOSING CEREMONY

PROGRAMME

3:01 - 3:05	OPENING PRAYER	PASTOR DANILO R. ENDRIGA Faculty, AUP-College of Theology
3:06 - 3:10	MUSICAL RENDITION	AUP FACULTY MEN VOCAL ENSEMBLE Mr. Cyril Punay, Conducting Faculty, AUP Academy
3:11 - 3:15	INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER	DR. VICKY C. MERGAL AVPA - Graduate Studies AUP
3:16 - 3:45	KEYNOTE SPEAKER	DR. TERRY T-K HUANG Professor City University of New York, U.S.A.
3:46 - 3:55	CLOSING REMARKS	DR. FRANCISCO D. GAYOBA President, AUP
3:56 - 4:00	CLOSING PRAYER	DR. JULIO C. AMURAO Dean, AUP College of Theology

MASTER OF CEREMONY

DR. TEOFILO C. ESGUERRA
OIC, Records and Admissions Office

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTATIONS

1st Virtual International Research Conference

DAY 1 - October 29, 2020

ALLIED HEALTH

Session Code: 001

Zoom ID: 917 822 6717

Schedule: 10:00 AM - 12:00 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Miriam R. Estrada

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH001	10:01 - 10:20	Melarnie June A. Jacinto and Jorgita Pumba Xirimimbini	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Herbal Remedies Among Graduate Students of AUP
ALH002	10:21 - 10:40	Marilyn V. Rama	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice as Determinants of Parasitism Among Food Handlers in a Municipality in Quezon Province: Basis for a Program
ALH003	10:41 - 11:00	Raymond C. Caagbay	Personality as Correlates of Specialization Preferences of Student Nurses
ALH004	11:01 - 11:20	Danilo Andro S. Garcia Jr	Telemedicine Readiness: A Perspective from Hospital Administrators
ALH005	11:21 - 11:40	Maria Cecilia B. Torres	Short-Term Lifestyle Intervention Program for Health Workers: A Pilot Study
ALH006	11:41 - 12:00	Gladys Mae R. Laborde	Cognitions, Food Preferences, and Breakfast Practices Among Clinical Nursing Students

ALLIED HEALTH

Session Code: 002

Zoom ID: 778 037 7526

Schedule: 10:00 AM - 12:00 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Joyosthie B. Orbe

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH007	10:01 - 10:20	Mary Jane Botabara-Yap	Coping With Coal: Exploring the Experience of Communities Near a Coal-Fired Power Plant- Basis for a Module on Community Capacity Building Program
ALH008	10:21 - 10:40	Beryl Ben C. Mergal Elwin Siddhabatula	A Moderation Study of Family Profile on Family Functioning, Self-Abnegation, and Sexting Attitudes of Adolescents Aged 18-21 Years Old
ALH009	10:41 - 11:00	Raymund M. Falcular	Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Level of College Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Basis for Mental Health Education
ALH010	11:01 - 11:20	Maria Christina Bernadette C. Aguba	Total Quality Management Practices of Batangas State University – College of Nursing: Basis for Policy Formulation
ALH011	11:21 - 11:40	Medjeh Cabral – Cometa	Analysis of the Water Intake and Sedentary Behavior of AUP Workers
ALH012	11:41 - 12:00	Bevvy Stefanie E. Tan	CVD Risk Factors and Health Status among Senior Citizen in Unisan, Quezon: Basis for a Lifestyle Modification Program

ALLIED HEALTH
Session Code: 003
Zoom ID: 917 822 6717
Schedule: 1:31 PM - 3:30 PM

Session Chair:
Dr. Mary Jane B. Yap

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH013	1:31 – 1:50	Susy A. Jael	Antibacterial Efficacy of Solid Copper Alloys and Stainless Metals: A Literature Review
ALH014	1:51 – 2:10	Heidi Micaela S. Gouveia	Contemporary Religious Music as a Supplemental Intervention to Reduce Postoperative Pain
ALH015	2:11 – 2:30	Herminiano Subido, Jr.	Work Values and Organizational Commitment Among Teacher-Dentists
ALH016	2:31 – 2:50	Jo Anne Kristine Lucero	The Influence of Occupational Safety, Work Environment, and Job Satisfaction on Staff Nurses' Commitment
ALH017	2:51 – 3:10	Kristel Anne M. Rey	Clinical Learning Environment and Perceived Stress as Predictors to Clinical Self-Efficacy Among Nursing Students
ALH018	3:11 – 3:30	Maria Melissa Tesalona	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices on the Prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Among the Residents of Mulanay, Quezon: Basis for an Advocacy Program Against PTB

ALLIED HEALTH
Session Code: 004
Zoom ID: 778 037 7526
Schedule: 1:31 PM - 3:30 PM

Session Chair:
Dr. Maria Julita S.J. Sibayan

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH019	1:31 – 1:50	Miriam R. Estrada	Adventist Education: Its Impact on Professional Competence, Active Faith, Social Responsibility, Selfless Service, and Balanced Lifestyle of the Graduates of the Public Health Program of the Adventist University of the Philippines
ALH020	1:51 – 2:10	Princess Red Rose G. Rodriguez	Effects of Acute, Strenuous Exercise in Platelet Activation Among Women
ALH021	2:11 – 2:30	Rona Beth Saban	A Mediation Study on the Role of Coping Skills on the Relationships of Stress and Anxiety to the Quality of Sleep Among Nursing Students
ALH022	2:31 – 2:50	Grant C. Lakian	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice on Drug Prevention Among Grade 12 Learners: A Basis for a Drug Prevention Program
ALH023	2:51 – 3:10	Yanna Yvonne C. Macayan	Comparing the Effects of Re-Centrifugation with Rimming, Without Rimming, and Preliminary Pipetting of Serum of Blood Samples on the Risk of Hemolysis
ALH024	3:11 – 3:30	Jacqueline G. Polancos	Exploring the Life's Frustrations, Motivations, and Successes of Older Persons

HUMANITIES AND THEOLOGY

Session Code: 005

Zoom ID: 275 027 6163

Schedule: 10:00 AM - 12:00 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Eunice M. Aclan

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
HTH001	10:01 - 10:20	Christine Ruth F. De Gracia	Parents' Expectations and Character Changes of Children Before and After Taking Piano Lessons: A Case Study
HTH002	10:21 - 10:40	Andresito P. Fernando	Healing Miracles of Jesus and Their Plot-Function vis-a-vis the Kingdom of God in the Gospel of Luke: A Narrative Reading
HTH003	10:41 - 11:00	Gene Espino-Trajeco	Effect of Integrated Moral Recovery Program to the Self-Esteem and Spiritual Well-Being of Drug Surrenderers
HTH004	11:01 - 11:20	Dulcie Silas	Parenting Styles and Cultural Practices: Their Influence on Resiliency and Self-Efficacy
HTH005	11:21 - 11:40	Arjem Noryn C. Agum	Taalburoto: Netizens' Reactions About the Taal Volcano Eruption Posted on Facebook
HTH006	11:41 - 12:00	Mylene Gumarao	Mental Health Literacy and Social Media Exposure as Determinants of Mental Health Stigma

HUMANITIES AND THEOLOGY

Session Code: 006

Zoom ID: 275 027 6163

Schedule: 1:31 PM - 3:30 PM

Session Chair:

Dr. Julio C. Amurao

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
HTH007	1:31 - 1:50	Ismael P. Cabason	Paul's Binitarian Expression: A Basis to Disprove the Personhood of the Holy Spirit
HTH008	1:51 - 2:10	Jireh Reinor L. Vitto	Victim Witnesses of Human Trafficking: A Phenomenological Study
HTH009	2:11 - 2:30	Salvador T. Molina	Biblical Concepts on Prevenient Grace and Man's Salvation
HTH010	2:31 - 2:50	Jover Easley S. Rebosa	Information-Seeking Experiences of Parents of Children Diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder
HTH011	2:51 - 3:10	Juvy Lou T. Bhattarai	Identifying Key Influencers on COVID-19: A Twitter Social Network Analysis
HTH012	3:11 - 3:30	Hyreizl Love Tangonan	Perception of Fine Artists on the Enhanced Poster Design Using Goethe's Color Theory and the Principles of Design

BUSINESS & GOVERNANCE

Session Code: 007

Zoom ID: 796 767 9901

Schedule: 10:00 AM - 12:00 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Evelyn G. Lintao

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
BG001	10:01 - 10:20	Aurelio Bote Matomba	Relationship of External and Internal Factors to Organizational Performance of Service of Fast-Food Business Restaurants in Paseo De Sta. Rosa
BG002	10:21 - 10:40	Lailanie C. Tanalas	Ergonomic Risk Factors and Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorder Among Office Professionals
BG003	10:41 - 11:00	Charity R. Caagbay	The Expansion of a Music Center in Puerto Princesa City
BG004	11:01 - 11:20	Reynaldo P. Abas, Jr.	Readiness, Issues, and Challenges of Teachers on the Use of iStudy: A Case Study in a Faith-based University
BG005	11:21 - 11:40	Marta B. Macalalad	Labor Migration: Students' Perception of Working Abroad After College Graduation
BG006	11:41 - 12:00	Charmaine B. Cura-meng	Effects of Intermittent Fasting on the BMI of the Obese Workers

BUSINESS AND GOVERNANCE

Session Code: 008

Zoom ID: 368 455 5183

Schedule: 1:31 PM - 3:30 PM

Session Chair:

Dr. Robert A. Borromeo

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
BG007	1:31 - 1:50	Francis Osei-Kuffour	Influence of Academic Branding on Financial Sustainability of Private Educational Institutions as Moderated by Institutional Profile
BG008	1:51 - 2:10	Williams Kwasi Peprah	COVID -19 and Financial Sustainability of Private Tertiary Institutions in Ghana: Income Diversification Approach
BG009	2:11 - 2:30	Joefel T. Libo-On	Predictors of Junior High School Enrollment for Proposed Appropriate Forecasting Model with Confirmatory Factor Analysis
BG010	2:31 - 2:50	Gizelle Lou Fugoso	Algorithms for the Constitutional Exercise of Religious Liberty in Academic Institutions, Regulatory Examinations, and Labor Sector: Lessons From
BG011	2:51 - 3:10	Abelardo A. Ong Jr.	Leadership Practices in Electronics Manufacturing Companies:

EDUCATION

Session Code: 009

Zoom ID: 966 871 8953

Schedule: 10:00 AM - 12:00 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Michelle T. Collado

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
EDUC001	10:01 - 10:20	Garry Vanz V. Blanca	Problem-Based Learning Approach: Effect on Scientific Reasoning Skills Among Grade 12 Students
EDUC002	10:21 - 10:40	Rose Marie F. Jumaway	Integration of Multimedia in Spiral Approach in Teaching Science: Effects on Biological Science Achievement and Science Process Skills
EDUC003	10:41 - 11:00	Amada C. Yllano	Perceived Benefits and Challenges of Fundraising Activities in a Private University
EDUC004	11:01 - 11:20	Meriam L. Torres	A Progressive Enhancement Program for Kindergarten: Results From Text Reading Assessment
EDUC005	11:21 - 11:40	Rowena Imelda A. Ramos	Back to School: University Experiences of Non-Traditional Students

EDUCATION

Session Code: 0010

Zoom ID: 966 871 8953

Schedule: 1:31 PM - 3:30 PM

Session Chair:

Dr. Leonardo B. Dorado

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
EDUC006	1:31 - 1:50	Sabina Pariñas	Strengths and Areas Needing Improvement as Perceived by the Graduating Seniors of a Faith-Based Higher Education Institution in the Philippines
EDUC007	1:51 - 2:10	Rosdy N. Lazaro and Michelle T. Collado	Causal Attribution, Personality, and Competency of General Education Teachers Handling Students With Special Needs in Selected Schools
EDUC008	2:11 - 2:30	Leonardo B. Dorado	Influence of Spiritual Intelligence on Job Satisfaction, Motivation, and Commitment of Employees in a Faith-Based University
EDUC009	2:31 - 2:50	Jeremiah C. Fameronag	Review on the Utilization of Maintenance and Other Operating Expense (MOOE) Fund: A Basis for Annual Implementation Program (AIP) Enhancement
EDUC010	2:51 - 3:10	Ryan Ray M. Mata	Influence of Environment, Financial Stability, and Happiness on Academic Well-Being of International Students in the Philippines
EDUC011	3:11 - 3:30	Amelina Fabroa	Institutional Learning Outcomes: An Exit Survey Among Graduating Students of a Faith-Based Higher Education Institution in the Philippines

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Session Code: 011

Zoom ID: 303 379 2493

Schedule: 10:00 AM - 12:00 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Edwin A. Balila

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
STE001	10:01 - 10:20	Amkayas S. Myesgin	Reformulation of the Anti-inflammatory Cream from <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> Linn. (fam. Poaceae) Root Extract and its Characterization and Stability Testing
STE002	10:21 - 10:40	Putri Sari Pertiwi Siahhaan	Antioxidant Activity of Dayak Onion (<i>Eleutherine americana</i> Merr.), Bombay Onion (<i>Allium cepa linnaeus</i>), Shallot (<i>Allium cepa</i> var. <i>ascalonicum</i>) Extracts Using DPPH (1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazyl) Method
STE003	10:41 - 11:00	Heidi Arit	Phytochemical Analysis of Male Papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i>) Flower
STE004	11:01 - 11:20	Ruchel G. Oasan	Development, Standardization, and Acceptability of Aratiraisins
STE005	11:21 - 11:40	Maribel C. Balagtas	Development, Standardization, and Acceptability of Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) Pulp Polvoron: As a Potential Product for Livelihood

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Session Code: 012

Zoom ID: 303 379 2493

Schedule: 1:31 PM - 3:30 PM

Session Chair:

Dr. Abraham P. Racca

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
STE006	1:31 - 1:50	Michelle Dulay	Arduino-Based Prototype Engine-Stopper System (Press 2.0) For Overloading Prevention in Public Utility Vehicles
STE007	1:51 - 2:10	Lorcelie B. Taclan	Effects of an Ideal Temperature and Relative Humidity on the Nutritional Contents of AMCHPD Dried Saluyot (<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L)
STE008	2:11 - 2:30	Uriel L. Zarsaga	Antimicrobial Activity of Sodium Bicarbonate Against <i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> and <i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i>
STE009	2:31 - 2:50	Jonalyn Castaño	Design and Development of a Smart Wireless Irrigation System for Rice: A Simulation Model
STE010	2:51 - 3:10	Winelfred G. Pasamba	Development of a Search Engine for Ellen G. White's Writings
STE011	3:11 - 3:30	Michelle O. Carbonilla	Learning Styles and Soft Skill Approaches of 21st Century Library Science Practicum Students of National Capital Region

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTATIONS

1st Virtual International Research Conference

DAY 2 - October 30, 2020

ALLIED HEALTH

Session Code: 013

Zoom ID: 917 822 6717

Schedule: 10:00 AM - 12:00 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Herminiano I. Subido

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH025	8:31 - 8:50	Melsejoy O. Degala	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice on the Prevalence of Helminthiasis Among the Residents in a Coastal Community in Quezon Province
ALH026	8:51 - 9:10	Michelle M. Trafaga	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices on Exclusive Breastfeeding of Mothers in Pitogo, Quezon
ALH027	9:11 - 9:30	Nant Khin and Jessa Y. Bunal	Effects of Plant-Based Dengue Treatment Program on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Mothers in Los Baños, Laguna
ALH028	9:31 - 9:50	Enoch Asuah-Duodu Simon Osei Akwasi	Motivational Factors Towards Self-Directed Learning Among Nursing Students in an Online Environment During Covid-19
ALH029	9:51 - 10:10	Fiskvik Boahemaa Antwi Novembrin Tamba	Learning Style and Preferred Teaching Methodologies Among Adult Learners

ALLIED HEALTH

Session Code: 0014

Zoom ID: 778 037 7526

Schedule: 8:30 AM - 10:10 NN

Session Chair:

Dr. Gladys Mae R. Laborde

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH030	8:31 - 8:50	Joyosthie B. Orbe	Surviving Taal: A Photo Elicitation Study
ALH031	8:51 - 9:10	Maria Julita SJ. Sibayan	Voices Under Birthing Waters: Capturing Maternal and Paternal Experiences Through Photo Elicitation
ALH032	9:11 - 9:30	Carmela G. Malabat	The Mediating Effect of Resilience to the Relationship of Self-Esteem and Body Image Perception to Academic Motivation Among Nursing Students
ALH033	9:31 - 9:50	Rejie Cordial-Bacomo	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Related to Hypertension Among Hospital Workers: Towards an Intervention Program
ALH034	9:51 - 10:10	Arlidette Myrizel O. Reyes, Reynito D. Reyes	The Influence of Resilience Towards Professional Burnout Among Registered Nurses

ALLIED HEALTH
Session Code: 015
Zoom ID: 917 822 6717
Schedule: 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Session Chair:
Dr. Uriel L. Zarzaga

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH035	1:01 – 1:20	Raul V. San Diego	Lived Experiences of Non-Healthcare Related Primary Caregivers of Patients with End Stage Renal Disease
ALH036	1:21 – 1:40	Riomel A. Aguilera	Dental Needs Assessment and DMFT Rates of Students from School for the Deaf: Basis for the Development of an Oral Health Promotion Tool
ALH037	1:41 – 2:00	April M. Obon	Mediating Effect of Burnout on the Relationship Between Organizational Factors and Quality of Work Life Among Employees of Selected Sectarian Educational Institutions in Cavite
ALH038	2:01 – 2:20	Mark B. Samson	Dietary Practices and Preferences as Correlates to Stress levels among College Students: A Basis for Health Promotion Program
ALH039	2:21 – 2:40	Henry C. Campomanes	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Smoking Among Senior High School Students in Atimonan, Quezon: Basis for Smoking Cessation Program
ALH040	2:41 – 3:00	Nellieadel L. Dalisay	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Health-Risk Behaviors Among Adolescents in Atimonan, Quezon: Basis for Adolescent Health Promotion Program

ALLIED HEALTH
Session Code: 016
Zoom ID: 778 037 7526
Schedule: 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Session Chair:
Dr. Maribel C. Balagtas

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH041	1:01 – 1:20	Nathalya Bmay Subido	Influence of Religious Practices and Social Support on the Mental Health of Dental Clinician
ALH042	1:21 – 1:40	Romualdo L. de Leon	Determinants on Utilization of Primary Health Care Services Among the Residents of a Selected Barangay in Catanaun, Quezon: A Basis for an Empowerment Program
ALH043	1:41 – 2:00	Elaine T. De Loreto	Health Behaviors and Non Communicable Disease Risks Among Rural Residents of Quezon
ALH044	2:01 – 2:20	Garee Austen G. Recto	“Floating on Cloud 9” Factors Influencing the Use of E-Cigarettes
ALH045	2:21 – 2:40	Dianne Kay P. Guevara	“May Tamang Panahon”: A Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program in a Public High School in Laguna, Philippines
ALH046	2:41 – 3:00	Liezel A. Lamanilao	Socio-Economic Status, Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Mothers on Nutritional Status of 0-5 Years Old in a Community in Catanaun, Quezon

ALLIED HEALTH
Session Code: 017
Zoom ID: 303 379 2493
Schedule: 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Session Chair:
Dr. Jacqueline G. Polanco

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
ALH047	1:01 – 1:20	Vicky Mergal	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Oral Health Among Special Education Elementary School Teachers in CALABARZON Region, Philippines
ALH048	1:21 – 1:40	Angel Grace F. Bingcang	Through the Lens of Health Care Providers Caring for COVID-19 Patients: A Photovoice Approach
ALH049	1:41 – 2:00	Kurt Gatus	Effectiveness of Mentawan Leaves (<i>Poikilospermum suaveolens</i>) as Mosquito Larvicide
ALH050	2:01 – 2:20	Ma. Christina E. Ollorsa	General Attitude Toward the Choice of Place of Delivery Among Mothers in a Rural Community: Basis for a Maternal Health Education
ALH051	2:21 - 2:40	Christian Jay S. Orte	Eliciting e-Leadership Style and Trait Preference among Nurses via Conjoint Analysis
ALH052	2:41 - 3:00	Aristotle M. Parico	Explicating Factors Affecting Prenatal Health Among Selected Pregnant Mothers Through Conjoint Analysis

HUMANITIES AND THEOLOGY
Session Code: 018
Zoom ID: 275 027 6163
Schedule: 8:31 AM - 10:10 NN

Session Chair:
Dr. Myrtle I. Orbon

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
HTH013	8:31 - 8:50	Jessica Supanga Kathleen Flores	The Concept of Othering in Adriana Mather's How to Hang a Witch
HTH014	8:51 – 9:10	Buenafe S. Sadicon	Mediating Role of Coping Style on Wellbeing and Life Satisfaction of Senior Citizens in the Philippines
HTH015	9:11 – 9:30	Jerome Adanza	Participatory Communication and Adoption of Organic Gardening "Food Always In The House" (FAITH) Project
HTH016	9:31 – 9:50	Victoria Hall	Communication Sources and Earthquake Risk Perception Affecting Protection Motivation Behavior Among College Students
HTH017	9:51 – 10:10	Cutie Canesares	Prayer time, Distress, Resiliency and Well-being of SDA Youth During the Covid-19 Pandemic Community Quarantine

BUSINESS AND GOVERNANCE

Session Code: 019

Zoom ID: 796 767 9901

Schedule: 8:30 AM - 10:10 AM

Session Chair:

Dr. Glenda Joy B. Lopez

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
BG013	8:31 - 8:50	Miriam P. Narbarte	Digital Literacy, Safety, Social/Emotional Literacy and Flexible Learning Modality: Training Needs for Teachers in HEIs During Covid-19 Pandemic
BG014	8:51 - 9:10	Lowena de Ocampo	Influence of Office Technology on Job Performance of Office Professionals
BG015	9:11 - 9:30	Chester Owen B. Diokno	How Does a Compensation Package Motivate an Employee to Stay in an Organization?
BG016	9:31 - 9:50	Jolly S. Balila	An Organizational Loyalty Model for Basic Education from the Effects of Sense of Mission and Power Distance on Organizational Loyalty as Mediated by Work-Family Balance
BG017	9:51 - 10:10	Reuel E. Narbarte	Exploring the Benefits and Challenges of Working from Home as Effect of Covid-19 Among University Employees

BUSINESS AND GOVERNANCE

Session Code: 020

Zoom ID: 368 455 5183

Schedule: 8:30 AM - 10:10 AM

Session Chair:

Dr. Marta B. Macalalad

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
BG018	8:31 - 8:50	Juanita Limjoco	Challenges and Benefits of Outsourcing: A Case Study From Outsourcing Agencies
BG019	8:51 - 9:10	Christy Melanie M. Gonzales	The Viability of the Expansion of the Dialysis Center of Adventist Hospital Palawan
BG020	9:11 - 9:30	Girlye B. Miranda	Production of Pillows in Palawan
BG021	9:31 - 9:50	Joesamel G. Tadas	Fitness Gym at the Adventist Hospital in Palawan
BG022	9:51 - 10:10	Maria Cristina V. Valenzuela	The Effect of E-Commerce to Micro and Small Businesses in the Philippines

BUSINESS AND GOVERNANCE

Session Code: 021

Zoom ID: 275 027 6163

Schedule: 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Session Chair:

Dr. Ruben T. Carpizo

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
BG023	1:01 – 1:20	Isaac Anowuo	Correlate of Audit Risk on Audit Quality: Perspective of Ghanaian Auditors
BG024	1:21 – 1:40	Isaac Owusu Amponsem	The Impact of Computerization on Financial Reporting Practices:
BG025	1:41 – 2:00	Vera A. Ayitey	The Effect of Organizational Politics on Organizational Citizenship Behavior
BG026	2:01 – 2:20	Kingsley Osei	The Effect of Organizational Commitment on Financial Reporting Quality
BG027	2:21 – 2:40	Leomar C. Miano	Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Organizational Culture as a Predictors of Soft Skills among Tertiary School Teachers in the Philippines
BG028	2:41 – 3:00	Bright Osei Yeboah	Attitudes and Financial Practices as Correlates of Retirement Readiness

BUSINESS AND GOVERNANCE

Session Code: 022

Zoom ID: 966 871 8953

Schedule: 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Session Chair:

Prof. Lowena G. De Ocampo

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
BG029	1:01 – 1:20	Nelly Joy Orpilla	Viability of Establishing an Apartment Business in Palawan Adventist Hospital
BG030	1:21 – 1:40	Paul Castillo	The Viability of a Multidisciplinary Wound Care Center in Puerto Princesa
BG031	1:41-2:00	Stephen Arthur	Influence of Social Support on Entrepreneurial Intentions of Ghanaian University Students
BG032	2:01 – 2:20	Sonny D. Arthur	Organizational Culture: A Survey of Perception Among Automobile Industry in Ghana
	2:21 – 2:40	Keth A. Rosario	Influence of Motivation on Organizational Commitment

EDUCATION

Session Code: 023

Zoom ID: 966 871 8953

Schedule: 8:31 AM - 10:10 AM

Session Chair:

Dr. Jeremiah C. Fameronag

PAPER ID	TIME	PRESENTER	TITLE OF PRESENTATION
EDUC012	8:31 - 8:50	Restituto C. Bualoy	Influence of Spiritual Practices, Academic Motivation, and Self-Discipline on the
EDUC013	8:51 - 9:10	Rinny Weol	Exposure to English and Language Proficiency of Indonesian Students in the Philippines
EDUC014	9:11 - 9:30	Pauleen Angeli Baloyo Herssel Shaira Capobres	Students' Perception of the Use of ICT in the Alternative Learning System: A Case Study
EDUC014	9:31 - 9:50	Vanesa B. Dungog and Joefel T. Libo-on	Teacher Applicants' Self- Efficacy and English Proficiency
EDUC 15	9:51 - 10:10	Teofilo C. Esguerra Jr.	Barriers of English Language Learning Among Chinese Students

ABSTRACTS

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Herbal Remedies Among Graduate Students of AUP

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Abstract

Herbal remedies have been used for treatment and prevention of disease over the years. It is important to determine the knowledge, attitude, and practice professionals today on herbal remedies. This study used two instruments, the first one was to get the respondent's demographic profile and the second instrument was to get the knowledge, attitude, and practice of herbal remedies. There was a total of 45 participants who are graduate students from a private university in Cavite, Philippines. Based on the demographic profile of the students, most are about 28 years old, married, Filipinos, and Seventh-day Adventists, who are working in other areas aside from jobs such as Nurse, Teacher, Physician, Psychologist and Accountant. Most are enrolled in MBA and based on health care facilities, most participants according to the scale response are using hospital facilities. The study reveals that most graduate students had high knowledge (mean= 1.22) of the function of herbal plants as medicine, have a good practice (mean= 1.76) of herbal plants as medicine in their life activities, and have a moderately positive attitude (mean= 2.45) on herbal remedies, which means that most agree on implementing the use of herbal plants to help improve health. Furthermore, the researchers recommend that prior to the study a program be implemented for the future generations to continue the knowledge, attitude, and practice on herbal remedies. For future research, that a more comprehensive research be done as the research is limited only to the respondents of one university in Silang, Cavite and in the socio demographic profile in relation to the knowledge, attitude, and practice of herbal remedies.

Keywords: *knowledge, practice, attitude, herbal remedies, herbal plants*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice as Determinants of Parasitism Among Food Handlers in a Municipality in Quezon Province: Basis for a Program

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Abstract

One of the major health problems in developing countries including the Philippines afflicting different groups of people are infections caused by intestinal parasites causing malabsorption, diarrhoea, and other states of poor health and is linked to poor sanitation and poor personal hygiene. Food handlers and vendors may become agents for faecal-oral transmission of parasites to consumers. This study determined the prevalence of intestinal parasites, knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) as determinants of parasitism of the food handlers in a municipality in Quezon Province. The study utilized convenient sampling among 86 respondents through a structured questionnaire. Stool samples were collected and examined based on the standard World Health Organization's (WHO) parasitological procedure. Data was coded and exported to SPSS version 23 statistical package for analysis. Out of the 86 respondents, 27 (32%) had an intestinal parasitic worm infection. Further, respondents have *average knowledge* (mean = 0.88), *positive attitude* (mean = 4.73), and *fair practice* (mean = 3.87) on intestinal parasitism, food hygiene, and safety in food handling. Based on the results obtained, there is high level of parasitic infection among food handlers and food vendors. Raising awareness on proper food handling, improved personal hygiene, and sanitation is needed to prevent further transmission of parasites to the public. The findings helped the researcher identify the appropriate program for the food handlers. Health Belief Model (HBM) was used as the theoretical framework in this study.

Keywords: *parasitism, food handlers, KAP*

Personality as Correlates of Specialization Preferences of Student Nurses

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Abstract

Personality has a great impact on an individual and it is also highly influenced by a person's overall success and satisfaction in life. This study determined the relationship of personality on nurse specialization preferences of student nurses utilizing a descriptive-correlational design. Data from 102 purposively chosen nursing students from one university in Silang, Cavite were collected and analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson chi square. The data revealed that most of the personality of the respondents were sanguine, followed by *phlegmatic*, *melancholic*, and *choleric*. As to the nurse specialization preferences, most of the female respondents preferred *maternal and child health nursing* while most of the male respondents preferred medical-surgical nursing. Furthermore, when it comes to year level, most of the levels 3 and 4 respondents prefers *maternal and child health nursing* as specialization. However, there was *no significant relationship* between nurse specialization preferences when personality and age were considered. This means that age and personality type of the respondents do not influence their specialization preferences. More research is needed that will involve a wider population to gain further insights into the relationship of personality and specialization preferences.

Keywords: *personality, specialization, and preferences*

Telemedicine Readiness: A Perspective from Hospital Administrators

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Abstract

The use of telemedicine is one of the major considerations to reach the underserved Filipinos now that the world is facing this COVID-19 pandemic. Its potential is very promising, however, studies showed that the target users are not yet prepared for its full enactment. Therefore, it is important to document the perception of one of the target users of telemedicine, the hospital administrators, to identify commonalities and find out the factors to be given primacies in the planning stage. This descriptive quantitative study aimed to hear out the voice of the 37 (n=37) hospital administrators from Quezon province who voluntarily responded to a validated questionnaire to determine their perceptions on the readiness of hospital in terms of manpower, technology, cost, time, quality of service and overall possibility to implement telemedicine. Using a 4-point Likert scale, the result of the study suggested that there is a good possibility of implementing telemedicine in Quezon province. Major considerations for the success of the implementation are manpower, internet connectivity, and the quality of service. It is recommended that attentive planning and more appropriate assessment of physician's availability and stable internet connectivity be incorporated as indicators for telemedicine practice. As perceived by hospital administrators, telemedicine is a good opportunity at this time of pandemic but taking practical steps before its enactment is a must.

Keywords: *telemedicine, online consultation, hospital administrators, electronic health*

Short-Term Lifestyle Intervention Program for Health Workers: A Pilot Study

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Abstract

Lifestyle Intervention Program can result in significant improvements in health knowledge, nutrition, and physical activity behavior. Health lecture is a primary intervention that is necessary to achieve a meaningful degree of prevention and protection. This program is patterned after the Community Health Intervention Program CHIP by Dr. Hans Dhiel. The program rediscovers the patient's health in preventing, arresting, and reversing the disease. The current study aimed to classify the health workers that are at-risk for type 2 diabetes as well as to determine the effects of short-term (4 weeks) lifestyle intervention program. A comparative design of quantitative research was conducted on 31 samples in Karuhatan, Valenzuela City. The information required for the study were collected using a self-administered questionnaire and an adopted Finnish Type 2 Diabetes Risk Test. Data gathered were analyzed using MedCalc Version 19.5.3. Statistical tools used to answer the research questions include percentage, mean, paired t-test, one-way ANOVA and multiple regression. There was no significant change on mean weight and B.M.I. However, the following biomarkers had significant change; waist circumference, waist to hips circumference, total body fat, fasting blood sugar, diastolic blood pressure, physical activity in all intensity types, energy and fats intake. The study results provide local evidence of the potential effectiveness and feasibility of the 4- week intervention program. Further studies with extended time, increased intervals in health lectures and group exercises are advised to develop the program further.

Keywords: *short-term lifestyle intervention program, Cardiometabolic Disorders, health education, nutrition, exercise*

Cognitions, Food Preferences, and Breakfast Practices Among Clinical Nursing Students

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Abstract

Clinical nursing students have early morning duties that might affect their breakfast practices, hence this study was conducted. The main purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of cognition in terms of knowledge, locus of control, and self-efficacy and food preferences in terms of health, sensory quality, convenience, cost, and familiarity to breakfast practices of the clinical nursing students. Purposive sampling was utilized to recruit 121 clinical nursing students. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to treat the data. Results revealed a *high* knowledge and a *high* self- efficacy. As to the locus of control, respondents reported a *strong* internal locus of control and weak external locus of control. Overall, respondents have *good* breakfast practices. Analyses showed a *negative significant* relationship between external locus of control and breakfast practices; and food preferences in terms of sensory quality, convenience, familiarity and breakfast practices. No differences were found in the breakfast practices of the respondents considering their sex, year level, meal arrangement, and food allowance. Food preferences in terms of familiarity and health, cognition in terms of external locus of control and meal arrangement are the *significant predictors* of breakfast practices contributing 23.5% of the total variability of their breakfast practices. Results only established correlations between the cognitions in terms of external locus of control, and food preferences in terms of sensory quality, convenience, and familiarity and breakfast practices but not causal links. Further study is recommended to identify other determinants of breakfast practices and causality.

Keywords: *breakfast, cognitions, food preferences, nursing students, practices*

Coping With Coal: Exploring the Experience of Communities Near a Coal-Fired Power Plant- Basis for a Module on Community Capacity Building Program

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Abstract

Coal is the largest source of energy on earth and is used to supply electricity in many countries. Unfortunately, as much as it helps light up some communities, coal-fired power plants are also the world's biggest industrial polluter. Due to the heavy combustion of coal, there is an equally heavy emission of toxic chemicals which contribute to some dangerous diseases. The goal of this study was to gain deeper understanding on the impact of the presence of coal-fired power plant to the environment and health of the people living in the community. It utilized phenomenological study design using in-depth interview through snowball sampling among 10 participants aged 40 years old and above. Data was analysed through Colaizzi method and was guided by health belief model which claims that change can occur if self-efficacy is built in. Results showed that: (1) the health and environment were better before the coal; (2) the perception on the presence of coal was both positive and negative and (3) all the participants agreed that there is a need for sustainable programs to take care of the health and environment of the communities. Result of this study showed great public health implication in enhancing the community capacity of the community residents living near a coal-fired power plant.

Keywords: *coal-fired power plant, environmental health, phenomenological study, environmental pollutants, community capacity*

A Moderation Study of Family Profile on Family Functioning, Self-Abnegation, and Sexting Attitudes of Adolescents Aged 18-21 Years Old

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Abstract

Sexting, risky sexual activity, and of self-abnegation is often correlated with where one comes from but remains largely overlooked in literature. There is little to no literature relating the family function to an adolescent's self-abnegation. Two-hundred thirty participants (76 males, 154 females) completed a survey via Google forms shared on Facebook to students between 18-21 years old. The study employed a descriptive, correlational, and comparative research designs. The results of the study showed that in terms of the respondents' family functioning they have *high* problem-solving ability, fair communication skill, and *high* goal setting. The respondents also showed an *average* self-abnegation and *low* sexting attitudes. Furthermore, family functioning had a significant relationship with self-abnegation but not with sexting attitudes. Also, it was found out that only goal setting was able to predict the self-abnegation attitude of an individual. With this, a model was developed but none of the moderating variables affected the relationship between family functioning and self-abnegation. In conclusion, family functioning directly influenced the self-abnegation of the adolescents. There was a *negative response* in sexting attitudes, however, the relationship was not negative. Overall, the researchers suggest that nurses learn more about the patient's family functioning, self-abnegation, and sexting attitudes before providing essential psychological nursing care.

Keywords: *family functioning, self-abnegation, sexting attitude, adolescents*

Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Level of College Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Basis for Mental Health Education

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Abstract

The current COVID-19 pandemic caused a problem in the mental health of College Students. The objective of the study was to determine the extent of depression, anxiety, and stress of college students in a selected residential university who experienced a localized lockdown. A descriptive and comparative type of quantitative research was used in this study. Convenience sampling technique was used to recruit 150 students. The extent of depression, anxiety, and stress was measured using the DASS21 Questionnaire. The results of the study revealed that the respondents are experiencing a *mild level* of depression and anxiety whereas they have a *normal level* of stress. There was *no significant difference* between the levels of depression and stress considering their gender and age. However, *a significant difference* was found in the anxiety level considering the age of the respondents. Based on the results of the study, a mental health education program was developed. It is advised to collaborate with the government health sector in the dissemination of information with regards to mental health concerns during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Philippines.

Keywords: *depression, anxiety, stress, pandemic, mental health*

Total Quality Management Practices of Nursing Education in a Selected Nursing School in Batangas City: Basis for Policy Formulation

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Abstract

Quality education requires quality management, which plays a big role in the success of academic institutions. The nature of quality in nursing education is on top on the agenda for educational stakeholders; especially at these times where the Philippines is expected to produce competent nurses in its fulfillment of the targets for ASEAN integration. In view of this, this study delved at the total quality management practices of College of Nursing to come up with policy recommendations aimed towards the improvement of nursing education in the institution. It utilized the convergent mixed method of research as it assessed the demographic profile and practices of respondents based on 8 total quality management principles; while it also determined the issues and challenges experienced by respondents in rendering TQM for nursing education. Findings revealed that *significant differences* were existent between administrative officials and support staff in terms of customer-focus, involvement of people, systems approach, continual improvement, and factual-based decision-making principles. *Significant differences* were also noted between administrative officials and faculty with regards to systems approach and continual improvement principle. Furthermore, there is a *significant relationship* in the educational attainment of respondents as to customer-focus, systems approach, continual improvement, and factual-based decision-making principles. Themes that emerged as to issues and challenges include people management challenges, resource management challenges, manpower related challenges, and deficiencies in work processes. Recommendations derived were focused on mentoring, resource management, burnout, quality of workforce, compliance issues, and educational attainment of the faculty members of the unit.

Keywords: *total quality management, policy recommendations, customer-focus, continual improvement, systems-approach, factual-based decision making*

Analysis of the Water Intake and Sedentary Behavior of AUP Workers

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Abstract

Drinking enough water is essential to the human body to function well. Sedentary behavior is a contributing factor to high body mass index that leads to different chronic diseases and conditions. These two are commonly neglected by workers because of their busy schedule, deadlines and several hours of working. The purpose of this study is to assess the health practices of workers in Adventist University of the Philippines (AUP) regarding the water intake and sedentary behavior. A total of 171 respondents answered the survey questionnaire completely during the workers' meeting on November 9, 2018. Results showed that 12% of the workers drink 0-2 glasses of water only during their eight hours of work and only 50% of the workers drink 8-12 glasses per day. Availability of water was not accessible to 21% of the employees. Moreover, result presented that 55% of the employees showed a sedentary time of 5 hours and above. They have their breaks every 3-4 hours or during lunchtime only, and 76 % of worker's activities during breaks were also sedentary. Their activities were napping, eating, reading, texting, or internet surfing. The researcher concluded that AUP workers did not meet the daily requirement for water intake and sedentary behavior was observed. These results lend ideas for future researches about the correlation of water intake to work productivity and relation of sedentary time to age and sex.

Keywords: *sedentary, drinking water, workers, breaktime activities*

Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors and Health Status among Senior Citizen in Unisan, Quezon: Basis for a Lifestyle Modification Program

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Abstract

Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) are the number one cause of death globally, taking an estimated 17.9 million lives each year. The aging and elderly population are particularly susceptible to CVD. The Sustainable Development Goal 3 targets to ensure healthy lives and promotes wellbeing for all at all ages. This study investigated the CVD risk factors and health status of the elderlies who already have maintenance medications. This study was guided using precede-proceed model. Convenience sampling was used among 90 respondents, assessed using the CVD Risk Assessment form, and were interpreted using the World Health Organization/International Society of Hypertension (WHO/ISH) prediction chart. Findings revealed that the respondents have a CVD risk level of 20-30%. moreover, 56.7% of the respondents are in stage 3 hypertension, 34.4% are overweight, and 34.4% have pre-diabetes. Results also showed that CVD risk is *not significantly correlated with BMI* ($r = -.137$; p -value = .197). CVD risk has *significant relationship* to blood pressure ($r = .588$; p -value = .000) and RBS ($r = .516$; p -value= .000). Female and male have *no significant difference* in terms of BP ($F = 0.024$, $t = 0.27$, $p = 0.787$) BMI ($F = 1.500$, $t = -1.85$, $p = 0.068$) and RBS ($F = 0.034$, $t = -0.19$, $p = 0.852$). There is *no significant difference* in age in terms of BMI, RBS, and blood pressure. Furthermore, there was *no significant difference* in health status in terms of educational attainment and smoking activity. The findings helped the researcher identify the appropriate program for the senior citizen.

Keywords: *cardiovascular diseases (CVD), CVD risk assessment, senior citizen*

Antibacterial Efficacy of Solid Copper Alloys and Stainless Metals: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Elimination or control of the spread of bacteria is a major goal of health care providers in any health care setting. This study did a systematic literature review to determine the antibacterial efficacy of solid copper alloys and stainless metals. This was achieved by reviewing 10 experimental studies that were published from 2013-2020, in English, full text, in refereed journals, searched from ResearchGate, PubMed, ScienceDirect (Elsevier), and National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) electronic databases. Copper alloy in all studies showed *significant bacterial reduction* in different environments (wet, dry, laboratory, health care setting) and proved to be effective against the pathogens that were grown on its surface. Stainless steel showed *no significant reductions* in bacterial contamination unless coated by a disinfectant agent such as alcohol or another metal with antimicrobial properties like silver. This literature review study showed that copper alloys have *a stronger antibacterial efficacy* compared with stainless metals. This provided a basis to reduce hospital acquired infection and contamination in the health care setting. Further, experimental studies should be done in a broader range of healthcare settings and environments, considering varied time of observation, in varied surfaces.

Keywords: *solid copper alloys, stainless metals, antibacterial efficacy*

Contemporary Religious Music as a Supplemental Intervention to Reduce Postoperative Pain

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Abstract

Post-operative pain can range from moderate to severe intensity for 80% of the patients undergoing surgical procedures. As a result, methods to alleviate pain have ranged from the traditional medical approach of providing medications to the relatively more recent non-pharmacological methods, such as music therapy. This study utilized a quasi-experimental design aimed to determine the effects of contemporary religious music as an intervention to post-operative pain for patients ranging from 50-60 years old. Thirty respondents were asked to be part of the study wherein 15 patients were included in the experimental group and the other half were assigned to the control group. Numeric Pain Scale (NPS) was used to measure the level and intensity of pain before and after the intervention. Results showed that the control group and the experimental group had the same level of pain at 7.0. Post-intervention results revealed the same level of pain scale for the control group at 7.0 whereas the experimental group showed a decreased level of pain at 5.40. A significant difference was found between the pre-intervention and post-intervention pain scale with a p -value of .000 and t -value of 2.048. Therefore, contemporary religious music could be used as an effective intervention to lessen pain among post-operative patients. It is therefore recommended to use contemporary music in post-operative patients along with the standard post-operative interventions to decrease the level of pain among post-operative patients.

Keywords: *music therapy, post-operative pain, pain scale*

Work Values and Organizational Commitment Among Teacher-Dentists

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Abstract

This study determined the work values and organizational commitment of teacher-dentists considering their age, gender, civil status, highest educational attainment, length of service in teaching, employment status, proximity between place of dental practice and school and monthly income in teaching. The study also investigated the level of work values in terms of terminal and instrumental values; and the assessment on organizational commitment like affection for the job, fear of loss and sense of obligation. It also investigated if there is a significant difference of the level of work values of the respondents when grouped according to their profile. This study utilized the descriptive research design with questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument. The respondents were 75 licensed dentists from four selected schools using purposive sampling technique. The statistical tools used were percentage, weighted mean and chi-square. The results revealed that there were 22 respondents whose age ranges from 41-50- years old; 45 were female and 30 were male; 31 single and 44 married; 40 finished their DMD and 17 have doctorate degrees. There were nine with 15-20 years of teaching experience and there were 44 with permanent status in their teaching job. The respondents agreed on having both terminal and work values and they have different assessments on the levels of commitment on affection to job, continuance and normative. There is a *significant difference* in the level of work values in some of the profile variables. This study recommended that a management programs be created based on the results of this study.

Keywords: *teacher-dentists, terminal values, instrumental values, organizational committment*

The Influence of Occupational Safety, Work Environment, and Job Satisfaction on Staff Nurses' Commitment

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Abstract

Commitment towards work is an essential component for health care providers. Nurses being satisfied with their working space, their peers and the benefits that they get from the hospital can be crucial for them to remain in the work-field. This study determined the influence of occupational safety, work environment and job satisfaction on staff nurses' commitment. Data were collected among 150 nurses from 2 selected hospitals in Laguna. Convenience sampling was done in the selection of the hospital while purposive sampling was employed in choosing the respondents for the study. A descriptive correlational research was utilized and the data gathered were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that *the level of work environment is very high and they are members of a well-functioning team. The nurses job satisfaction was very high, showing a good relationship with their co-nurses. Most nurses are aware of their rights and responsibilities to their workplace health and safety indicating high extent of occupational safety. Their overall level of commitment in terms of continuance, normative and affective is very high. Correlational analysis revealed that commitment was significantly related to work environment, occupational safety and job satisfaction. Furthermore, there is a significant difference in the commitment of staff nurses, if the area of assignment is considered. However, age gender, and years of service were not significantly related to commitment. Moreover, job satisfaction in terms of scheduling, praise and recognition, co-worker relationships and professional opportunities are the constant high predictors of commitment among staff nurses' in public hospitals.*

Keywords: *Occupational Safety, Work Environment, Job Satisfaction, Staff Nurses' Commitment*

Clinical Learning Environment and Perceived Stress as Predictors to Clinical Self-Efficacy Among Nursing Students

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Abstract

Students are exposed to unpredictable learning experiences and activities in the clinical setting which could potentially affect their self-efficacy. Considering that Clinical Learning Environment (CLE) and perceived stress influence academic competence in practiced environment, there are limited studies investigating whether CLE and perceived stress serve as determinants to clinical self-efficacy. Hence, the purpose of this study was to describe the relationship between CLE, perceived stress, and self-efficacy. This cross-sectional study was conducted to 159 nursing students from two nursing schools in Cavite and Pasay and selected using purposive sampling. They answered self-report questionnaires including the CLE scale, Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), and Clinical Self-Efficacy Scale. Data were analyzed by statistical tests of Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression. The results revealed a *positive correlation* between CLE and self-efficacy ($p < 0.01$) and a *negative correlation* exist between perceived stress and self-efficacy ($p < 0.01$). Further, findings revealed that organizational culture in the CLE and perceived stress on patient care and environment are *significant predictors* of clinical self-efficacy. It is evidenced that a positive organizational culture in respective clinical placements increases the self-efficacy of nursing students. On the other hand, caring for patient is the main source of nursing student's stress in clinical placements which decreases their self-efficacy. Hence, it is recommended to determine the factors affecting the collaboration between hospital staff, clinical instructors and nursing students in the delivery of nursing care to patients.

Keywords: *Self-efficacy, Hospital Placement, Pressure*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices on the Prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Among the Residents of Mulanay, Quezon: Basis for an Advocacy Program Against PTB

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Abstract

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) is still a global health problem that requires sustainable strategic campaigns to curtail its impact on health. Quality health care system is one of the biggest solutions that need to be reconstructed from time to time; to update the manual operation being used by the health care providers for the improvement of health services on PTB treatment. The study determined the knowledge, attitude, and practice to prevent PTB among residents of Mulanay, Quezon. Seventy respondents were surveyed and selected through the quota sampling technique. It revealed that the respondents have *poor knowledge* (mean = 1.65), *fair attitude* (mean = 2.11), and *fair practice* (mean = 1.99) on the prevention of PTB. Moreover, to determine the correlation between knowledge, attitude, and practice, a Spearman rho was utilized. The result showed that knowledge has *no significant relationship* to practice ($p > 0.05$) but attitude showed a *significant relationship* ($p = .011$). However, there was *no statistical significance* between knowledge, attitude, and practice when the respondents were grouped according to their demographic profiles in terms of educational attainment, socioeconomic status, age, and sex. This study utilized the communication theory as a theoretical framework which is used to design, implement, and evaluate information campaigns within the contextual framework for the appropriate audience. As a result of this study, an advocacy program module was created to refuel the competency among health workers on the advocacy campaign against tuberculosis.

Keywords: *pulmonary tuberculosis, advocacy program, KAP*

Adventist Education: Its Impact on Professional Competence, Active Faith, Social Responsibility, Selfless Service, and Balanced Lifestyle of the Graduates of the Public Health Program of the Adventist University of the Philippines

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Abstract

The primary goal of higher education institutions (HEIs) is to equip students to acquire skills and values that meet the expectations of an ever-changing workplace in view of globalization. One of the evidences that HEIs achieve such purpose may be demonstrated through institutional outcomes. This descriptive research evaluated the impact of Adventist Education on the institutional outcomes of Adventist University of the Philippines (AUP) in terms of Professional Competence, Active Faith, Social Responsibility, Selfless Service, and Balanced Lifestyle (PASSB) among graduates of the Public Health Program from 2014-2019. Convenience sampling was used to recruit the 39 participants who accomplished online a 53-item survey questionnaire using a 5-point Likert-type response scale. The questions were content- and construct-validated. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS v.23). An informed consent was obtained through the Google Form. Results on employment indicate that the alumni are currently employed as staff (18, 46.2%), administrators (12, 30.8%), and managers (9, 23.1%). Majority are employed in the Philippines (32, 82.1%) while some are in other countries (7, 17.9%). Results showed that the respondents have high levels of Professional Competence ($M = 4.21 \pm 1.10$), Active Faith ($M = 4.31 \pm 1.03$), Social Responsibility ($M = 4.48 \pm 0.66$), Selfless Service ($M = 4.25 \pm 0.98$), and Balanced Lifestyle ($M = 4.12 \pm 0.93$). The findings suggest that the university has been effective in achieving its institutional outcomes for its graduates. A qualitative study among the alumni's employers may be conducted to assess their perception of the practices and performance of the alumni using PASSB as the framework.

Keywords: *tracer survey, institutional outcomes, institutional effectiveness*

Effects of Acute, Strenuous Exercise on Platelet Count and Bleeding Time Among Women

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Abstract

Exercise may have a lot of health benefits but sudden and vigorous exercise transiently increases the risk of primary cardiac arrest. This study focused on the effects of strenuous exercise in platelet count and bleeding time among women as platelets also play an important role in the pathogenesis and progression of cardiovascular diseases. With the objective to determine and compare the platelet count and bleeding time (BT) of fifteen sedentary and ten physically active women in two intervals, blood extraction and examination were done before and immediately after one and a half kilometer-run. The bleeding time was *not significantly affected* by the activity; however there was a *significant difference* in the change of platelet count of sedentary women with statistically higher count than physically active women rendering similar result with a previous study on men. Further studies that include the platelet function such as adhesiveness, secretion and aggregability that can help in the augmentation and advancement of information linking platelets to exercise and CVD is recommended.

Keywords: *clotting time, bleeding time, platelet count*

A Mediation Study on the Role of Coping Skills on the Relationships of Stress and Anxiety to the Quality of Sleep Among Nursing Students

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Abstract

Stress and anxiety are often presumed to affect quality of sleep, but few studies have documented the role coping skills played on the relationships of stress and anxiety to the sleep quality of nursing students. This descriptive-correlational and mediation study aimed to examine further these relationships between stress and anxiety and quality of sleep, and to explore the potential mediating role of coping skills. Through purposive sampling, 132 nursing students were selected. The instrument utilized in the study was composed of adapted questions from Perceived Stress Scale, Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7) Scale, COPE Inventory, and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Data gathered were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation, and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Structural equation modeling (SEM) using analysis of moment structure (AMOS) was used to analyze the mediation effect of coping skills. Findings revealed a *fair* amount of stress, *mild* anxiety, *good* quality of sleep and good coping skills of the respondents. Furthermore, the relationships of stress and anxiety to the respondents' quality of sleep were found to be *significant*. Lastly, the results showed that coping skills does not mediate the relationship between stress and anxiety and quality of sleep. This study endeavors to promote a physically and mentally healthy environment for nursing students, that encourages the use of positive coping skills in dealing with stress and anxiety, thus, enhancing their quality of sleep and contributing to a good quality of life.

Keywords: *coping mechanism, sleeping difficulty, academic stress, academic anxiety*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice on Drug Prevention Among Grade 12 Learners: A Basis for a Drug Prevention Program

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Abstract

Substance abuse refers to risky and unsafe use of psychoactive substances, like alcohol, cigarette and illicit drugs. Substance use can make daily activities difficult and impair a person's ability to work, interact with family, and fulfill other major life functions. Teens are at risk for substance abuse for they are in a stage of curiosity, adventure and experimentation. This research investigated the knowledge, attitude and practice of grade 12 learners about substance abuse. The researcher utilized quantitative method through simple random sampling 69 respondents. The data was analyzed using percentage and Pearson's correlation method. Results showed that the respondents have *very good* knowledge (7.3623), good to high positive attitude (2.5300) and with good to high practice (3.0797)- Moreover, *a significant relationship* was noted between attitude and practice ($r = .238, n = 69, p = .049$). There is a *strong positive* relationship between attitude and practice. The result of this questionnaire aids in the development of intervention program to promote positive knowledge, attitude and practice about substance abuse prevention.

Keywords: *substance abuse prevention, Grade 12 learners, health education*

Comparing the Effects of Re-Centrifugation with Rimming, Without Rimming, and Preliminary Pipetting of Serum of Blood Samples on the Risk of Hemolysis

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Abstract

In the laboratory, it is a common practice to rim a blood sample and centrifuge it a second time if there is no distinct separation of the serum from the blood components. However, some books and published procedures state that this can induce hemolysis in the blood sample. A procedure by the Metropolitan Laboratory suggests that the partially separated serum be pipetted into another tube before re-centrifugation to avoid inducing hemolysis. Three methods were applied in the study to determine which condition gives the least amount of hemolysis or variation – with rimming, without rimming, and preliminary pipetting. Potassium was measured to see whether significant difference existed in the three settings. The results showed that the group of samples that were not rimmed had the least amount of potassium levels next to the control group. Using one-way ANOVA, it was determined that *no significant difference* existed between the methods. Any of the methods can be used in separating serum from other formed elements. Results are objective evidences to help standardize procedure in specimen handling in the pre-analysis stage. Future researchers may use other analytes, such as protein and calcium, to explore if differences in the technique will affect the results.

Keywords: *rim, hemolysis, serum, pipetting*

Exploring the Life's Frustrations, Motivations, and Successes of Older Persons

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Abstract

As humans advance in age, there are many personal factors that could determine whether or not an individual has succeeded well in life. Many has set a certain standard for themselves to meet, and to reach a certain goal, there will be a time where an individual may not only lose motivation but also be frustrated as well. A qualitative descriptive study was used to explore the frustrations, motivations, and successes in life of 22 purposively conversant, mentally stable older persons aged 60-85 regardless of their gender and educational attainment and without postural discomforts. Using Collaizi's method in analyzing the data, it was found out that the successes of older persons come first from their academic achievements, their children and grandchildren, followed by their spiritual maturity, successful marriage, material wealth, and gotten age. What frustrates them most are their failure to do what they need to do when they were still physically strong, the failure of the individuals they financially support to pursue a degree, marital infidelity, and physical deterioration. Despite the frustrations they experience in life, they remain motivated to live longer because of their family, desire to continuously serve God and man, healthy life practices, and ability to pursue their unfulfilled goals.

Keywords: *life's frustrations, motivations of older persons, successes of older persons*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice on the Prevalence of Helminthiasis Among the Residents in a Coastal Community n Quezon Province

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Abstract

Soil-transmitted Helminth (STH) cases are prevalent worldwide with over 1.5 billion reported cases and having over 835 million children who have a high risk of infection while living on endemic areas. Furthermore, STH infections are distributed among tropical areas with moist climates and communities with poor hygiene and sanitation. This study determined the knowledge, attitude, and practice of a coastal community towards STH as well as its prevalence. This research used the Precede Model as a guide towards the planning of the study. For collecting the data, a survey questionnaire was constructed and provided by the researcher to 70 respondents gathered via convenience sampling. Furthermore, the data gathered is analyzed using Spearman's Rank test and Kruskal-Wallis test. Results showed that the community has a high prevalence of STH infection (57%). However, there have been no correlation with the community's knowledge ($r = 0.137$, $p = 0.257$), attitude ($r = -0.089$, $p = 0.466$), and practice ($r = -0.033$, $p = 0.748$) on the STH infection prevalence. Furthermore, the community's demographic characteristic *does not have a correlation* with the community's STH cases. To conclude, the community's knowledge, attitude, and practice on STH is sufficient and the researcher would recommend an in-depth study regarding other factors, such as deworming, that may contribute to the community's STH cases.

Keywords: *soil-transmitted helminths (STH), coastal community, sanitation*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices on Exclusive Breastfeeding of Mothers in Pitogo, Quezon

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), breastfeeding is natural and is the most effective way of nourishment for infants and young children thus ensuring their health and survival. It is considered the most complete nutritional source for infants because breast milk contains the essential fats, carbohydrates, proteins, and immunological factors needed for infants to thrive and resist infection in the formative first year of life. This descriptive study explored the knowledge, attitude, and practices of the mothers regarding the importance of breastfeeding to their children. Seventy (70) respondents who are belong to reproductive age were conveniently sampled to answer a constructed survey questionnaire. The results were tabulated and calculated using percentages. The study revealed that these mothers are aware of the importance of breastfeeding and they had *positive attitudes toward breastfeeding*. However, majority or 68% mothers also experienced difficulty doing exclusive breastfeeding. The findings helped the researchers identify the appropriate health-related topics to be used for program planning intervention.

Keywords: *knowledge, attitude, practices, exclusive breastfeeding, mothers*

Effects of Plant-Based Dengue Treatment Program on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Mothers in Los Baños, Laguna

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Abstract

Dengue fever causes mortality and morbidity around the world, specifically in the Tropics and subtropics regions, which has been of major concern to governments and the World Health Organization (WHO). Medicinal plants have been used widely to treat a variety of vector ailments such as malaria and dengue. The demand for plant-based medicines is growing as they are generally considered to be safer, non-toxic and less harmful than synthetic drugs. The study determined the knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding the use of herbal medicine against dengue among mothers in Barangay Mayondon Los Banos Laguna. It determined the baseline and end-line data in knowledge, attitude, and practices on plant-based dengue prevention. “LAMOK Program” helps to educate stay-at-home mothers about the usefulness of herbal plants. Total of thirty one respondents were being examined and results showed that *there was an improvement on the respondent’s knowledge after the LAMOK program was implemented, moderate to, high. Their attitude remains positive pre-test to the post-test. Their practices improved.* The objectives of the program were met hence it was deemed successful.

Keywords: *dengue, mothers, plant-based treatment*

Motivational Factors Towards Self-Directed Learning Among Nursing Students in an Online Environment During Covid-19

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Abstract

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has caused a global paradigm shift towards online learning. The urgency of social distancing due to the rapid spread of the virus led to a global test of distance learning in an unprecedented scale. Therefore, nursing students need to adopt good self-directed learning practices. This descriptive-correlational study aimed to investigate the level of academic motivation and the extent of self-directed learning practices among nursing students in an online learning environment. The study also examined the relationship between academic motivation and self-directed learning practices. Eighty (80) third- and fourth-year nursing students from a selected university were conveniently sampled to answer a structured survey questionnaire. The statistical treatment used was the mean and standard deviation, and Pearson Correlation. The reliability of the instrument showed that academic motivation had a Cronbach Alpha of .932 and self-directed learning practices were .851. The results showed that nursing students' academic motivation was *high* ($M = 3.04$, $SD = 0.737$) with both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation being *high* respectively. The extent of self-directed learning practices among students was scaled as *sometimes* ($M = 3.108$, $SD = 0.7107$) which involves *performing other activities instead of engaging in study materials*. There was a *moderate positive significant relationship* between academic motivation and self-directed learning practices. The study recommends that nursing educators employ strategies to equip nursing students with skills to improve their self-directed learning strategies in an online environment. Secondly further researches should be done utilizing other variables with a larger population to determine the relationship towards self-directed learning.

Keywords: *academic motivation, self-directed learning practices, online learning environment, nursing students, nursing education*

Learning Style and Preferred Teaching Methodologies Among Adult Learners

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Abstract

The globalization era marks the need for a community to have knowledge and skills to face current and future challenges. To face these challenges, life-long learning is regarded as a crucial and relevant requirement for the community. This descriptive-correlational study aimed to investigate the preferred learning style and preferred teaching methods, relationship and differences among adult learners. One hundred and nineteen adult learners were conveniently sampled to answer a structured survey questionnaire. The statistical treatments used were the mean and standard deviation, t-test, and Pearson Correlation. The reliability of the instrument showed that learning styles had a Cronbach Alpha of .890, and teaching methods was .818. The results revealed that the preferred learning styles of adult learners were visual learning styles, and the preferred teaching method was the student-centered teaching method. There was a *strong positive significant relationship* between preferred learning style and teaching methods among adult learners. However, there was *no significant difference in terms of Sex and pursued educational level* considering the preferred teaching method. The study recommends that educators utilize different teaching methods targeting visual and auditory learning among adult learners. Educators should assess the learning style of adult learners in the classroom. Continuous professional education should be conducted among educators in enhancing teaching methods and strategies among adult learners. Further studies are recommended to be done considering the different learning styles of adult learners with different cultural backgrounds. Secondly, the use of a qualitative approach may yield other meaningful results.

Keywords: *preferred learning style, preferred teaching style, adult learners*

Surviving Taal: A Photo Elicitation Study

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Abstract

The study determined the perceived lived experiences of survivors of the Taal volcanic eruption. The focus was to explore on how the survivors described their lived experiences during and after Taal Volcano eruption and how they coped with the challenges brought about by the volcanic eruption. The study was qualitative in nature making use of the aspect of photo elicitation. Purposive sampling was utilized to select the initial five respondents followed by snowballing where the initial informants referred the researchers to other survivors who were well known to them. The informants were of adult age between 21 years and 55 years and who were residing within a radius of 14 kilometers around the Taal volcano at the time of the eruption. Data was collected from 19 survivors who are/were residing within a 14-kilometer radius from the volcano through the use of google forms. The lived experiences encountered by the survivors of the Taal Volcano yielded three themes and these included: (a) fear and anxiety, (b) stronger faith in God, and (c) sense of community. Two categories emerged for the effects of the experiences on the lives of the survivors of the volcanic eruption. These were: (a) financial incapacity and (b) respiratory problems, allergies and dermatologic problems. Based on the findings of the study, the researchers concluded that the risk of living around Taal Volcano can be overlooked by the residents' connectedness to each other and their environment that though temporarily disconnected by their physiologic responses to a calamity they would reconnect in the same vicinity to a new normal.

Keywords: *Taal volcanic eruption, photo elicitation, qualitative*

Voices Under Birthing Waters: Capturing Maternal And Paternal Experiences Through Photo Elicitation

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Abstract

Unmedicated, alternative, and patient-centered birthing methods such as water and lotus delivery are now gaining popularity among women and many have acceded to this option for their families. While it is not as widely practiced in the Philippines, there is a growing number of facilities and birthing professionals that have made this service more accessible even in the comforts of their homes. This study elucidated what this phenomenon means to the parents by looking into how their water birth experiences characterized their roles as mothers and fathers. This qualitative research utilized photo elicitation to explicate experiences from 12 pairs of participants who were recruited through snow-ball sampling. Thematic analysis was done employing the Coliazzi's method. Two sets of main themes representing maternal and paternal essence were generated from this study. Devoted principal and empowered principal emerged as main themes from maternal responses that surfaced after the subthemes optimistic believer, committed endurer, natural nurturer, and enabled parturient, respectively. Conversely, paternal responses gave rise to the following subthemes proactive enabler, ardent partner, and skeptic from where the main themes devoted partner and cautious guardian came forth. It can be concluded that the participants were fully immersed and intimately involved during birth and delivery owing to a more patient-centered experience. Study results will serve as basis for the enhancement of safe quality care in maternal and child health particularly in rendering more client centered labor and delivery management. As a recommendation, future studies that look into the experiences of the care providers that attend to this birthing method be done as well as to quantitatively study the results to contribute to both theory and praxis in Nursing.

Keywords: *waterbirth, photo elicitation, qualitative research*

The Mediating Effect of Resilience to the Relationship of Self-Esteem and Body Image Perception to Academic Motivation Among Nursing Students

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Abstract

Resilience is the process of adapting in the face of challenges, a trait innate in individuals which may be demonstrated through life experiences, and being valuable to the society is key. This leads to an increase in someone's drive because how a person sees himself matters and is pivotal to the individual's motivation. This study determined if resilience mediates the relationship of self-esteem and body image perception to academic motivation among nursing students. Through a quantitative descriptive-correlation research design, adapted questionnaires were utilized as method for data gathering with 201 respondents. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) as generated by AMOS was employed to generate models of mediating effect of resilience to the relationship of self-esteem and body image to academic motivation among nursing students. The aim was to develop awareness and to assess programs for school administrators to use in classroom and in clinical settings giving importance to students' outlook regarding their own development. Findings showed students' self-esteem and body image perception's grand mean of 3.21 and 3.03, respectively. The degree of the respondents' resilience is high and so with their academic motivation which received a grand mean of 3.78 and 3.73, respectively. Also, the year level affected the academic motivation where fourth years have the highest motivation among respondents. Females dominated the comparison with a mean of 3.83. However, monthly allowance did not affect the respondents' academic motivation. Additionally, SEM revealed that resilience fully mediates the relationship of self-esteem and body image perception to the academic motivation of nursing students.

Keywords: *mediating effect of resilience, self-esteem, body image perception, academic motivation*

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Related to Hypertension Among Hospital Workers: Towards an Intervention Program

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Abstract

Hypertension has been identified as a severe condition that affects the population because it is a major risk factor for the leading causes of death such as cardiovascular diseases. It is alarming that according to some studies, hospital workers have a greater chance of dying from hypertensive disease as someone in the general population. Hence, this study developed an intervention program to help hospital workers reduce their risk of hypertension. A needs assessment was conducted among 110 hospital workers. A non-probability-based sampling design which utilized availability or convenient samples were used. Descriptive analyses were used to treat the data. Results showed that the respondents' knowledge of hypertension is at a *high level*, they have a *positive* attitude toward hypertension, but their practice *needs improvement*. The result of this needs assessment implies that the intervention program should focus more on improving their practices in the prevention and management of hypertension. Further study is recommended to determine the effectiveness of the program developed.

Keywords: *attitude, hypertension, hospital workers, knowledge, practices*

The Influence of Resilience Towards Professional Burnout Among Registered Nurses

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Abstract

Widely acknowledged, healthcare is demanding due to the increasing workload and shortages of nursing staff. Compared to other health care professionals, nurses have high burnout rates thus posing major concerns leading to adverse effects on clinical outcomes. This descriptive-correlational study investigated the influence of resilience towards professional burnout among registered nurses. One-hundred and fifty qualified nurses answered a constructed survey questionnaire. The statistical treatment used was the mean, standard deviation, t-test, Pearson Correlation, and ANOVA. The reliability of the instrument was resilience of 0.888 and professional burnout of 0.840. The study revealed *high* resilience among nurses and *an average level of professional burnout in the workplace*. Analysis of the sub-variables of professional burnout revealed nurses experience an average level of emotional exhaustion, personal achievement, and scored a low level in depersonalization. There was a *negative relationship between resilience and professional burnout and there was no significant difference in professional burnout in terms of sex and age*. *High level* burnout was noted among nurses aged 35-41 years and above, those working in the accident and emergency unit, and those with clinical experience of 10 years or more. The study recommends nursing administrators to conduct continuous professional education enhancing resilience among nurses and to create a work environment according to the nurse-patient ratio, appropriate working hours and workload. Further research is recommended using a qualitative research design to further understand the effect of burnout among nursing staff wellbeing.

Keywords: *resilience, professional burnout, registered nurses, emotional exhaustion*

Lived Experiences of Non-Healthcare Related Primary Caregivers of Patients with End Stage Renal Disease

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Abstract

A primary caregiver can be a family member who forms a part of the patient's family life cycle, offers emotional-expressive, instrumental, and tangible support, and provides assistance and comprehensive care during the chronic illness, acute illness, or disability of a child, an adult, or an elderly person. This research utilized the Adaptation Model as the framework to assess the lived experience of ten non-healthcare related primary caregivers of patient with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD). A phenomenological qualitative research study is used-utilizing semi-constructed interview guide and Collaizi's method to analyze the data and develop themes. Interview and observations through videoconferencing via Zoom or Facebook messenger are done during data gathering and message back the informants to clarify data for triangulation. Results showed that the informants face challenges like financial burden for treatments and medications, overwhelming responsibility, helplessness, dealing with patient, constant fear, and difficulty accepting the situation. Coping strategies varied among informants commonly seeking social support, positive approach, turning to religion, diversional activities, and accepting responsibility. The findings showed that the financial burden for treatments and medications (7/10) are the most common challenges experienced by the informants. The most utilized coping strategy is seeking for social support (7/10). There is a need for increase family awareness in anticipating the needs of the patient with ESRD. Health education among caregiver's focused on ESRD disease process and assist both patients and primary caregivers cope with the diagnosis of ESRD as well as the role expectation of caregivers at different stages should be offered. Further research must be done to explore on healthcare caregivers.

Keywords: *lived experience of non-healthcare caregivers, ESRD caregivers lived experience, non-healthcare caregivers challenges*

Dental Needs Assessment and DMFT/dmft Rates of Students from School for the Deaf: Basis for the Development of an Oral Health Promotion Tool

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Abstract

Individuals who have disabilities tend to neglect their oral health, especially those who have impaired hearing, mostly due to a lack of effective communication. This study assessed the oral health status of selected deaf students in CALABARZON based on their knowledge, attitude, and practices on oral health. A total of 58 respondents answered a questionnaire followed by a mouth examination and used a descriptive – correlational design to analyze the data gathered. Based on the results, the level of Oral Hygiene Practices signifies a *low - very low* result of their DMFT/dmft rates while their Oral Hygiene Knowledge showed a higher output similar to the Oral Hygiene Attitude. The findings revealed that the higher the level of oral hygiene practices, the lower the results of their DMFT/dmft rate are. Furthermore, the study revealed that the participants, although deaf, are knowledgeable, well informed to process the right information that they know about oral health, and are capable of how to properly take good care of their oral hygiene, specifically their teeth. Hence, it is recommended to conduct a seminar about basic dental regimen and proper nutrition to the educators of the deaf students to utilize the modules formulated by the researchers for the deaf students' use.

Keywords: *DMFT/ dmft rates, Oral hygiene knowledge, attitude and practices*

Mediating Effect of Burnout on the Relationship Between Organizational Factors and Quality of Work Life Among Employees of Selected Sectarian Educational Institutions in Cavite

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Abstract

Burnout is not only an alarming issue in the Philippines, but it has become a global phenomenon. Literatures indicate link between organizational factors, burnout and job satisfaction, yet, studies on the role of burnout in the relationship between organizational factors and quality of work life has not been sufficiently explored. Thus, the study determined the mediating role of burnout on the relationship between organizational factors and quality of work life of employees. This descriptive-correlational study was conducted to 151 employees from selected sectarian educational institutions in Cavite using purposive sampling. They answered adapted and modified questionnaires on Organizational factors, Copenhagen Burnout Inventory, and Work-Related Quality of Life (WRQoL) Scale. Data gathered were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, standard deviation, Pearson's correlation coefficient, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Smart PLS as an approach for SEM. The results revealed *high* level of organizational factors and quality of work life and low level of burnout. There was a *positive correlation* between organizational factors and quality of work life while, there was *negative correlation* between organizational factors and burnout and between burnout and quality of work life. Furthermore, there was *no significant difference* in the quality of work life when age, gender, marital status, educational attainment, employment status, job type, and years of tenure were considered. Lastly, burnout *partially mediates* the relationship between organizational factors and quality of work life. The study demonstrated that a positive perception on organizational factors has better quality of work life and low level of burnout.

Keywords: *organization, stress, structural equation model*

Dietary Practices and Preferences as Correlates to Stress Levels Among College Students: A Basis for Health Promotion Program

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Abstract

Young adults are more stressed than other age group and studies have shown that the more stressed people are, the more they are at risk to different kinds of disorders. Studies on stress management has been done which showed that there is a link between an individual's diet and stress. One study proposed that proper nourishment diminishes stress but there is little information about the relationship between stress and dietary practices and diet preference. This study determined the relationship of an individual's dietary practice in terms of meal frequency, food quantity and mealtime and dietary preference to stress levels. The study utilized a quantitative, non-experimental, descriptive- correlational design. A purposive sampling technique was used to gather 200 respondents using specified criteria. Differential and Inferential statistics were used in the study. Specifically, the mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient, regression analysis, t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for statistical analysis. Results showed that the meal frequency among the respondents is 2-3 meals per day, mealtime is *slightly irregular*, and food quantity consumption is large. Moreover, most of the respondents prefer plant-based diet. In general, the respondents experience moderate stress and that females have higher stress levels than males. There is a significant relationship found in dietary practices and stress in terms of meal frequency and mealtime. The results also showed that individual with animal-based diet have a significantly higher level of stress, also the more vegetable an individual take lowers the stress level and the more meat intake the higher the stress level. Furthermore, the significant predictor to stress levels was mealtime. This means that the more the respondents skip meals particularly breakfast, the more they are likely to experience higher levels of stress. There is *no significant relationship* in the moderating variables except monthly allowance. Therefore, a planned and regular eating, a consistent mealtime comprising of plant-based food may be considered as part of stress management.

Keywords: *stress, dietary practice, diet preference*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Smoking Among Senior High School Students in Atimonan, Quezon: Basis for Smoking Cessation Program

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Abstract

Globally, the use of tobacco continues to be a main cause of health problems. Sometimes smoking starts during adolescent, wherein students are observed to smoke at young age, however if early actions against smoking were made, the lesser susceptibility to smoking in their later age. The study was intended to determine the knowledge, attitude, and practice of senior high school students towards smoking utilizing 81 respondents through purposive sampling. The data was treated statistically with the use of frequency, percentage distribution, mean, spearman rho and one-way ANOVA. The result showed that the respondents have *high* level of knowledge (mean = 5.86), an *average* level of attitude (mean = 1.80) and fair practice (mean = 5.64) concerning smoking. Included in the study, data shows that there is *significant relationship* between practice and knowledge with ($r_s = .428$; $p < 0.001$), same as practice and attitude with ($r_s = .736$; $p < 0.001$), Additionally, among the moderator variables, the respondents practice showed significance on the history of visit to health professionals ($p = .009$) and frequency of smoking ($p < 0.001$) but not on gender, grade level and type of smoking medium they are using. The study used multi-theory model (MTM) for health behavior change which dissects health behavior change into two components: the initiation of the behavior change and sustenance or continuation of the health behavior change. As a result of this study, the researcher created a module on Smoking Cessation Program intended for senior high school students.

Keywords: *Smoking, KAP, Senior High School*

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Health-Risk Behaviors Among Adolescents in Atimonan, Quezon: Basis for Adolescent Health Promotion Program

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Abstract

Adolescence is the stage of development which precedes adulthood. This is the time of great physical change, peer influence, and risk-taking behaviors. This is when young people need to be surrounded by protective system and be engaged in positive activities which channelize their energies to good use. This study aimed to determine the knowledge, attitude and practice of health-risk behaviors among adolescents in a selected barangay in Atimonan, Quezon. The study utilized descriptive research design and 80 participants were chosen using simple random sampling. The data was treated statistically with the utilization of frequency-percentage distribution, mean, standard deviation, Spearman rho correlation and one-way ANOVA. The results showed that the respondents have *average knowledge (mean=4.05), disagree on overall attitude about health-risk behaviors (mean = 1.85) and never practice health-risk behaviors (mean = 1.71)*. Additionally, using Spearman-rho correlation, results showed that there is no significant relationship between Knowledge and Attitude ($r = 0.079, p = 0.45$). On the other hand, it shows that there is a *significant positive moderate relationship* between knowledge and practice ($r = 0.393, p = 0.00$). This shows that when the values of knowledge increases, the values of practice also increase and vice versa. Also, there is a *significant positive strong relationship* between Attitude and Practice. This implies that when the values of attitude increases, the values of practice also increases. This study utilized the social cognitive theory to guide behavior change interventions. As a result of this study, the researcher created a module as basis for an adolescent health education program.

Keywords: *adolescence, knowledge, attitude, practice, health-risk behaviors*

Influence of Religious Practices and Social Support on the Mental Health of Dental Clinician

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Abstract

Dentistry is a complex health science program that involves not only academics but also clinical and interpersonal skills. High levels of depression, anxiety, and stress among dental students have been observed in different studies. The objective of this study was to determine the influence of religious practices and social support on the mental health of dental clinicians in a religious private university in Silang, Cavite. A total number of 132 dental clinicians were invited to participate and 122 responded, resulting in a response rate of 94%. Results showed that majority of the respondents have average religious practices of (56.6%) and have high (62.3%) social support from their family and peers. The prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress in the respondents were reported to be 68% ($n = 83$), 74.6% ($n = 91$) and 50.8% ($n = 62$) respectively. Levels of depression ($r = -0.245$, p -value = 0.007), anxiety ($r = -0.197$, p -value = 0.029), and stress ($r = -0.272$, p -value = 0.002) were *significantly associated* with social support. Only age among the demographic variables was found to have a *significant relationship* (p -value = 0.02) with depression at $p > 0.05$ level of confidence; where dental clinicians at age 24 ($n = 21$) had the highest mean ($X = 8.71$, $SD = 5.45$). Social support was found to be a predictor of depression ($B = -1.908$, $t = -2.769$, $p = 0.007$), anxiety ($B = -1.428$, $t = -2.205$, $p = 0.029$), and stress ($B = -1.987$, $t = -3.101$, $p = 0.002$). The higher the social support of a dental clinician, the lower the symptoms were for depression, anxiety, and stress. The Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) tool results of the respondents should not be considered as a clinical diagnosis and not a substitute for professional medical service. The coping skills of dental clinicians should also be investigated, especially regarding dysfunctional coping patterns.

Keywords: *religious practices, social support, mental health, dental clinicians*

Determinants on Utilization of Primary Health Care Services Among the Residents of a Selected Barangay in Catanauan, Quezon: A Basis for an Empowerment Program

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Abstract

Primary health care (PHC) is rooted in a commitment to social justice and equity. It is the aim of the PHC that every individual must have the fundamental right to health. In the Philippines, before the implementation of PHC, health systems were said to be fragmented. Inequalities in health were felt and there were efforts exerted to increase access to health services. Anchored in the PRECEDE-PROCEED model, this descriptive study explored the predisposing, enabling, and need factors that determine PHC utilization in a barangay in Catanauan, Quezon through purposive sampling with eighty respondents mostly mothers in a different age groups. It utilized descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze result. The study found that predisposing factors such as age, sex, and the individual's attitude towards health service were significantly related to PHC utilization. Among the enabling factor, monthly income and health insurance (Philhealth) were not associated with PHC service utilization, while travel time is significantly associated in this study. Also, enabling factors such as experience of illness was found to predict with PHC service utilization. Poverty was associated with lower PHC utilization in Barangay Tuhian; thus, poverty alleviation interventions may positively contribute to service utilization. Appropriate health and health related infrastructures be installed within the reach of the community. Also, a specific health education program will help to empower the families/community to know and manage their health status with the help of existing health infrastructures.

Keywords: *primary health care, predisposing factors, enabling factors, PHC utilization*

Health Behaviors and Non Communicable Disease Risks Among Rural Residents of Quezon

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Abstract

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) include cardiovascular conditions, diabetes mellitus, chronic respiratory diseases and a range of cancers are the top causes of mortality globally and locally. Health behaviors, such as tobacco use, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet and the harmful use of alcohol, increase the risk of NCDs. According to World Health Organization, 15 million people die from NCD between the ages of 30 and 69 years annually. This study was to investigate the correlates of health behavior and NCD risk factors among residents of Pitogo, Quezon Province. It uses descriptive method through purposive sampling. The data was analyzed using ANOVA and Spearman's correlation method. Results showed that there is *no significant relationship* between physical activity, alcohol intake, and NCD risk, while smoking ($r_s = .256, p = .029$) has a *significant relationship* with diastolic hypertension, and diet ($r_s = .238, p = .043$) has a *significant relationship* with systolic hypertension. The result of this study will be a basis for a preventive health module for the people where NCD was the number one leading cause of mortality.

Keywords: *health behavior, non-communicable diseases, rural residents, Quezon Province*

“Floating on Cloud 9” Factors Influencing the Use of E-Cigarettes

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Abstract

Electronic cigarette is popular in this modern era and is rapidly increasing worldwide despite limited research on its safeness. This increasing prevalence of e-cigarette use raises a concern that it may lead to health problems. Thus, the purpose of this study is to identify the factors associated with the continuing use of e-cigarettes among users (N=34). A quantitative research design was employed for this study. Drawing on the Theory of Planned Behavior, this research focused on attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, as well as the relationship of marketing to the use of e-cigarette considering age, educational attainment and employment status. The result showed that marketing (0.03) and subjective norms (0.01) have *significant relationship* on how frequent e-cigarette is used. On the other hand, marketing (0.01) has a *significant relationship* on the duration of use while users' attitude (0.02) while perceived behavior control (0.05) has a *significant relationship* on the amount of use. Moreover, users' age and their perceived behavioral control (0.01) have a *relationship* on the use of e-cigarette. Hence, providing restriction on e-cigarette advertising; and educating individuals and the community they belong will help the public health in addressing the increased prevalence of e-cigarette.

Keywords: *e-cigarette, factors affecting e-cigarette*

“May Tamang Panahon”: A Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program in a Public High School in Lagunsa, Philippines

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Abstract

Teenage pregnancy is one of the major threats to teenage health globally. Over the past years, the rate of teenage pregnancy in the Philippines has been increasing despite its decrease in the global rate. To contribute to the efforts in reducing teenage pregnancy in the Philippines, “May Tamang Panahon”, a teenage pregnancy prevention program, was created and conducted in a public high school in Laguna among 19 Grade 10 female students. The program utilized the Social Learning Theory and the Knowledge-Attitude-Behavior model in conceptualizing a six-session program which included lectures and activities on the reproductive system, risk factors and consequences of teenage pregnancy, skills in saying no to sexual pressure, and making a commitment to remain pure. Data were collected using a pre- and posttest questionnaire, which measured the participants’ knowledge, attitude, and practices related to teenage pregnancy before and after the program. Prior to the program, the knowledge level of the participants was *average*, attitude was *positive*, and their practice had a mean score equivalent to *sometimes*. After the program, the posttest result showed a 13% ($p = .009$) significant increase in the levels of knowledge with a mean score equivalent to *high*, while the levels of attitude and practice remained the same. Recommendations include a longer duration of program to see possible changes in the attitudes and practices of the participants.

Keywords: *teenage pregnancy, teenage pregnancy prevention program*

Socio-Economic Status, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Mothers on Nutritional Status of 0-5 Years Old in a Community in Catanauan, Quezon

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Abstract

In the 2015 Nutritional status of Filipino children, data shows that two out of 10 (21.5%) children were underweight, with the prevalence among children aged four to five years old. It also shows that three out of 10 (33.4%) children were stunted and seven out of 100 (7.1%) children were classified as wasted. This descriptive study determined the knowledge, attitude, and practice of mothers regarding the nutritional status of 0-59 months old children in terms of stunting and underweight. A questionnaire survey was conducted among 70 respondents in a chosen community in Catanauan, Quezon through stratified sampling. The data was analyzed using Kruskal Wallis H test. Results indicated that there is *no significant difference* on the respondents' educational attainment, income, occupation and the children's nutritional status. Further, the respondents' knowledge, attitude and practice did not make a difference on the children's nutritional status. This study was guided by social-cognitive theory which claims that behavior is changed when there is a positive attitude, also known as self-efficacy. Based on the result of this study, an intervention program to promote Food and Nutrition Security among mothers of Stunted Preschool children was developed.

Keywords: SES, nutritional status, 0-5 years old.

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Oral Health Among Special Education Elementary School Teachers in CALABARZON Region, Philippines

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Abstract

Elementary school teachers play a key role in imparting oral health education to school-aged children. They help strengthen the oral hygiene practices of these children. However, for the children to emulate good oral hygiene practices, their teachers need to not only have sound oral health knowledge but also a positive attitude towards oral hygiene and outstanding oral health practices. In CALABARZON, Philippines, the knowledge, attitude, and practice of oral health hygiene among elementary school teachers catering to children with special needs is as yet unstudied. Hence, this study was conducted to determine the oral health knowledge, attitude, and practices of special education elementary school teachers in CALABARZON. The relationship of these variables was also determined. This descriptive-correlational study utilized 110 conveniently sampled special education elementary school teachers from 5 provinces in CALABARZON through a self-constructed questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the interpretation of the data. Results revealed a high level of knowledge, a positive attitude, and good oral practice. There was *no significant difference* in the mean scores of the oral health knowledge of the respondents considering their age, gender, and teaching experience. However, a *significant difference* was found in the mean scores of the oral health knowledge of the respondents in terms of educational qualification. Also, a *significant difference* in the mean scores of the oral health attitude of the respondents in terms of gender was found and the oral health practices of the respondents in terms of age, educational qualification and teaching experience. There was *no significant correlation* between the oral health knowledge and attitude as well as oral health knowledge and oral health practice. However, a *weak positive significant relationship* was found between oral health attitude and oral health practice. It is recommended that the teachers' existing oral health knowledge be improved through frequent oral health seminars catered to by either the local government or organizations. Also, reinforcement programs regarding changing the oral health knowledge into practice is to be evaluated and fortified.

Keywords: *oral health attitude, oral health knowledge, oral health practice, special education*

Through the Lens of Health Care Providers Caring for COVID-19 Patients: A Photovoice Approach

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Abstract

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a strain of novel coronavirus which affected the global health causing a sudden influx of patients in hospitals where health care professionals play the most roles in the front lines. This sequentially caused the growing need of health care professionals in the workforce that caused a great impact on their personal and professional lives. This study determined the lived experiences of nurses who cared for Covid-19 patients admitted to hospitals. The researchers utilized the photovoice approach on seven participants who were able to take care of covid-19 positive patients for at least three days in selected hospitals in the Luzon and Visayas area. The informants were trained following Rutger's guide in the photovoice approach before they were instructed to take a snapshot of their experience as they care for covid-19 positive patients. The snapshots and the free writes were analyzed using the combination of Collaizi and Rutger's guide to give context to the images shared. Three major themes emerged in their daily wrestle with nursing responsibilities. These are altruism, sense of fulfillment, and unity and the challenges experienced were discomfort in wearing PPE, heavy workload, and a sense of isolation. The result showed that health care providers deal with more than what the public knows. Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that a study be done considering a wider population considering nurses from a private and government hospitals.

Keywords: *health care professionals, lived experience, COVID-19, altruism, fulfillment, unity*

General Attitude Toward the Choice of Place of Delivery among Mothers in a Rural Community: Basis for a Maternal Health Education

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Abstract

Globally, there is an estimated 808 women who die due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth every day. The Sustainable Development Goal targets to reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 livebirths (WHO, 2015). The majority of maternal deaths (94%) occurred in low-resource settings, and most could have been prevented. This study aimed to investigate the general attitude of women toward the choice of delivery in rural community. This study was guided using precede model. Stratified sampling technique was used among 73 respondents of rural community using community-based structured questionnaire. Data were analyzed utilizing descriptive analysis, Spearman method, and ANOVA. Findings revealed that 31.51% of the respondents delivered from home while 68.49% delivered from a facility; the general attitude of the mothers were considered good ($M = 3.04$, $SD = 0.32$). Further, result showed that there is *no significant relationship* between the general attitude and the choice of place of delivery ($r = -0.124$, $p = 0.296$) specifically there is no significant difference between home and facility based delivery and demographic profile considering age ($\chi^2 (3) = 1.327$, $p = 0.249$) and level of education ($\chi^2 (2) = .577$, $p = 0.749$). On the other hand, there is a significant difference in the choice of delivery when considering distant to health facility ($\chi^2 (3) = 9.929$, $p = 0.019$) and parity ($\chi^2 (3) = 9.730$, $p = 0.021$). These results were used as a basis for a maternal health education.

Keywords: *attitude, maternal health, maternal mortality, place of delivery*

Eliciting E-Leadership Style and Trait Preference Among Nurses via Conjoint Analysis

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Abstract

The present study aimed to identify e-leader preferences among nurses based on several attributes namely: style, trait, and characteristics. Conjoint analysis via card sort was employed to capture the responses of 174 purposively selected nurses in the Philippines with prior interaction with a virtual nursing leader. Ten (10) orthogonal combination cards grounded from literature reviews were used as study tools. Data was collected online for about two months and was analyzed using SPSS version 21. The study surfaces that transformational leadership (0.237), authentic and artistic leadership (0.167) and physique (0.201) attributes were the most preferred style, trait and characteristics, respectively. The study promotes prior notions that leaders, even at virtual spaces, are being acknowledged as an essential figure in leader-subordinate interaction.

Keywords: *e-leader, e-leadership, virtual leaders, AIT, conjoint analysis, virtual space*

Explicating Factors Affecting Prenatal Health Among Selected Pregnant Mothers Through Conjoint Analysis

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Abstract

The study aimed to explicate the factors affecting prenatal health among selected pregnant mothers in the City of Mabalacat, Pampanga which is grounded to this central question: *“What are the specific indicators that mainly affect the prenatal health among pregnant mothers?”* It employed a conjoint analysis using card sort approach involving 150 pregnant mothers situated from the three (3) Rural Health Units (RHUs) of Mabalacat City, Pampanga, Philippines recruited via purposive sampling technique [(1) 15-49 years of age, (2) pregnant mothers regardless of their trimester, (3) either literate or illiterate and (4) willing to participate]. Results showed that Health Promotion and Awareness (0.543), Doctors (1.177), and Culture (0.353) directly affect the prenatal health among pregnant mothers based on the preferences sorted by the respondents. The study implies that health promotion is still the key in achieving the prenatal health among pregnant mothers during prenatal care.

Keywords: *prenatal health, prenatal barriers, prenatal influence, prenatal information, conjoint analysis*

Parents' Expectations and Character Changes of Children Before and After Taking Piano Lessons: A Case Study

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Abstract

There are parents who opt to enroll their children to any music lesson for additional talent due to a belief that music enhances child development providing intellectual and social benefits that last a lifetime. Though some social behaviors have already been studied, this study tried to look for new findings regarding the social development of a child when taking piano lesson. The study determined the character of a child before and after taking piano lesson, including the expectations of their parents as the child develops the skills in playing the piano. Through purposive sampling, three parents and three teachers were chosen to participate in this case study. The parents' children were also observed during their piano classes for triangulation. A semi-structured interview guide was utilized to gather information which were transcribed, categorized, and thematically analyzed. The results revealed that before taking up piano lessons, the children were impatient, playful, doing their own thing, and lack self-confidence. However, the children became patient, more confident, more focused, and attentive after months/years of taking up piano lessons. It also revealed that the parents expect their children to develop their intelligence, self-discipline and talent for God's service throughout the course of the piano lessons. Therefore, it is commendable for parents to enroll their children to any music classes/lessons at an early age to develop not only musical skill but also soft skills.

Keywords: *piano lesson, expectations, character, parents, children*

Victim Witnesses of Human Trafficking: A Phenomenological Study

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Abstract

Human trafficking may happen to anyone. The study aimed to explore the experiences of victim witnesses of human trafficking. It utilized a qualitative phenomenological study design. Eighteen women, 15 to 46 years old, had experienced human trafficking (sex or labor trafficking), and with a filed case or not. An in-depth semi-structured, open-ended interview was employed to gather information. Guardians were also interviewed for triangulation purposes. Findings showed that the participants experienced fatigue and abuse for their physical aspect and gained negative feelings such as burdened, sad, scared (fear), stress, anger, trauma, depress and suicidal thoughts for their psychological aspect. For the spiritual aspect, the participants concluded to have enhanced spiritual life where they knew about God, became closer to God and learned how to pray. They also faced challenges such as dysfunctional family, delinquent friends, exploitation, problems kept from the family, and poverty which resulted in their becoming victims of human trafficking. To cope with the situation, they utilized family support, prayers, courage (lakas ng loob), negotiation with their employer, and support from kababayans. Their practices and mechanisms to recover were the Blas Ople Center, rescue/entrapment operation, shelter, and embassy. After the incident, the participants shared that they earned to have thoughts of having a good life without going abroad/makabayan, knowledge of overseas Filipino workers, wise choice of friends, contentment, and value for the family.

Keywords: *victim-witnesses, human trafficking, lived experiences, challenges, coping strategies*

Effect of Integrated Moral Recovery Program to the Self-Esteem and Spiritual Well-Being of Drug Surrendered

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Abstract

One of the ways to address drug-problem concerns is to conduct community-based intervention programs. In the Philippines, faith-based intervention providers are being tapped by government agencies to render programs for rescue and recovery of drug surrendered but limited studies had been done to measure their effectiveness. The main objective of the study was to investigate the effect of Integrated Moral Recovery Program (IMRP) to the self-esteem (SE) and spiritual well-being (SWB) of drug surrendered who are considered as mild-low risk and therefore required to undergo community-based rehabilitation and after-care program mandated by the government. A quasi-experimental design had been employed to meet the study's objective. A total of 79 purposively sampled participants composed the final sample - 39 in control group and 40 in experimental group from two different municipalities in Batangas, Philippines. Adapted scales of SE and SWB were administered as pre-tests and post-tests to both groups. Results indicated that the self-esteem and spiritual well-being *significantly decreased* in the control group without the intervention, but *significantly increased* in the experimental group after intervention was conducted. The experimental group was further tested in a two-time series with a 15-day interval after each post-test and the result showed that the SE remained stable from post-test 1 to post-test 3, while the SWB significantly increased from post-test 1 to post-test 2, and post-test 2 and post-test 3. This study concludes that the IMRP had *significant positive effects* in helping drug surrendered to have a more stable SE and continued growth in their SWB. It is recommended that IMRP be adopted by other communities in helping drug surrendered achieve a healthier sense of self and well-being which are essential in drug recovery. For further studies, the same program may be tested in other municipalities, using other variables such as resilience or mental well-being.

Keywords: *faith-based moral recovery program, self-esteem, spiritual well-being, drug surrendered, drug recovery*

Parenting Styles and Cultural Practices: Their influence on Resiliency and Self-Efficacy

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to determine the influence of parenting styles and cultural practices on resiliency and self-efficacy of adolescent students in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The study was quantitative in nature. Data were collected from 362 adolescent students from three different schools in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Purposive sampling was utilized to select the three schools while convenience sampling was employed in choosing the respondents for the study. The study revealed that authoritative parenting styles is highly practiced by both the father and mother while authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are averagely practiced. Tribal practices are highly practiced while gender roles are averagely practiced. The level of resilience in terms of emotional and behavioral resilience among the respondents was high. The level of self-efficacy in terms of mastery experience was high while vicarious experience was on an average level. The correlation of authoritative parenting styles and resilience, father authoritative parenting style and resilience, mother authoritative and vicarious experience, tribal practices and behavioral resilience, tribal practices and mastery experience are significant. Age, sex and birth order give no significant difference in the level of resilience in terms of emotional and behavioral resiliency while age and birth order give no significant difference in the level of self-efficacy. Sex gives no significant difference on resiliency in terms of mastery experience. However, it gives a difference on vicarious experience. Mother authoritative predicts emotional resilience while mother and father authoritative predict behavioral resilience. Father authoritative predicts self-efficacy.

Keywords: *parental styles, cultural practices, resiliency, self-efficacy*

Taalburoto: Netizens' Reactions About the Taal Volcano Eruption Posted on Facebook

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Abstract

Disasters and calamities bring various emotions to many people and in the 4.0 era, netizens usually post these emotions through Facebook. This qualitative study intended to know the reactions of the netizens on the Taal volcano eruption that happened in January of 2020. This case study gathered 67 posts and 165 comments through purposive sampling method. Posts and comments were thematically analyzed and were tabulated. News updates reported by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) were considered for triangulation. The posts were categorized into three themes with subthemes: (a) positive posts (grateful, optimistic, submissive to God, and moved by the *bayanihan* spirit), (b) negative posts (angry, regretful, and afraid), and (c) neutral posts (cautious and factual). The comments were divided into 4 themes with subthemes: (a) positive comments (grateful, optimistic, submissive to God, and moved by *bayanihan* spirit), (b) negative comments (angry), (c) neutral comments (cautious and factual), and (d) funny comments (memes). Regardless of age and sex, the netizens post their feelings and observations on social media. However, date range is a perceived predictor of what the netizens will post or comment. If in time, the circumstances worsen or get better, people react more negatively or positively. Results also showed that most netizens are positive more than negative with what happened, hence, there were more posts and comments on being grateful, optimistic, submissive to God, and moved by the *bayanihan* spirit. The Facebook activity "Chained Positivity" is suggested based on the result of the study.

Keywords: *bayanihan spirit, netizens, memes, Chained Positivity*

Mental Health Literacy and Social Media Exposure as Determinants of Mental Health Stigma

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Abstract

With the vast use of social media at present, depictions and portrayals about mental health on social media become common. Anchored from the Social Impact Theory, this study determined the relationships of Mental Health Literacy (MHL), Social Media Exposure (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram), and Mental Health Stigma (MHS) among the 230 college students from three selected colleges in Luzon. The researchers utilized 5-point Likert-type survey questionnaires. The findings showed that specific social media exposure (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) has *no significant correlation* to mental health stigma. Furthermore, mental health literacy between genders were found to be *significantly different*. The results suggest that mental health literacy is a predictor of mental health stigma.

Keywords: *mental health, social media exposure, mental health stigma*

Paul's Binitarian Expression: A Basis to Disprove the Personhood of the Holy Spirit

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Abstract

This paper examined the binitarian expressions used by Paul in his epistles of which others consider as basis to disprove the personhood and deity of the Holy Spirit; passages like “To all who are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints: Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ” (Rom 1:7) and “Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort” (2Cor 1:2,3). This paper tried to seek balance and a more comprehensive perspective analysis on how these binitarian expressions were used by Paul since such passages, as purported by others, imply that the Holy Spirit is a person and therefore misconstrued as “binity” or “twonity.” Presented in this study were the other expressions used by Paul to prove that excluding the Holy Spirit in a particular passage does not mean He is no longer part of the Godhead. Strongly presented in this paper is the personhood and deity of the Holy Spirit. This paper depended more heavily on the observation and analysis of the passage.

Keywords: *grace, love, communion, search, convict, teach*

Healing Miracles of Jesus and Their Plot-Function vis-a-vis the Kingdom of God in the Gospel of Luke: A Narrative Reading

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Abstract

Jesus' earthly ministry includes teaching, preaching, and healing. However, Jesus spent more time in acts of healing. The healing motif in the Gospel of Luke functions as the sign that the Kingdom of God has come through the person and ministry of Jesus. Through the preaching and healing acts of Jesus, the Messianic prophecy in Isaiah 61:1,2 has been fulfilled. It also signals the dawn of the New Covenant where the believers experienced universal and wholistic salvation and restoration. The healing miracles of Jesus highlight the underlying concept of Kingdom-salvation theme in the Gospel of Luke. Through healing, the themes of reversal, liberation, and restoration have been emphasized. The authority and power of Jesus to heal and forgive sins make these Kingdom blessings available for believers. Healing is a foretaste of the complete and final restoration that will happen in the future eschatological Kingdom of God. However, Jesus' mighty acts call for repentance and faith as necessary elements to experience the blessings of the Kingdom. The healing acts of Jesus reveal the fundamental ethics of God's Kingdom - the Kingdom is founded on compassion and mercy. Thus, it can be recognized that the healing motif in the Gospel of Luke is closely linked with the Kingdom proclamation of Jesus. The understanding of the Lukan emphasis on The understanding of the Lukan emphasis on Jesus' healing ministry vis-a-vis the Kingdom of God has relevance to the Seventh-day Adventist mission as the church proclaims the wholistic gospel in the context of the Three Angels' Message.

Keywords: *Kingdom of God, Jesus' healing ministry, reversal, liberation, restoration*

Human Depravity and Prevenient Grace

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Abstract

Human depravity is an unresolved issue among Christians. Theologians are divided on sin's impact upon human nature. It is a recurring issue even among the Seventh-day Adventists, and may lead to salvation by works if it is not correctly understood. With the issue of human depravity, prevenient grace is indispensable and plays a major role in relation to the reality of man's helplessness and salvation. This biblical concept which precedes and prepares the way for saving grace is indispensable in man's salvation. Thus, using historical-analytical method, this study aimed to trace the major school of thoughts and interpretations on human depravity and the role of prevenient grace in man's salvation as supported by the Bible and the writings of Ellen G. White. Results of the review and analysis of the literature showed that there are four major views and interpretations on human depravity: (a) the belief propagated by Pelagius that humans are morally neutral and have the free will to choose good and evil; (b) the view sponsored by Augustine that man is totally depraved and totally helpless. God's solution to the problem is total grace and in His sovereignty made the choice by predetermining some to be saved and some to be lost; (c) the semi-Pelagian belief that humans, in their fallen state, have the ability to initiate and decide for God through their free will but God's grace takes over after man's decision was made; and (d) the idea promoted by Arminius that man in their fallen state do not have free will in the sense that they can choose to follow God. Among the four views, the Scriptures (Romans 1:17- 3:20) and White support only the fourth which points to human helplessness and inability, thus, calls for God's initiative through prevenient grace. This implies that Seventh-day Adventists should adhere fully and preach more on the potential for complete evil in man and its total inability when it comes to salvation. A future research may be done on the detailed development of the SDA theology on human depravity.

Keywords: *human depravity, nature of man, sin, prevenient grace, salvation*

Information-Seeking Experiences of Parents of Children Diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Abstract

Parents of children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are anxious for their children's uncertain future. Needing to search for ASD information for their children's wellbeing, but there is a dearth of information in the country leaving important questions unanswered, hence this phenomenological study identified the information-seeking experiences of four purposively sampled parents with children with ASD in Region IV-A, Philippines. Data gathered from the interview were transcribed and coded for thematic analysis. This study answered two questions: (a) What are the information needs of parents of children with ASD? (b) How did they get information about ASD? On the information needs of parents of children with ASD, six themes (a) caring for children with ASD, (b) social adjustment, (c) financial needs, (d) healthcare needs, (e) education needs, and (f) government assistance. As to the methods of getting information, the parents preferred to use the *traditional and new media such as the television, Google, Facebook, and YouTube in information-seeking and ask their family, friends, neighbors, therapists, pediatricians, and SPED teachers for advice*. In conclusion, parents of children with ASD were either passive or avid seekers of ASD information depending on their children's diagnosis, needs, growth, and development. Conducting a phenomenological study with a more specific demographic of parents with children diagnosed with other developmental disorders may be done for future research.

Keywords: *information-seeking behavior, information needs, information sources, parents of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), media*

Identifying Key Influencers on COVID-19: A Twitter Social Network Analysis

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Abstract

The Social Network Analysis (SNA) has already been used to investigate social network structures, however, there is still a lack of understanding on how the process of interchanging visual mapping and extricating key influencers in communicating health messages during a global health crisis. Using SNA and the graph theory, this paper aimed to explore Twitter's micro data on the COVID-19 pandemic. Included in the analysis of data are 22,630 tweets with COVID 19 hashtag from June to August, 2020. This study analyzed the social network within the context and timely interchanges of tweets. Since there is a need to have a deeper understanding on the interactions by the central actors occurring on social media network, this study used the social media analytics (NodeXL Pro) to measure metrics such as in and out degree centralities, closeness centrality, betweenness centrality, and eigenvector centrality. The results of the study revealed the network structure of #COVID-19 and identified the key influencers - US politicians, a professor, and a health expert in communicating messages of health-related issues. This paper contributes to the field of social research communication adding knowledge to graph theory by using NODEXL Pro, an advanced network metric analysis, and social media data mining and crawling.

Keywords: *Social Network Analysis, NODEXL Pro, COVID19*

Perception of Fine Artists on the Enhanced Poster Design Using Goethe's Color Theory and the Principles of Design

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Abstract

There are many posters posted in the school vicinity, such as religious activity poster, informational reminder, and school events that do not show concern on the importance of color in the design. There have not been any studies on using Goethe's color theory in a poster design. Therefore, this study sought to explore the perceptions of the five purposively sampled non-artist respondents on the effectiveness of Goethe's color theory in poster design. Using qualitative case study, the following research questions were answered: (a) How do the participants perceive the enhanced poster design using Goethe's color theory and the principles of design? (b) Which poster is more appealing to the target audience, original or enhanced using Goethe's color theory? Why? In comparing the posters that follow Goethe's Color Theory and those that do not, the participants' perceptions were divided into two themes with subthemes: (a) visual perception with subthemes *attractive vs. unattractive* and *organized vs. unorganized*; and (b) final concept perception with subtheme *clean professional outcome vs. cluttered outcome*. Moreover, the participants agreed that the posters that follow Goethe's Color Theory appeal more to them because of the posters' *composition, design elements, and typography*. Results of the study suggests that the use of Goethe's color theory in poster design is effective. It is recommended that future researchers explore on another media of poster design.

Keywords: *Goethe's Color Theory, advertisement, poster, color theory*

The Concept of Othering in Adriana Mather's *How to Hang a Witch*

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Abstract

Bullying is a highly adverse expressive behavior that can affect anyone. Adriana Mather's Young Adult novel, *How to Hang a Witch*, reflects this concept by tackling the ramifications of The Salem Witch Trials in present-day Salem. This paper intended to bridge the gap between Othering in history and modern-day civilizations in a Young-Adult literature. Using Willey and Willey's Conditioned Response social theory and Greenblatt's New Historicism literary theory, the following research questions were answered: How does Adriana Mather's *How to Hang A Witch* reflect the concept of Othering? What are the vestiges of the Salem Witch trials that are present in the novel's modern-day socializations? What are the concepts of Othering in the novel that are present in the 21st-century socializations? Results showed that the concept of Othering is manifested in the novel through stereotypes, prejudice, discrimination, slurs, and physical violence based on Hobbs and Blank's Methods of Social Distance. Utilizing thematic analysis, it was found that *fearful community, physical harm and visions, scapegoating, the powerful accusers, silence-caused death, and deviance* are the vestiges of the Salem Witch Trials in modern-day Salem. Moreover, *fear, social uncertainty, and dangerous group dynamics present* in the text are the concepts of Othering in 21st-century socializations. In conclusion, fear is constantly at the center of the systematic Othering that happened and is still happening globally. It is recommended that an enhanced comparative analysis between the novel and real-world socializations be done using different literary elements or other literary theories.

Keywords: *othering, bullying, young adult literature, socialization, conditioned response*

Mediating Role of Coping Style on Wellbeing and Life Satisfaction of Senior Citizens in the Philippines

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Abstract

It is fundamental to an individual to attain life satisfaction. It has been one amongst the public health concerns that needs an immediate attention. Life dissatisfaction significantly relates to poor well-being and one's quality of life. This study utilized a descriptive-correlational and mediational design and focused on three variables: coping style, wellbeing, and life satisfaction of senior citizens. There were 296 senior citizens as respondents of the study from the Philippines. The results revealed that spiritual well-being of the senior citizens is *very high*. For the coping style, social support is moderate while religiosity is *very high*. For the life satisfaction, acceptance is *moderate* while the attitude towards death is *high*. Wellbeing *significantly correlates* with coping style. Coping style *significantly correlates* with life satisfaction. Acceptance has *no significant difference* in terms of gender, civil status, and educational attainment. Attitude towards death has a *significant difference* in terms of socio-economic status but *no significant difference* in terms of gender, civil status, and educational status. These results suggest that the senior citizens have a *high* level of wellbeing, are using healthy coping style, and are generally satisfied with life. Coping style is not a single variable that may strengthen the relationship between well-being and life satisfaction. Considering the moderator variables including gender, both male and female have *good acceptance level*, those with higher income have good perspective about to death while civil status and educational attainment affects one's level acceptance. For the mediation, coping style partially mediates wellbeing and life satisfaction.

Keywords: *wellbeing coping style, life satisfaction, senior citizens*

Participatory Communication and Adoption of Organic Gardening “Food Always In The House” (FAITH) Project

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Abstract

Participatory communication is increasingly being recognized as an essential tool in implementing development programs around the world. Many of the development programs were not sustained and unsuccessful after the program initiator leaves the community; hence this study aimed to determine (a) the communication methods and tools used by the program initiator and the farmers during the program; (b) the level of participation and adoption of the respondents on the organic gardening project “Food Always In The Home” by the Adventist University of the Philippines Community Extension Services Office; and (c) to understand the relationship between level of participation and adoption. This study used descriptive-correlation design. Thirty-nine purposively sampled respondents answered the online survey. Results showed that text messages and phone calls were the primary tools for communication used both by the program initiator and the farmers during the program. The PowerPoint presentation is always used in different stages of the project. The overall level of participation falls under the *Participatory by Collaboration* and the level of adoption is average. There is a *positive correlation* between the level of participation and the level of adoption which is significant at the 0.01 level. The findings are useful for a sustainable community programs. Researchers could study about effective communication tools appropriate in the program, considering the demographic profile of the participants and determine the relationship of age, sex, and educational attainment to their communication skills.

Keywords: *participation, participatory communication, community extension, organic farming, communication methods and tools*

Communication Sources and Earthquake Risk Perception Affecting Protection Motivation Behavior Among College Students

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Abstract

Earthquakes are common in the Philippines and college students are affected. To date, there are no studies on students' communication sources and risk perception and how they affect protection motivation behavior; hence, this study was conducted. This descriptive correlation study, based on the Protection Motivation Theory, determined the communication sources of college students, their level of risk perception in terms of vulnerability and severity of an earthquake impact, their level of protection motivation behavior, and their relationships. Using convenience sampling, 117 college students participated by completing a survey questionnaire. The results indicated that the primary sources of communication for college students were government officials, friends, and Facebook. Further, the respondents' risk perception levels on vulnerability and severity are *high* and protection motivation behavior is *moderate*. The correlation analysis results showed that risk perception levels on vulnerability and severity do not influence the level of protection motivation behavior. For future research, anxiety level may be used as a mediator and frequency of exposure may be included as a moderator.

Keywords: *communication sources, earthquake protection
motivation behavior, severity, vulnerability*

Prayer time, Distress, Resiliency and Well-being of SDA Youth During the Covid-19 Pandemic Community Quarantine

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Abstract

The global health crisis, COVID-19 pandemic, led the Philippine government to implement community quarantine. Young people were forced to stay at home while schools were also closed. With the significant shift from the normal to the new normal, young people's psychological health has been affected. Using a descriptive-correlation research design, this study explored the prayer time, distress, well-being, and resiliency of SDA youth a month after the community quarantine was implemented. Moreover, this research examined the relationship between the variables. The respondents were 173 SDA youth from all over the country with age ranging from 15 to 35 years old and were selected through snowball and convenience sampling. Three survey questionnaires were used namely, Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10), Nicholson McBride Resilience Questionnaire, and Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales. Results showed that the SDA youth have *mild psychological distress*, an *established level of resiliency*, and have *average psychological well-being*. There is a *significant difference* in psychological distress, environmental mastery, and resiliency considering the age. There is also a *significant difference* in positive relations and purpose in life considering prayer time. Furthermore, the results showed that there is a *negative correlation* between distress and age, environmental mastery, positive relations, purpose in life and resiliency; but positive correlation between age and resiliency. Prayer time is *negatively correlated* with personal growth but *positively correlated* with purpose in life. The results imply that as the person gets older, the better the resiliency but the greater the distress. Also, the more people pray, the greater the sense of purpose in life. Further research may replicate this study to evaluate the distress and well-being of young people when online/blended classes started.

Keywords: *Prayer time, distress, resiliency and well-being, pandemic community quarantine*

Leadership Practices in Electronics Manufacturing Companies: Basis for a Training Program

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Abstract

This study is aimed to determine the dominant exemplary leadership practice of leaders in electronics manufacturing companies as perceived by the employees, as basis for leadership training program. Kouzes and Posner (2017) summarized five exemplary leadership practices as follows: Model the Way, Enable Others to Act, Challenge the Process, Inspire a Shared Vision, and Encourage the Heart. This study used descriptive design method utilizing the Leadership Practices Inventory (LPI-Observer) questionnaire with 7-point Likert-type scale. The LPI-Observer questionnaire, contains statements about the leadership behavior and activities when the leaders are at their best. Using convenience sampling, the questionnaires were electronically distributed to employees. A total of 133 employees from 33 Electronics Manufacturing companies in the Philippines participated in the survey, majority (83%) are from Region IV-A-CALABARZON area. Findings revealed that the electronics manufacturing leaders are perceived to be engaging “quite often” (mean range of 5.16-5.40), for all the five exemplary leadership practices. The dominant leadership practice is Enable Others to Act, with mean of 5.40 (SD = 1.39, mdn = 6), while Model the Way has the lowest mean at 5.16 (SD = 1.41, mdn = 5). For future researches, a repeat study focusing on just one electronics company may be conducted so that a focused plan can be defined, and the improvements can be tracked easily.

Keywords: *electronics manufacturing leadership, leadership practices inventory (LPI), the five practices of exemplary leadership*

Correlate of Audit Risk on Audit Quality: Perspective of Ghanaian Auditors.

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Abstract

The profession of auditing is under scrutiny in the world today. This is because of how to ensure, obtain, and maintain audit quality. This research focuses on audit quality because of users of the financial information trust that the information provided by the auditor is free from bias and any material errors; hence their high expectation of audit quality. Given this matter, this study investigated the effect of audit risk on audit quality. The respondents are 385 auditors that were randomly sampled to answer the self-constructed questionnaires with Cronbach Alpha of .859 for audit risk and .806 for audit quality. The statistical analysis for the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was computed by using SMART PLS. The results of the study discovered a positive and small significant effect between audit risk and audit quality. The perception of audit risk by auditors in Ghana is *high*. It then concludes that Ghanaian auditors recognized possible audit risk during their audit engagement. This can be improved through audits conducted in accordance with ISA's, which must follow the risk-based approach. Also, a practical test based on the audit risk assessment of critical risks should be done.

Keywords: *inherent risk, control risk, detection risk, audit quality, auditors*

The Impact of Computerization on Financial Reporting Practices: The Perspectives of International Non-Government Organizations

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Abstract

It has become paramount for providers of funds for non-governmental organizations globally to require and request receivers of the funds to report financially. Financial reporting practices typically carry information and are shown in the income statement or statement of performance, statement of position, cashflow statement, funding sources, and statement of disclosure. Hence, this study investigated the impact of computerization on financial reporting practices of the six registered international non-governmental organizations in Ghana. The study used a correlational research design and applied bivariate analysis in SPSS version 23 on self-constructed questionnaires with Cronbach Alpha of 0.78 for computerization and 0.82 for financial reporting practices. The results of the study showed that there is a *highly significant positive* relationship between computerization and financial reporting practices ($r = .851$, $p = 0.032$). The study confirmed that most of the international non-governmental organizations in Ghana are consistently receiving funding due to the proper computerization systems they have, which have aided their financial reporting practices that funders require. The study recommends that local non-governmental organizations computerize their accounting and financial reporting processes.

Keywords: *computerization, financial reporting practices, international non-government organizations*

The Effect of Organizational Politics on Organizational Citizenship Behavior

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Abstract

This paper determined the effect of organizational politics on organizational citizenship behavior. Specifically, it answers questions on the level of organizational politics and citizenship behaviors in private tertiary institutions in Ghana. It further assesses the influence of organizational politics on organizational citizenship behavior. This study employed a descriptive correlation design with a Likert scale questionnaire. The study used purposive sampling to sample 352 respondents, out of which it used 334 for the analysis. The statistical treatment used was a mean and standard deviation and Pearson Correlation. The results showed that respondents' perception of organizational politics is *low* ($M = 2.109$, $SD = 0.331$), and have *low* levels of altruism ($M = 1.738$, $SD = 0.388$), civic virtue ($M = 1.642$, $SD = 0.430$), conscientiousness ($M = 1.680$, $SD = 0.510$), courtesy ($M = 1.738$, $SD = 0.424$), and sportsmanship ($M = 1.787$, $SD = 0.439$). Sportsmanship has the highest mean score, while civic virtue has the lowest. There is a *moderate positive significant relationship* between organizational politics and citizenship behavior ($r = 0.494$, $p < 0.000$). The findings showed the low level of organizational politics and high individualism of employees in private tertiary institutions in Ghana. This will inform improvement in voluntary employee behaviors necessary for institutional success. The study recommends that future research explores citizenship behavior in a comparative study of public and private universities.

Keywords: *private tertiary institutions, organizational politics, organizational citizenship behaviors*

Influence of Social Support on Entrepreneurial Intentions of Ghanaian University Students

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Abstract

Society plays a critical role in shaping values, views and ambitions that influence individuals' overall understanding of the perceived attractiveness and desirability of entrepreneurship as an alternative career option. In societies where those already involved in entrepreneurship are appreciated, respected and endorsed, there would be a high rate of entrepreneurial intention. After several efforts to promote entrepreneurship in Ghana, the expected results have not been achieved and unemployment level among university graduates remains high. Most university students prefer seeking for jobs (which are non-existent) rather than establishing their own businesses. Hence, there is the need to gain deep understanding of the key factors which influence entrepreneurial intention of fresh university students. Using correlational research design, this study assessed the influence of social support on entrepreneurial intention of 352 university students drawn from both public and private universities in Ghana through convenience sampling technique. Results showed a *moderate, significant positive* relationship ($r=0.315$; $p=0.000$) between social support and entrepreneurial intentions at 95% confidence level. The outcome of this study supports the need for members of social network to support the government's effort in promoting entrepreneurship among the youth in Ghana. Future research focusing on how ethnic background influences entrepreneurial intention in Ghana provides fertile grounds for entrepreneurship development.

Keywords: *social support, entrepreneurial intentions, Ghana*

Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Organizational Culture as a Predictors of Soft Skills among Tertiary School Teachers in the Philippines

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Abstract

This paper investigated the relationship between organizational culture and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) on soft skills. Data were collected among 324 tertiary school teachers in the Philippines. This study used a regression analysis utilizing a self-constructed questionnaire having formatted on a 4-point scale. The result showed that predictors of soft skills are organizational citizenship behavior for organization (OCB-O), organizational citizenship behavior for individual (OCB-I), and clan culture. Personal skills are predicted by OCB-O, OCB-I, and clan culture. OCB-O and OCB-I predict character-building skills and organizational skills. Soft skills are predicted by OCB-O, OCB-I, and clan culture. It is concluded that soft skills are enhanced when tertiary school teachers have strong OCB-O, OCB-I, and clan culture. Furthermore, it is recommended for the tertiary school teachers to be involved in extra-role behavior directed towards the individual and organization during and after school; and should dominantly practice clan culture to develop or enhance their soft skills to a greater extent.

Keywords: *Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Organizational Culture, Soft Skills, Tertiary Teachers Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Organizational Culture, Soft Skills, Tertiary Teachers*

Influence of Academic Branding on Financial Sustainability of Private Educational Institutions as Moderated by Institutional Profile

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Abstract

The study addressed the financial sustainability challenges of private educational institutions by investigating the influence of academic branding. A quantitative research approach was adopted. Data consist of adapted and modified questionnaire. The study made use of descriptive and parametric inferential statistics to analyze and interpret the data collected from randomly selected 302 private schools. Results showed a *highly, significant positive correlation* between academic branding and financial sustainability. Academic branding predicted 55.2% of financial sustainability of private educational institutions. There was *no significant difference* on financial sustainability when institutional type and years of existence were considered. Institutional type did not *moderate* the relationship between academic branding and financial sustainability. Years of existence, however, had a *small negative moderating effect* on the relationship between academic branding and financial sustainability. The findings have implications for efficient and effective resource allocation on brand equity strategies that harness institutional revenue base for financial sustainability.

Keywords: *academic branding, financial sustainability, institutional profile, private educational institutions*

COVID -19 and Financial Sustainability of Private Tertiary Institutions in Ghana: Income Diversification Approach

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Abstract

COVID-19 is presently raising the threat to the financial sustainability of private tertiary institutions (PTIs). They are limited to the accomplishment of their missions and their ability to provide top-of-the-line educational programs and resources to learners in different disciplines. Problems of financial sustainability of educational institutions typically have a repercussion that continues to grow dramatically, given the decrease of government funding and the decline in enrollment. Given this phenomenon, this study looked at the correlate of income diversification and financial sustainability of private tertiary institutions as moderated by institutional profile. The study utilized parametric inferential statistics by relying on regression Process v3.2 by Andrew F. Hayes model 1. The study was carried out in private tertiary institutions in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. Forty out of the Sixty PTIs in the Region were randomly sampled to answer the self-constructed questionnaires with the Cronbach Alpha of .863 for income diversification and .852 for financial sustainability. The study revealed a *positive* and *moderate* relationship between income diversification and financial sustainability. Income diversification predicted financial sustainability by 17.6%. There was a *significant enhancing moderating effect* of institutional profile on income diversification and financial sustainability relationship. Denominational PTIs relied more on income diversification for financial sustainability than Non-denominational PTIs. The study, therefore, recommends that the PTIs invest in profitable income diversification ventures. The study further recommends for future studies to identify the other 82.40% variables that can help explain the financial sustainability of PTIs.

Keywords: COVID-19, income diversification, financial sustainability, institutional profile, private tertiary institutions

Attitudes and Financial Practices as Correlates of Retirement Readiness

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Abstract

The success of employees is evidenced by their effectiveness in achieving their retirement goals, that is readiness to retire. Guided by theories include, Planned Behavior, this research assessed the relationship of Attitudes and Financial Practices on Retirement Readiness of denominational employees. This study employed a descriptive design. Using random sampling, the questionnaires were distributed to 368 denominational employees. The results showed that the respondents have a positive attitude towards retirement ($M = 2.56 \pm 0.327$), good Financial practices ($M = 2.67 \pm .36$), good saving Practices ($M = 2.82 \pm 0.338$), good Investment Practices ($M = 2.56 \pm 0.450$) and low level of retirement readiness ($M = 2.39 \pm 0.396$). The correlation results revealed that attitudes and financial practices in terms of saving and investment practices is significantly related to Retirement readiness. Results are objective evidence to inform institutional workers as the Church maintains its best practices and addresses the areas of retirement programs that need improvement. For future researches, qualitative studies may be conducted to explore the psychological factors affecting retirement readiness.

Keywords: *Attitudes, Retirement Readiness, financial practices*

Predictors of Junior High School Enrollment for Proposed Appropriate Forecasting Model with Confirmatory Factor Analysis

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Abstract

The use of forecasting models is essential for advance decision making and planning. The current study is descriptive-analytical in nature and is conducted to determine factors that can predict the number of junior high school enrollees basing the eleven-year historical records of a public high school in Romblon. The data were gathered from the school registrar, guidance counselor, and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The unemployment rate, sex, parents' educational attainment, honors, distance of the school from home, parent's income, employment of parents, and government beneficiaries are found *significant predictors of enrollment*. There were three forecasting models found and by confirmatory factor analysis, the most appropriate model is ; where referred to the number of enrollment and referred to parents' highest educational attainment. Experimental results yield a 1.29% difference in the forecasted and actual numbers of enrollment.

Keywords: *AMOS, CFA, enrolment, forecasting, SEM*

Relationship of External and Internal Factors to Organizational Performance of Service of Fast-Food Business Restaurants in Paseo De Sta. Rosa

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Abstract

The study aimed to evaluate and analyze the external and internal factors that affect fast-food business restaurants in Paseo De Sta. Rosa, Philippines and determine their relationship to organizational performance of service. Data from 60 respondents were gathered using descriptive research. The demographic profile included the respondents' gender, age, and educational attainment. The study used descriptive-nonparametric correlation statistics to analyze data. Majority (51 or 85%) of the respondents were frontline workers ranging between 20-30 years old and (9 or 15%) were managers ranging between 30-40 years old. The internal factors were perceived to be very good considering mission and objectives, firm's size, physical resources and technological, quality of human resource, and product/service. Based on the findings, external factors such as economic, political-legal, suppliers of input, firm's network, competitors, and customers were perceived to be *good* considering the length of service of the selected fast food restaurants. The level of organizational performance of service was perceived to be *high* considering employee relations, employee productivity, organizational management, and customer satisfaction. Employee relations and customer satisfaction were the best predictors for organizational performance of service. There was a strong positive relationship of external and internal factors to organizational performance of services.

Keywords: *fast-food, internal and external factors, organizational performance of service*

The Viability of a Multidisciplinary Wound Care Center in Puerto Princesa

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Abstract

The best approach in managing a chronic wound is via a multidisciplinary team in a facility that is dedicated to such. It has been proven in countries around the world and is slowly gaining ground here in the Philippines. At present, there is no dedicated wound care center in the city of Puerto Princesa. A combination of exploratory and descriptive research designs was used in this study. A total of 37 doctors which represent the 30% of the 122 population were chosen purposively to participate in this study. Their responses were used to calculate the demand for the business. Various profitability ratios such as the Break Even Analysis, Payback Period, Liquidity Ratio, Return on Investment, Return on Assets, Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return and Benefit Cost Ratio was used to determine viability of the proposed establishment. The research showed that there is a demand for wound care services in the city; however, there is currently no facility that can meet that demand which is increasing annually. The study also revealed that the proposed location is ideal, considering the cost involved and its proximity to other establishments. The personnel requirement is minimal and the equipment and machines needed are basic. The initial investment can be recovered after two years and the center is profitable. The mission and vision set is achievable and readily evaluable regularly. Lastly, the community, society, government, and the church will benefit from this undertaking. The wound care center will be the first and only institution that will cater to outpatient wound care in the whole province of Palawan. Being the only player in the market, it is predicted to get 100% of the market share. It is therefore recommended that the establishment of a dedicated wound care center be undertaken immediately.

Keywords: *viability, chronic wound, wound care, multidisciplinary team*

Digital Literacy, Safety, Social/Emotional Literacy and Flexible Learning Modality: Training Needs for Teachers in HEIs During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has created the largest disruption of education systems in history, affecting both teachers and learners in countries worldwide resulting in the needs of the teachers to also change. Assessment of training need is necessary to address the challenges encountered in teaching. The aim of this study was to identify training needs of faculty members teaching in Higher Education Institutions in Cavite. Survey on training needs were developed. The questionnaires were categorized into four areas: Cyber/Digital Literacy, Safety, Social/Emotional Literacy and Flexible Learning Modality. A total of 87 purposively sampled faculty from HEIs in Cavite (40 males and 47 females) answered the survey questionnaire. Majority (79.31%) of them are holding permanent status of employment and mostly (77.01%) are from private institutions. The results revealed the future training needs of the faculty as creating and maintaining blogs or websites, creating database, managing stress, and controlling impulses. Other training needs were also identified particularly on the use of other technology tools, use of BLACKBOARD, handling students with difficulty in flexible learning, Collective Resiliency in Academics: A New Normal Perspective, and flexible learning instructional design for continuous improvement. Thus, these training needs should be implemented as soon as possible.

Keywords: *training needs, new normal, digital literacy, emotional, literacy, flexible learning*

Organizational Culture: A Survey of Perception Among Automobile Industry in Ghana

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Abstract

Organizational culture differs from organization to organization, from location to location and region to region because differing job values, beliefs, norms, and orientations of organizations across distinct nations are affected by nationality. Culture either positively or negatively influences almost every aspect of organizational life either positive or negative by controlling social order and engaging the workforce for a common goal. The culture was therefore important to determine the perception of organizational culture in the automobile industry in Ghana in terms of value, belief, and norms. One major challenge which continues to confront the practitioners in the Automobile industry continues to solve is the inability to satisfy customer-specific problems of before and after-sales service; in terms of customized vehicle, delay, cost, and failure of parts affecting the value expectation and relationship of automobile industry customers. The study, therefore, assesses the perception of 319 respondent from a target population of 1,778 staff who deals with manufacturing, sales, and after-sales service of vehicles. The study applies both quantitative research and descriptive-correlational research design by utilizing a 5-point Likert-type scale questionnaire. The questionnaires went through the validation test to get the right information. The reliability of Cronbach's alpha of 0.672 was obtained after the pilot study. The results showed that the respondents have moderate levels of Values ($M = 3.500.68$), Beliefs ($M = 3.360.71$), and Norms ($M = 3.180.61$). Among the three of the sub-variables of organizational culture, Values has the highest mean score while Norms has the lowest. The findings showed that there is a strong organizational culture of the feeling of pressure to continually improve performance based on long-lasting consistent belief.

Keywords:

The Expansion of a Music Center in Puerto Princesa City

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Abstract

The demand for expanding the business arose when students started missing their lessons or coming in late to the main branch of the music center. Based on the interview of the researcher, the main reason for this is the accessibility of the music center. Some clients experience getting stuck in the traffic coming to the studio which results to the student's absence or tardiness. Thus, this study was conducted to evaluate the viability of expanding the music center in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan. The researcher used descriptive and exploratory design in evaluating the viability of the expansion of a music center. The data were collected using survey questionnaire to a total population of 620 using Slovin's formula. The investigation revealed that there is a market share of 84 % for the proposed expansion of a music center even though there are two competitors in the target business location. The instruments, human resources and music instruction produced better services with lower costs. The total cost of investment is P 2,500, 000.00 and the calculated NPV, IRR and BCR are acceptable. Payback period is on the fourth year of operation. The study will be beneficial to the owner and its teachers therefore the implementation of this study is recommended.

Keywords: *music, break even analysis, net present value, internal rate of return, benefit cost ratio*

The Effect of Organizational Commitment on Financial Reporting Quality

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Abstract

A lot of wrong decisions have been taken in firms because of poor financial reporting quality. Most organizations fail because of bad implementation of reporting due to the organizational commitment of the employees in the accounting departments. It is based on this issue that this study sought to find out from the printing industry in West Africa, how organizational commitment is impacting the financial reporting quality. The study used correlational research design to investigate the effect. Self-constructed questionnaires with Cronbach alpha of 0.82 for organizational commitment and 0.86 for financial reporting quality were administered randomly to 667 printing firms. The study resulted that organizational commitment has a *high positive significant effect* on financial reporting quality in the printing industry of West Africa ($r = .668, p = 0.000$). It means that to ensure a high financial reporting quality among the printing industries in West Africa, the employees must be highly committed. The study recommends that shareholders of printing firms must find ways to motivate the employees at their accounting department so that they become committed to work in a way that ensures that financial reports produced are of quality in aiding decision making.

Keywords: *organizational commitment, financial reporting quality, printing firms*

Readiness, Issues, and Challenges of Teachers on the Use of iStudy: A Case Study in a Faith-based University

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Abstract

The change from the traditional face-to-face to self-directed/online learning modality has affected the educational system in various levels of educational systems, particularly in higher educational institutions. The readiness of the teachers to use a computer and the appropriate online learning platform has become one of the challenges in the conduct of online classes. In the case of a faith-based university, the readiness to use iStudy, which is an online learning platform adopted by such university, became a concern of the respondents to continue the conduct of classes just after the consequences of the Taal Volcano eruption in January 2020. It is the purpose of this research to explore the experiences of the respondents on their readiness and on the issues and challenges faced on using iStudy. This study used the mix of quantitative and qualitative research designs as methodology. The findings revealed that for readiness, the majority of the respondents agreed that the use of iStudy requires training for specific skills. For the issues and challenges, most of the respondents believed that the use of iStudy makes the relationship between a teacher and a student impersonal. Based on the foregoing results, it can be concluded that the respondents are not yet adequately prepared to use iStudy. Further, to make the research more meaningful, it is highly recommended to have a follow-up research after a series of training sessions in order to assess again the faculty's readiness to use iStudy and any issues and challenges they might face in the future.

Keywords: *iStudy, readiness, issues and challenges*

Labor Migration: Students' Perception of Working Abroad After College Graduation

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Abstract

International migration for work has been a trend for most of the young people around the globe. Many of students are already planning and preparing on joining the international work force after they graduate. Their preparation includes overcoming the challenges that may occur and preparing to live and work in the country they desired to work to. However, one of the concerns of the students is what preparation they should do to successfully go and work abroad. Purposive sampling technique was used to get the samples of 120 students consist of fifteen (15) senior students from each of the eight colleges in a university. The respondents are mostly male (53%), Filipino (89%), and with a mean age of 23 years old. Using qualitative techniques and descriptive statistics, it was found out that most of them are very interested in working abroad after graduation (2.98), *very much prepared* and *most prepared* with eating the available local foods of their desired country (3.18) while they are *least prepared* in knowing the laws of their desired country (2.85). The study showed that they are ready to work since they feel *very competent*. They feel most competent with their ethical behavior (3.27) while they are least competent with their cultural sensitivity (2.98). The respondents feel very challenged to work abroad with having limited financial resources (2.83), limited employment opportunities (2.78), and acquiring a visa (2.75). They, however, are filled with mixed emotions - feel nervous, excited, and happy in going abroad after they graduate. They prepare themselves by studying hard, training, and improving in various skills and gaining expertise if possible so that they are well equipped after graduating. There are many factors that can solve these issues. Government, organizations, families, and other people can help them either work abroad or provide better opportunities in their home country.

Keywords: *international workforce, multi-cultural awareness, working abroad, diverse workplace*

The Viability of the Expansion of the Dialysis Center of Adventist Hospital Palawan

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Abstract

Dialysis center is one of the services of the Adventist Hospital Palawan that addressed the need of the community. However, the number of patients with kidney disease increases yearly, so it is with dialysis patients. The machines and space in the existing dialysis center of the hospital are not sufficient. For this reason, this study was conducted to examine the viability of expanding the current Adventist Hospital Palawan dialysis center. This market study utilized the physicians as the primary target market, and their patients as the secondary target market. The researcher used the survey questionnaire to gather data from the four adult nephrologists practicing in the locality. Other information used in this study were taken from their medical records. Straight-line depreciation, break-even, payback period, net present value, internal rate of return, benefit-cost ratio, profit margin, return on assets, current ratio, and operating cash flow were the techniques used to identify the profitability of the proposed project. Despite the existence of three dialysis centers in the locality, market demand is higher than the capacity of the existing dialysis center. The total cost of expansion is about 68 million. The payback period is in the fourth year of operation. This study benefits the customers, workers, creditors, owners, community, society, government, and the church. Implementation of the proposed project is best when there are no other ongoing projects to support the operation while earning is for the recovery of the investment. The feasibility of the dialysis center by adding the provision of food to the dialysis patient is recommended for future study.

Keywords: *dialysis center, dialysis patients, kidney disease*

Production of Pillows in Palawan

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Abstract

The pillow is one of the hospital beddings that support and bring comfort to the patient, however, it is also the carrier of the different transmitted hospital acquired diseases. As prescribed by the Department of Health, the no-carrying-personal-bedding leads to the increase of pillow demand in every hospital. Thus, this market continues to look for alternative supplier of pillow in the area. In this study, descriptive research design is utilized. Data are collected using survey questionnaire to four (4) hospitals in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. This study showed that the proposed business will be profitable. It is noticeable that the total demand is higher than the supply. The financial study showed that from years 1 – 5, the profitability of the business is increasing although the number of pillows sold is constant. The proposed business had a Net Present Value (NPV) of 2,168,319. The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is 17.13%. In five years, the proposed business will contribute to the employees, suppliers, community, society, government, and the church. Hence, it is suggested that the proposed business be implementation by 2020. Further study may be conducted to assess the feasibility of additional number on the capacity and new products such as hospital bedsheet and other hospital bedding as addition to the proposed business.

Keywords: *pillow, hospital, hospital bedding, infectious disease*

Fitness Gym at Adventist Hospital Palawan

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Abstract

Activities in the Fitness Gym play a very important part in achieving health and wellness. As people become more health conscious, this paved the way for fitness and wellness industry where the fitness gym belongs; thereby, dramatically contributing to 5.3 percent of the global economy in 2018. Although establishing a Fitness Gym in most areas in the Philippines has proven to be viable, this market study was conducted to evaluate if this is also feasible at Adventist Hospital Palawan. Method: The study utilized descriptive research. The data were collected using survey questionnaire to a total population of 285 workers and were analyzed using the different statistical method. The results show that the proposed business will be profitable and successful if established. The total demand in units and in peso is greater than the demand in units in peso of the proposed business. The service and operations study give assurance that the proposed business can provide good service that the customers need. The proposed business requires five capable personnel to start its operations. The financial study shows that from years 1 – 5, the profitability of the business is increasing although the number of customers is constant. The proposed business had a Net Present Value (NPV) of 4,185,274. The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is 44.36%. In five years, the proposed business contributes to the employees, suppliers, community, society, government, and the church. The proposed business be implemented by 2020 and further study should be conducted to assess the feasibility of expanding the Fitness Gym and opening it to the public.

Keywords: *viability, Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return, fitness gym*

The Effect of E-Commerce to Micro and Small Businesses in the Philippines

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Abstract

E-commerce in the Philippines evolves significantly over the years, affecting micro and small enterprises in various ways. This presented an overview of e-commerce, the pros and cons as compared to traditional commerce and its effect that may serve as basis in selecting the most beneficial business strategy. There were limited number of printed books and publications that reflect the current status of e-commerce in the country for the last 5 years including the pandemic. Thus, most of the data were gathered from Google online sources between June to August 2020, and through actual observation and first-hand online experiences, while the country is already in a pandemic due to Corona Virus Disease 2019. Though historical data and related laws were gathered from articles not earlier than 2008. The researcher used qualitative and historical research design from forty (40) online reference materials. It was noted that the acceleration of e-commerce was significant during the pandemic, when various e-commerce strategies and virtual platforms were initiated by the government and the private sector to support and boost economic activities during community quarantine, to maintain a balance between health and business. Yet, there were also several issues encountered, such as the lack of knowledge in e-commerce by most of the micro and small enterprises, internet connectivity issues, risk on data privacy and identity, payment options, and logistics among others. Further research is recommended in the future to have a deeper appreciation of e-commerce and to promptly address the gaps and challenges that may help micro and small enterprises maximize its benefits.

Keywords: *effect of e-commerce, small enterprises, Philippines*

Exploring the Benefits and Challenges of Working from Home as Effect of Covid-19 Among University Employees

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Abstract

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic greatly affects the work structures of many organizations globally and propelled this institution to consider the work from home as an alternative working arrangement. Therefore, this study was conducted to explore the benefits and challenges of University employees with different working arrangements using mixed method design. A content validated survey questionnaire was developed. Included in the questionnaire were open response questions to explore additional benefits and challenges. A total of 141 respondents were included in the study; 85 (60.3%) of them work from home and 56 (39.7%) both work from office and home (blended). The employees with work from home and the blended arrangement identified several benefits such as: (a) employees can help the University reduce its costs of electricity and water; (b) they can save time and money by not commuting to the office; (c) they can eliminate the stresses of driving in rush hour traffic; (d) they tend to work longer hours; and (d) the flexible scheduling enables them to have a certain autonomy in planning their daily lives. The challenges include the following: (a) employees use their personal technological equipment while working from home; (b) there is no generator during power interruptions; and (c) employees experience screen fatigue which causes the attention span to shorten, as staring at a laptop screen is more exhausting than face-to-face interaction. More benefits and challenges were revealed by the employees from the open-ended responses. Based on the results, the University management may create strategies to minimize the challenges of the University employees and formulate measures to monitor and assess their work performance.

Keywords: *work arrangement, work from home, benefits, challenges*

Influence of Office Technology on Job Performance of Office Professionals

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Abstract

The 21st century is significantly marked by interaction of people with technology. Office technology is crucial to the progress of an organization. An effective performance of office professionals depends upon the office equipment, knowledge, and skills of the incumbent. Thus, this study was conducted to determine the influence of office technology on job performance of office professionals. Validated survey questionnaires were developed and was administered to 320 office professionals from autonomous Higher Education Institutions in the Philippines using convenience sampling. Office technology was measured in terms of availability, adequacy, usage, and knowledge. Job performance was measured in terms of task performance, contextual performance, adaptive performance, and counterproductive performance. The results revealed that computer, telephone, printer-scanner, and internet technology are available, very adequate, and always used in the institutions studied. Further results revealed that the office professionals are competent in using the office technology. The respondents have a *satisfactory job performance* in terms of task, contextual, adaptive, and counterproductive performance. Technological gadget adequacy and knowledge are *significant predictors* of job performance. Job performance differ by age and educational attainment. Older office professionals with postgraduate degree performed better than their counterparts. The performance of across gender is comparable except for counterproductive performance in favor of males. The job performance and its dimensions do not differ in terms of years of service except for adaptive performance which is higher for respondents who serve for 6 years and above.

Keywords:

An Organizational Loyalty Model for Basic Education From the Effects of Sense of Mission and Power Distance on Organizational Loyalty as Mediated by Work-Family Balance

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Abstract

Loyalty is a mental state that illustrates the association of employees with the organization for which they work, and that influences their decision to remain with the organization. Several studies claim that sense of mission and power distance affect organizational loyalty. However, studies on the mediation effects of work-family balance is not well researched, thus this study was conducted. The population of the study was the basic education teachers from the Union Conferences of an Adventist Division in the Asian territory. Basic education teachers from the three Philippine-wide union field conferences and two from foreign unions (Indonesia and Bangladesh). A total of 367 randomly selected basic education teachers were included in the final analysis. Questionnaires were developed and were pilot tested before final administration. SPSS and AMOS served as tools to generate the descriptive results and the structural equation model. The descriptive analysis revealed a very high level of sense of mission, high level of power distance, work-family balance, and organizational loyalty. There were significant relationships among the following variables: sense of mission and power distance on organizational loyalty, sense of mission and power distance on work-family balance, and work-family balance on organizational loyalty. The mediation analysis revealed that work-family balance partially mediates the effects of sense of mission and power distance on organizational loyalty. An organizational loyalty model was derived from these results. This study implies that whenever a positive relationship is given to the employee and benefitted the family, organizational loyalty became the outcome. Thus, benefitting the organization.

Keywords: *organizational loyalty model, sense of mission, power distance, work-family balance*

How Does a Compensation Package Motivate an Employee to Stay in an Organization?

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Abstract

In today's business world, organizations are striving to hire the most qualified employees and keep those employees loyal and productive. To attract and keep their best employees, companies provide a remuneration that includes compensation in the form of money, incentives and benefits. There is a need to offer the employees specific incentives based on their type of work and particular areas of interest and need because each employee have different priorities and interests. Descriptive-correlational design was utilized in this study. Stratified random sampling was utilized to get the 57 study sample. Self-constructed questionnaires were used in this study. Content validity was done by five experts. Percentages, mean, standard deviation and correlation were used in the analysis of data. The work profile of the respondents revealed the following: Among the 57 respondents, 42 (73.7%) are in rank and file position, 3 (5.3%) are in managerial position, and 12 (21.1%) are department heads or supervisors, of which, 20 (35,1%) are serving for 0-5 years already, 4 (7%) are in the company for 5-10 years already, 10 (17.5%) are working for 11-15 years already, and 23 (40.4%) are staying in the company for 15 years and beyond. The study revealed that there is a *significant relationship in the composition of the employee's compensation package that makes them stay in the organization*. Among the identified benefits, the housing subsidy, health benefits, educational aid to dependents, and funeral benefits have a *direct impact* on the employee's intention to stay in an organization.

Keywords: *compensation, benefits, motivation*

Challenges and Benefits of Outsourcing Firms

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Abstract

Global outsourcing services continue to grow and have contributed to economic growth, but some practices challenge their progress. This study determined the challenges and benefits of outsourcing firms in Cavite, Laguna, and Metro Manila. The study employed a qualitative methodology particularly the case study design. A total of 15 participants from outsourcing firms were interviewed; three owners and managers of outsourcing agencies, six employees from different outsourcing companies, and six organizations who contract services. These participants were chosen using purposive sampling. To establish the credibility, triangulation by theory was used. Data were transcribed and thematic analysis were employed to generate themes. It showed in the results that there were considerable number of challenges in outsourcing which include lack of strategic flexibility, negative external environment, and impact on human resources and innovation. On the positive side, benefits include new skills and technology, an increase in competitiveness, and focus on core activities. It is recommended based on the results that the outsourcing industry should firmly establish their strategic mission and vision that a client shares with the outsourcing entity. They should set standards so organizations can resolve and mitigate the risks and challenges of outsourcing. As an effect, strategic management which is the core of strategic outsourcing may achieve profitability and competitive advantage of both entities.

Keywords: *outsourcing, challenges, benefits, human resource, business process outsourcing, strategic management*

Ergonomic Risk Factors and Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorder Among Office Professionals

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Abstract

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) are common among professions using computers. Workers in many organizations and industries can be exposed to ergonomic risk factors at work such as lifting, pushing, and pulling heavy items, bending, working in awkward body postures, and spending long hours in front of computers. Thus, this study investigated the (a) extent of exposure to ergonomic factors in term of force, repetition, and posture, (b) the prevalence of work-related musculoskeletal disorders in terms of pain and discomfort, (c) their degree of relationships, and (d) the differences in the WMSDs considering their demographic profiles. The study was conducted to 50 randomly selected office professional from two Adventist institutions. The standardized Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire and a validated self-constructed questionnaire for ergonomic risk factors were used to gather the needed information. The study showed that the respondents were *normally exposed* to ergonomic factors such as repetition, force, and posture. Moreover, the respondents are *moderately experiencing* musculoskeletal disorders such as pain and discomfort. A *significant relationship* was found between the prevalence of WMSDs among office professionals and the following ergonomic risk factors: repetition, force, and posture. Among socio-demographic profile, age, gender, marital status, and years in service were determined to be *significantly associated* with WMSDs. It is recommended that awareness program on ergonomic risk factors and WMSDs be provided among office professionals.

Keywords: *work-related musculoskeletal disorders, ergonomic factors, force, repetition, and posture*

Viability of Establishing an Apartment Business in Palawan Adventist Hospital

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Abstract

Palawan Adventist Hospital in Puerto Princesa has no existing apartment for its employees and families who lived outside the city. For this reason, the study was conducted to provide a reference of establishing apartments for employees and families who need shelter near the hospital. This study used survey questionnaire to gather the needed information. The study was conducted to 245 respondents. Data were analyzed using straight line method and financial analysis tool such as Return on Investment (ROI) and Cost-volume-profit (CVP) analysis. The results revealed that the demand for the proposed service is *high*, while the existing supply could not cater the needed demand. Total demand, supply and market share in peso has projected to increase yearly. The operation of the business in delivering the service is simple and easy and that the needed equipment, machinery, furniture, and fixtures are at an affordable value. The building has enough capacity to cater the demands for a 30-year useful life. The most effective form of ownership for the proposed business is *sole proprietorship*. The proposed business only needs two (2) employees for its operation and maintenance. The mission and vision were formulated with contingency plan in case the business does not prove viable in 5 years. The financial returns of the organization are in good value and promises success to the organization. Lastly, it is concluded to have a good impact to the stakeholders with its socio-economic responsibilities strategy. The proposed business can be implemented in the year 2020. Factors affecting customer loyalty to the business is recommended for further study.

Keywords: *apartment business, sole proprietorship, viability*

Algorithms for the Constitutional Exercise of Religious Liberty in Academic Institutions, Regulatory Examinations, and Labor Sector: Lessons From Legal Cases of Seventh-Day Adventists

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Abstract

The Philippine Constitution considers the right of each Filipino to exercise religious liberty. In the Philippines, majority of its people attends church on Sunday. This norm poses a threat to the religious principles of minor religions in the country, like the Seventh-day Adventist (SDA), where Saturday (Sabbath) is considered the day of worship. Many of the predicaments of the religious members go unheeded and pushing members to compromise on their faith due to disruptions of school, professional goals, and employment. Hence, this study determined the problems encountered by SDAs, evaluated the experiences of its members, and consequently developed algorithms that aid the Adventists to uphold their constitutional exercise in the respective areas of the academe, licensure, and labor. Qualitative case study design was used in this research. Data gathering was done online using interview. Two court cases were analyzed in this study and thematic analysis was used to generate themes. The participants were interviewed corresponding to court cases filed by members of the SDA Church. Documents gathered include court proceedings and judgements, respective agency memorandums, orders, and resolutions. Themes generated from the interviews suggests that the problems and cases filed for exercise of religious liberty were divided into the academe, licensure, and labor sectors. The different cases and documentation of favorable records for its members are discussed in this paper. Hence, this study is exigent as it proposed algorithms to provide framework or guidelines for cause of action when encountering predicaments on standing firm on the Sabbath.

Keywords: *algorithms, Sabbath, religious liberty*

Influence of Motivation on Organizational Commitment in Adventist Hospital Palawan

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Abstract

The relationship of intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation to the organizational commitment, i.e. affective commitment, continuance commitment, and normative commitment, in AHP has not been clarified. Therefore, the study investigated the relationship of intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation to the affective commitment, continuance commitment, and normative commitment. The moderators are years of experience, age, sex, marital status, and department. The materials used to get the data is a web-based questionnaire from google forms distributed randomly to the 120 employees of AHP. The statistical analysis includes the mean, standard deviation, and correlation. The results showed that intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are both significantly related to the affective commitment, continuance commitment, and normative commitment. Through this study, the organization will be aware as to how motivated and committed their employees are. Also, they will be informed about the organization's strengths and weaknesses in motivating their employees, whether through intrinsic or extrinsic motivating factors.

Keywords: *intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, organizational commitment*

Effects of Intermittent Fasting Program on the BMI of the Obese Workers

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Abstract

There are a lot of people nowadays who uses weight loss programs or products for weight loss that for some reason they are not aware of its side effects and effectiveness for the which gives a huge demand in studying the effect of diet programs to the people. Intermittent fasting is one of the most popular and on the trend of fasting program for losing weight. Pre-test post-test pre-experimental design was used to determine the effects of the fasting program on the BMI of the obese workers. The study started with collecting a sample size of 16 normal obese participants. It was composed of 8 women and 8 men ranging from 23 – 43 years old. Each participant was asked to provide the information such as age, sex, height, and weight before the intervention starts. Data was gathered after 6 days of fasting and was analyzed by comparing their BMI. The data that was given by the participants 6 days before and after the study period was analyzed by using the t-test paired which gave a result of a *significant relationship* base from their sex, age and BMI of the participants. The intermittent fasting program is effective to improve the BMI of the obese workers and therefore be recommended for implementation to a bigger group of obese workers. Similar study be conducted using control group.

Keywords: *intermittent fasting, BMI, t-test*

Problem-Based Learning Approach: Effect on Scientific Reasoning Skills Among Grade 12 Students

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Abstract

In this study, the effect of Problem-Based Learning Approach (PBLA) on scientific reasoning skills among grade 12 -- Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) students in Odiongan National High School (ONHS) was investigated. The non-equivalent pretest-posttest control group quasi-experimental design was used by comparing two intact classes with 42 students each. One group used Conventional Teaching Approach (CTA) while the other employed the Problem-Based Learning Approach (PBLA). In PBLA, students were exposed to the following components of science instruction: overview of general concept; presentation of authentic problem; execution of PBL in groups; and reflection. The data were collected using a standardized Scientific Reasoning Skills Test (SRST) and a validated and reliability tested researcher-made Achievement Test in Genetics (ATG). Using the respective pretest mean scores in SRST as covariate, One-Way Analysis of Covariance was used in testing the effect of PBLA approach. Findings found out that PBLA is effective in improving students' scientific reasoning skills ($\eta^2 = 0.41$). It is recommended that a longer investigation using PBLA may be done to ensure that the dosage of intervention is adequate. This study brings light to the importance of Problem-Based Learning in the improvement of scientific reasoning skills among high school students. The protocols, instruments, and activities developed from this study may be used by other teachers should they opt to adapt PBLA in their respective classes.

Keywords: *problem-based learning approach, scientific reasoning skills*

Integration of Multimedia in Spiral Approach in Teaching Science: Effects on Biological Science Achievement and Science Process Skills

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Abstract

While education is one of the most promising tools for social transformation endeavor, Science education is important in the development of a nation. However, Philippines is still gasping to improve and upgrade the quality of education as manifested by lower scores in International and National Assessments. Framed by Bruner's Theory of Cognitive Development, this study determined the effects of integration of multimedia in spiral approach in teaching science to biological science achievement and science process skills. It utilized quasi-experimental design with the pretest-posttest equivalent groups. Thirty-five (35) respondents were used as the control (without multimedia integration) group and 35 as the experimental group (with multimedia integration). Results revealed that spiral approach can improve performance of students in biological science and skills in science process with or without multimedia integration. Moreover, the integration of multimedia in spiral approach has *no significant* effect in biological science achievement ($U = 601$, $Z = -0.14$, $P = 0.89$) and in science process skills ($U = 522.20$, $Z = -1.06$, $P = 0.29$) except for interpreting data category ($U = 404.50$, $Z = -2.46$, $P = 0.01$). Future researchers who may want to duplicate this study may consider utilizing a true experimental design and random group selection. Further, it is recommended that they use a high quality multimedia validated by an expert, conduct the study in a longer duration, divide the groups according to their learning styles and lastly, explore on the effect of various multimedia format in the context of Filipino students.

Keywords: *spiral approach, multimedia integration, science process skills, biological science achievement, teaching approach*

Causal Attribution, Personality, and Competency of General Education Teachers Handling Students with Special Needs in Selected Schools

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Abstract

Many children with special needs are being educated in general classrooms in both private and public schools. However, only a few general education teachers are successful in creating quality teaching for their students with special needs. This study intends to investigate the teachers' competency in handling students with special needs and their causal attribution and personality traits in connection to teaching competency. The respondents of the study are the general education teachers handling diagnosed students with special needs. A total of 101 respondents were included in the final analysis of the study. The questionnaires used in the study were the Causal Dimension Scale (CDS), the Big Five Personality Test, and Essential Competencies for Special and General Education Teachers Questionnaires of Dingle. The result indicates that there is *no significant relationship* between teachers' causal attribution and competency, and the teachers' personality and competency. Age, educational attainment, and sex are also *not significant* moderator variables. Only the work sector of the respondent is showing a *significant difference* in their competency in handling students with special needs in selected schools, in favor of teachers in public schools. It is recommended to conduct further study to validate the result to a broader population and to include the psycho-educational aspects of the stakeholder in special education. Also, it is endorsed for future study to use more distinct competency scale for a strong determination of general education teachers' competency handling students with special needs.

Keywords: *casual attribution, personality, competency, general education teachers, students with special needs*

A Progressive Enhancement Program for Kindergarten: Results From Text Reading Assessment

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Abstract

Reading is an important skill in language and is a basic tool of learning for children. This study represented the importance of proper utilization of reading program in kindergarten and the correct skills and domains to use for learning how to read, hence, a necessity to establish a reading program for Kindergarten. This study focused on finding which domain in the Kindergarten Progressive Reading Program needs enhancement. This descriptive-Evaluative research used the BRIGANCE Inventory of Early Development II (BIED II) and BRIGANCE Comprehensive Inventory of Basic Skills II (BCIB II) to find the weaknesses of the reading program for among 14 purposively sampled kindergartens in a private elementary school in Cavite. The assessments are based on developmental skills and behaviors and curricular objectives, allowing teachers to determine a student's present level of performance and accurately pinpoint individual areas of strength and need. The results identified four sub-domains from the twelve sub-domains that need enhancement specifically the sub-domains Word Analysis Initial Consonant, Substitute Short Vowel Sounds, Basic Sight Words, and Spells and Writes Consonant-Vowel-Consonant words, respectively. The results of this study will give evaluation if the existing reading program in the kindergarten class is good for utilization, then finally make enhancement in it. It will give an understanding of underlying reasons and motivations to provide insights into the weaknesses and generate ideas for later qualitative research.

Keywords: *kinder reading program, phonetics, domains, reading assessment*

Back to School: University Experiences of Non-Traditional Students

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Abstract

This phenomenological qualitative study investigated the challenges, coping strategies and needs of nontraditional students. This study involved students who are over 24 years old, presently enrolled in a university, and have either deferred enrollment in tertiary education or did not received a standard high school diploma but earned some type of certificate of completion. There are seven participants who were interviewed using open-ended and semi-structured questions. Responses were coded, categorized, and synthesized to yield meaningful interrelated ideas. The results of this study identified several primary needs of nontraditional students. These includes (a) assistance with financial aid, (b) improved speaking, math, reading, and study skills, (c) increased awareness, and (d) access to personal, academic and career counseling services. Because of these identified needs, more opportunities should be provided for financial gains, tutorial classes on basic subjects should also be offered, counseling services for this group should also be conducted.

Keywords: *traditional students, back to school, university experience*

Strengths and Areas Needing Improvement as Perceived by the Graduating Seniors of a Faith-Based Higher Education Institution in the Philippines

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Abstract

This qualitative study aimed to determine the graduating students' feedbacks on the services offered by the Adventist University of the Philippines (AUP). Specifically, the study answered the following questions: (a) What are the strengths of the University as perceived by college graduating students?, (b) What are the areas needing improvement as perceived by college graduating students?, and (c) What are the participants' reasons for recommending the University to others? The data were gathered in May 2019 during an exit survey among senior students. Through purposive sampling, 350 graduating students who answered the survey were chosen as the study participants, however only 234 responded to the open-ended questions. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. On the question as to what the strengths of the University are as perceived by the participants, three themes emerged, each consists of subthemes. The themes are: (a) *spiritual excellence with subthemes place for Christ-centered education, place to grow with God, place to train for God's service, and place for good experiences*; (b) *academic excellence with subthemes high standard education, excellent faculty, and holistic education*; and (c) *favorable campus environment with subthemes environment-friendly campus and conducive-to-learning campus*. Regarding the areas needing improvement as perceived by the participants, only one theme emerged, *efficiency of service, which is subdivided into three categories, academic services, student services, and administrative services*. The last question on the reasons for recommending the University to others, results revealed three themes: (a) *doable work-study program*, (b) *quality service*, and (c) *good value for money*. Findings provide empirical evidences of the perceptions of the college graduating seniors on the strengths and areas for improvement in the university which serve as inputs to future institutional planning to continue on the best practices and initiate continuous quality improvement to improve efficiency on the areas needing improvement. Moreover, future researchers may do a comparative analysis between the perceptions of freshmen and graduating students to identify the discrepancy between the students' initial expectations and their experiences during their stay in AUP.

Keywords: *exit survey, feedbacks of graduating seniors, strengths and weaknesses of a university*

Perceived Benefits and Challenges of Fundraising in the Financial Performance of a Private University

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Abstract

The current demands of various stakeholders and the continuous upgrading of facilities and learning resources to comply with the standards of the government and accrediting institutions are the new normal to many educational institutions. This is compounded with local, national, and international problems that directly and indirectly drain the financial resources of the institution. With these challenges that confront educational institutions, fundraising is becoming the norm in attempting to meet the growing educational demands. This study identified the benefits and challenges of fundraising in the financial performance of a private university in Cavite, Philippines. This study employed quantitative and qualitative approaches using a semi-structured interview guide. Data were gathered among 12 purposively sampled teachers from the chosen University. Transcripts, notes, and relevant documents were pooled into unifying themes and analyzed through content analysis. Results indicated that fundraising activities were perceived as a means to generate readily available funds, means of promoting the institution, for branding purposes, and channels of school-based marketing strategy. In contrast, the perceived challenges of fundraising are the improper utilization and irregular monitoring of funds. Generally, the participants perceived that fundraising is an integral strategy to generate much-needed resources and complement the financial endeavors of the institution.

Keywords: *fundraising, philanthropy, school-based marketing*

Influence of Spiritual Intelligence on Job Satisfaction, Motivation, and Commitment of Employees in a Faith-Based University

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Abstract

Job satisfaction, motivation, and commitment are vital measures considered by any organization. Several studies have been done to investigate commitment, motivation, and satisfaction at work. However, studies that focused on spiritual intelligence where faith is being emphasized is still scarce. This study investigated the influence of spiritual intelligence on the employee's job motivation, commitment, and satisfaction in a faith-based institution. A total of 120 full-time and part-time employees from a Christian university in the Philippines participated in the study through a voluntary, self-reporting questionnaire survey distributed and collected by the researcher in 2019. The questionnaire consists of five sections including demographic profile, spiritual intelligence, motivation, commitment, and job satisfaction. The questionnaire applied a Likert scale as a measurement for the analysis of the four variables through correlational analysis. The result showed that spiritual intelligence has a significant correlation with motivation ($r = 0.301$; $p = 0.001$). It is also a significant predictor to motivation ($r = 0.09$; $p = 0.001$). *No significant* relation was found between spiritual intelligence and commitment as well as satisfaction. To conclude, spiritual intelligence has a significant positive correlation with job satisfaction. Spiritual intelligence has a significant influence on the job motivation of the employees in a faith-based university in the Philippines. *No significant relationship* was found between the following: (a) spiritual intelligence and job satisfaction and (b) spiritual intelligence and commitment. Further study is recommended to investigate the relationship between spiritual intelligence and job motivation.

Keywords: *spiritual intelligence, satisfaction, motivation, commitment, religious institution*

Review on the Utilization of Maintenance and Other Operating Expense (MOOE) Fund: A Basis for Annual Implementation Program (AIP) Enhancement

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Abstract

The demand for maintenance of the facilities heightened as schools continue to age. As the enrollment increases, schools need more structures to cater to their students, thus personnel and operating expenses also grow. Therefore, this study reviewed the past utilization of maintenance and other operating expense (MOOE) funds as a basis for the enhancement of the Annual Implementation Program (AIP) of a public high school in the District of Laua-an, Antique. Data were gathered through school records, in-depth interviews with the principal, and an online interview with 20 teachers for their expenses. Data gathered were subjected to descriptive statistics analysis. The findings of the study revealed that repair and maintenance of the school which consumes the biggest part (26.16%) of the MOOE of the school and only 3.16% allotted fund is allocated for teachers' school supplies hence, teachers are spending their own money at least Php5,000.00 to Php10,000.00 every year in the instructional materials, classroom beautification, and expenses in the programs of their department. Moreover, the released MOOE fund of the school for the school year 2019-2020 is Php1,660,000.00 but based on the liquidation, the expenses of the school for the last school year is 1,730,826.41 which means that the budget released by the Department of Education to the school is not enough to support its program for the whole year. It is recommended to reconsider the results as a basis in the MOOE funding and to give priority to the teacher development program to attain the best quality education.

Keywords: *maintenance and other operating expense (MOOE), school improvement plan (SIP) annual implementation plan (AIP), program enhancement*

Influence of Environment, Financial Stability, and Happiness on Academic Well-Being of International Students in the Philippines

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Abstract

With the internationalization of education, there is an increasing number of international students studying in different countries around the world. This scenario portrays that the international students are looking for a school that will shape their academic abilities and well-being. However, looking at the literature review, there are limited studies dealing with possible factors that may influence the academic well-being of international students. Supported by the Ecological Systems Theory, the main purpose of this descriptive-correlational research was to examine the influence of the environment, financial stability, and happiness to the academic well-being of international students. Using purposive sampling, a total of 112 international students from a private higher education institution consented and participated by answering survey questionnaires validated by experts and tested for reliability. Results revealed that the respondents perceived their environment as *good* ($M = 4.25 \pm 0.92$). Financial stability, happiness, and academic well-being of the respondents were *high* ($M = 4.18 \pm 0.85$; $M = 4.07 \pm 0.72$; $M = 4.19 \pm 1.05$). Moreover, environment, financial stability, and happiness have a *positive moderate significant relationship* to academic well-being ($r = .697, p < .001$; $r = .429, p < .001$; $r = .666, p < .001$). Happiness, living condition, and community relationship were significant factors influencing academic well-being of international students ($R^2 = 0.444, p < .001$; $R^2 = 0.579, p < .001$; $R^2 = 0.604, p < .011$). For future researches, qualitative studies may be conducted to explore the facilitators and barriers to academic well-being, comparative study on dominant groups of international students, and structural equation modelling to develop a model on academic well-being.

Keywords: *academic well-being, environment, financial stability, happiness, international students*

Institutional Learning Outcomes: An Exit Survey Among Graduating Students of a Faith-Based Higher Education Institution in the Philippines

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Abstract

The success of every higher education institution is evidenced by its effectiveness in achieving its institutional goals as specified, not only in terms of operational targets but also in the form of graduate attributes or institutional outcomes. Guided by the *Institutional Outcomes Mapping* of a faith-based university as the framework, this research assessed the five graduate attributes: professional competence, active faith, social responsibility, selfless service, and balanced lifestyle (PASSB) among the 349 purposively sampled graduating students in May 2019. This study employed a descriptive design utilizing a 5-point Likert-type scale questionnaire. The results showed that the respondents have *high levels* of Professional Competence ($M = 4.05 \pm 0.55$), Active Faith ($M = 4.17 \pm 0.67$), Social Responsibility ($M = 3.99 \pm 0.66$), Selfless Service ($M = 3.91 \pm 0.79$), and Balanced Lifestyle ($M = 3.62 \pm 0.80$). Among the five graduate attributes, Active Faith has the highest mean score while Balanced Lifestyle has the lowest. The items with the highest scores are under Active Faith namely: “Appreciation for God’s leadership in my life” ($M = 4.44 \pm 0.68$) and “Faith in God” ($M = 4.38 \pm 0.75$). The lowest items are from Balanced Lifestyle namely: “Regularly eat breakfast” ($M = 3.20 \pm 1.22$.) and “Get average of seven hours of sleep per night” ($M = 3.25 \pm 1.18$). The findings showed the status of effectiveness of the university in achieving its institutional learning goals for its graduates at the end of their program. Results inform institutional planning as the university maintains its best practices and addresses the areas that need improvement. For future researches, qualitative studies may be conducted to explore the processes, systems, and reflections on how the institutional outcomes are taught and developed in the university.

Keywords: *exit survey, attributes of graduating seniors, institutional learning outcomes, institutional effectiveness*

Teachers Applicants' Self- Efficacy and English Proficiency

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Abstract

Self-efficacy is a belief in someone's capability in accomplishing a certain task. And most of the related studies concluded that having a high self- efficacy has something to do with high performance at work, or it has something to do with an individuals' work output/ production however, some other literature revealed that it has not something to do with individuals' performance. On the other side, the English language is the required medium of instruction yet the most feared. This study was conducted to investigate the self-efficacy towards the English Proficiency Test of the teacher applicants from the Division of Romblon. This study used a descriptive- correlation method employing a self-made questionnaire conducted through an online form to assess the Self- Efficacy status towards English Proficiency among applicants in 2018. Findings showed that respondents have Low Self- efficacy status towards English Proficiency Test. It was concluded that among the levels of English Proficiency, respondents who are Proficient have a Very Low Self-efficacy compared to other levels that reached the Low level. Further, it revealed that the overall English Proficiency of teacher applicants was at Beginners level.

Keywords: *English proficiency test, proficiency, self- efficacy, Romblon, Philippines*

Exposure to English and Language Proficiency of Indonesian Students in the Philippines

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Abstract

This study investigated the relationship between exposure to English and language proficiency of Indonesian students in the Philippines. It also determined the significant difference in English exposure and English proficiency in terms of years of stay, age, and sex. A descriptive-correlational design was utilized among 56 students from 3 private universities. They were asked to complete an exposure to English scale and IELTS test. Findings indicated that respondents have been exposed to English environment and material at a *moderate level*. The language proficiency in reading, listening and speaking are at a competent user level while writing is still at a modest user level. Pearson correlation showed a *significant relationship* between exposure to English environment and speaking skill ($p = 0.002$), writing skill ($p = 0.006$), and listening skill ($p = 0.035$), but not significantly correlated with reading proficiency. There is also *no significant relationship* between exposure to English material and all language skills. Furthermore, students, whose length of stay is longer, have more exposure in both areas, but the difference between two parties is *not significant*. In terms of sex, though female performed better in all areas of language exposure and English proficiency, the difference was *not significant*. Finally, in terms of age, the *significant difference* was found only in the exposure to English material and speaking skills, wherein respondents who are 20 years old and above performed better. Further study is needed to examine the factors that motivate Indonesian students to improve their exposure to English environment and materials.

Keywords: *exposure to English, English proficiency, Indonesian students*

Students' Perception of the Use of ICT in the Alternative Learning System: A Case Study

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Abstract

In the 4.0 era, traditional and digital teaching and learning have intermarried. However, learners in non-formal education do not have the same privilege of exposure to the use of Information and Communication Technology ((ICT) as the students from formal classrooms have. Grounded from the theory of scarcity and resources and theory of self-determination, this case study determined the perceptions of seven purposively sampled Alternative Learning System (ALS) students from a private university's ALS program. Specifically, the researchers identified the (a) ICTs used in teaching English in ALS and (b) perceptions of the ALS students in the use of ICT in terms of accessibility, cost, effectiveness, and benefits. Data gathered from the interview with the participants, class observations, and the triangulation with the two ALS coordinators and two ALS teachers were transcribed and themes were identified through thematic analysis. Results revealed that PowerPoint (PPT), videos, and online quizzes were the ICTS used by ALS teachers. However, the participants mentioned that the teachers rarely use any ICT in class except for English class. Moreover, the participants perceived that ICT is accessible since most of them have smartphones, although only one has access to a computer. The use of ICT for them is both impractical and practical and is effective in learning. Finally, the participants mentioned that the use of ICT made their learning easier in many ways. Based on the results, it is concluded that ALS students should be trained in the use of ICT so that they can easily adapt to formal classroom settings. It is recommended to conduct an experimental study to test the effectiveness of ICT when used as a medium of instruction and learning.

Keywords: *Alternative Learning System (ALS), Information and Communication Technology (ICT), formal classroom, non-formal classroom*

Barriers of English Language Learning Among Chinese Students

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Abstract

Teaching and learning the English language pose some varied difficulties. Barriers to learning can be defined as the difficulties the learners encounter in their experiences. Much has been studied on second language acquisition; however, little research has been done to explore the barriers encountered in learning the English language. This study aimed to explore such learning barriers among Chinese students in junior high school as framed by Krashen's language acquisition model. Utilizing a qualitative case study method, one-on-one interviews of three Grade 10 students revealed through thematic analysis several of these concepts including (a) general barriers to learning English, (b) coping strategies that were employed, and (c) suggested methods on how the students can learn further in the language. The Chinese participants expressed that vocabulary, pronunciation, and classroom instruction were barriers to their English learning. They said that they cope by watching English movies, listening to English songs, and attending to the activities provided by the school such as Week of Prayer. The participants suggested that they be allowed to use their smartphones for translation purposes, as well as for teachers to provide engaging activities. It is recommended that schools enhance programs for ESL learners which include providing a dedicated ESL teacher. Future researchers can conduct an in-depth study on the barriers encountered by the English language learners using descriptive design.

Keywords: *ESL, language learning, international languages*

Influence of Spiritual Practices, Academic Motivation, and Self-Discipline on the Academic Performance of Theology Students in a Faith-Based University

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Abstract

Academic performance is very important in the life of a soon-to-be pastor because it is an evidence of one's professional preparation to meet the challenging demands of pastoral ministry. Hence, this study determined the influence of spiritual practices, academic motivation, and self-discipline on the academic performance of theology students in a faith-based higher education institution. Using cross-sectional, descriptive correlational design, 81 out of 115 theology students participated by answering a 5-point Likert-type survey questionnaire. Results showed that the respondents have a *very high level* of spiritual practice ($M = 4.30 \pm 0.50$), *high levels* of academic motivation ($M = 3.97 \pm 0.47$) and self-discipline ($M = 3.82 \pm 0.59$), and a *moderate level* of academic performance ($M = 3.29 \pm 0.33$). Pearson product-moment correlation indicates a strong positive relationship between spiritual practices and self-discipline ($r = .611$, $p = <.001$) and a low positive association with academic motivation ($r = .227$, $p = .042$). Further, self-discipline is positively associated with academic motivation ($r = .312$, $p = .005$). Lastly, academic motivation *significantly influences* all the other three variables: spiritual practices ($r = .227$, $p = .042$), self-discipline ($r = .312$, $p = .005$), and academic performance ($r = .258$, $p = .021$). Findings suggest the positive interplay of spiritual practices, academic motivation, self-discipline, and academic performance. Overall, only the academically motivated theology students tend to have higher academic performance. Results may be used as bases for enhancing student development programs and selection/retention guidelines for theology students. In the future a qualitative study may be done to explore, not only what drives academic performance but also what motivates them to pursue theology program.

Keywords: *motivation, self-discipline, spiritual practices, academic performance*

Reformulation of the Anti-inflammatory Cream from *Saccharum spontaneum* Linn. (fam. Poaceae) Root Extract and its Characterization and Stability Testing

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Abstract

The need for cheaper efficacious medications led the work of Lapuz in 2014 on *Saccharum spontaneum*, which identified that 2% crude extract cream formulation of *Saccharum spontaneum* Linn. root has a comparable anti-inflammatory activity in respect to 1% Diclofenac sodium. However, safety, efficacy and compatibilities are prime standards required of pharmaceuticals which the work had not met, thus recommended reformulation of the cream; hence this study. The study aimed to determine that the reformulated cream will exhibit anti-inflammatory property after reformulation, characterize the physicochemical parameters of the reformulated cream and determine the appropriate storage condition at which the cream would remain stable based on the stability testing results. The efficacy of the newly formulated cream was tested on laboratory animals after which characterization and stability testing was performed. The data obtained was presented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation of parallel measurements. The difference between treatment groups was analyzed using ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test using SPSS. The three agents (the placebo, 2% *S. spontaneum*, and 1% Diclofenac Sodium) used showed no significant difference in their activity. Hence, the 2% *S. spontaneum* root extract cream cannot be said to have no anti-inflammatory activity. Upon characterization and accelerated stability testing, the reformulated 2% anti-inflammatory cream showed stability in pH and yielded good results in texture profile. It showed stability in phase separation and color except at temperatures 30° and 40o. However, it showed presence of microbial growth at all temperatures. The researchers recommend the use of other anti-inflammatory methods to further evaluate the efficacy of the cream.

Keywords: *Saccharum spontaneum* Linn, reformulation, characterization, accelerated stability testing (study), anti-inflammatory activity

Antioxidant Activity of Dayak Onion (*Eleutherine americana* Merr.), Bombay Onion (*Allium cepa linnaeus*), Shallot (*Allium cepa* var. *ascalonicum*) Extracts Using DPPH (1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazyl) Method

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Abstract

Free radicals are reactive and unstable compounds that cause damage to the cells of the human body. Antioxidant activity had been done on Dayak onion, Bombay onion, and shallot using DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) method. This study investigated the antioxidant activity of the 3 types of onion in helping ward off free radicals in the body. Simplicial was extracted using methanol, dichloromethane, and hexane. The macerate was then concentrated using vacuum rotary evaporator. The data showed that Bombay onion extracted with methanol gives the highest yield (61.27%) and shallot extracted with hexane gives the lowest (0.27%). On the antioxidant test, DPPH method was used where extracts were diluted using ethanol making them into 7 various concentrations which are 12,5, 25, 50, 100, 200, 400, and 800 ppm. Antioxidant activity was measured using spectrophotometric at a wavelength of 517. The data obtained were analyzed using 3 x 3 x 7 factorial Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results showed that there were significant differences in antioxidant activity based on the type of plant, variety of solvents and variations in concentration of the extracts with a value $p = 0,000$. It was shown also that there is a significant difference in the interaction between those three variables with $p = 0,000$. Duncan's multiple range test results showed that Dayak onion has the highest antioxidant activity with mean percentage of 35.003%, followed by Bombay onion (15.362%), and Shallot (10.904%). The result also showed that methanol is the best solvent which give antioxidant activity with mean percentage of 25.576%, followed by dichloromethane (23.495%) dan hexane (12.198%). Therefore, this study concluded that Dayak onion and methanol provide the highest antioxidant activity. Further study must be conducted to determine the antioxidant activity of the 3 types of onions.

Keywords: *Dayak Onion, Bombay Onion, Shallot, Antioxidant Activity, DPPH (1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazyl)*

Phytochemical Analysis of Male Papaya (*Carica papaya*) Flower

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Abstract

Papaya (*Carica papaya*) is a juicy and tasty fruit, belonging to family of Caricaceae, and it is a well-known fruit for its exceptional nutritional and medicinal properties throughout the world. There are many medicinal benefits from papaya (*Carica papaya*) that have been discovered in previous researches. Papaya plant including its leaves, bark, seeds, roots, ripe and unripe fruits, and its juices is used as a traditional medicine for treatment of several diseases like jaundice, stomach problem, dengue, ringworm, roundworm as well as for cosmetic use. Papaya fruit is used widely for skin care because it has an enzyme called papain that is responsible for skin whitening, reducing unwanted hair, exfoliating dead skin, and repairing ageing skin. However, studies identifying the medicinal benefits of flower from the male papaya tree are scarce, thus, this experimental study was conducted using philosophical underpinnings of the System model. Guidelines were followed in the collection of the sample specimen wherein the flowers of male papaya were collected and were separated from their stalks and stems manually, dried through a Multi-Commodity Heat Pump Dryer (MCHPD). After which, the flowers were crushed by way of mortar and pestle, collected in a clean container, and sent to the accredited laboratory of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). Phytochemical analysis was done thereafter. The findings revealed that male papaya flower has a *trace amount of glycosides*, *moderate amount* of sterols, triterpenes, flavonoids, saponins, alkaloids and tannins were found the most abundant plant constituents in male papaya flower. It is therefore recommended to further study the healing benefits of the male papaya flower and to study the other parts of the male papaya plant such as the leaves, bark and roots for its medicinal constituents and healing benefits.

Keywords: *Carica papaya*, *hermaphrodite*, *phytochemical*

Development, Standardization, and Acceptability of the Formulated Aratiraisins

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Abstract

Muntingia calabura, also known as aratiles, is a shrub that produces small fruits that is not only abundant but also contain components that are considered beneficial. Despite the abundance and being locally available, it is still underutilized. This study aims to develop, standardize, and evaluate the acceptability of the formulated Aratiraisins. Four trials were conducted and the fourth trial was used in the standardization of the product. The standardized recipe (100g) includes 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoon lemon, and 1/8 teaspoon salt. Sixty evaluators were gathered through convenience sampling to evaluate the product alone and when it was included in a baked good and vegetable salad. A nine-point hedonic scale was used to evaluate the taste, aroma, texture, and appearance of the product. The first was a taste test of the Aratiraisin alone and resulted in a total mean of 7.33 (*like moderately*). Another taste test was done when it was incorporated with baked product and salad, and it resulted in both *like extremely* with a mean of 8.6 and 8.3 respectively. High amounts of vitamin C (150mg) is found in the fruit (per 100g). The established selling price per 100g is ₱59.00. Shelf life of two samples were analyzed for 20 days. Better result occurred in the sample that is placed in the refrigerator having no apparent changes and no appearance of molds, but the sweetness has lessened. Overall, dehydrated Aratiraisins is acceptable using a nine-point hedonic scale and can be introduced as a new product in the market. It is recommended that this product be tested for chemical analysis for more accurate results of nutritional value and to expand the utilization of *M.calabura*.

Keywords: *Muntingia calabura, aratiles, raisins, product development*

Development, Standardization, and Acceptability of Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) Pulp Polvoron: As a Potential Product for Livelihood

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Abstract

The study produced polvoron from coconut pulp which is abundant in the wet market and cafeterias. The ingredients include *Cocos nucifera* pulp powder, skimmed milk, wheat flour, granulated brown sugar, cocoa butter, and pinipig (rice flakes). This study seek to determine the product's nutritional value, acceptability, selling price, shelf-life, and its feasibility for livelihood. The coconut pulp was dehydrated and pulverized. This, along with wheat flour and pinipig, were toasted one at a time. Each serving of 10 grams contains 74.61kcal, 1.5g protein, 4.9 g Fat , 6.07g Carbohydrate, 0.26 mg Fiber, 43.85 mg calcium, 33.03mg Phosphorus, 0.42mg Iron, 0.94mcg Vitamin A, 0.01mg Thiamine, 0.03mg Riboflavin, and 0.13mg Niacin. The product was *liked very much* by students and workers of a university in Cavite in terms of appearance, taste, aroma, and texture. The shelf-life of the product is two weeks, and its cost per piece is 5.00 pesos. It is a potential product for livelihood as confirmed by 93.3% of those who were given samples which some ordered the product and said that they will patronize the product if it will be available in the market. It is recommended that proximate analysis be done for a more objective result in terms of the nutritional value and analysis of microbial count be done to determine factors that can help lengthen shelf life.

Keywords: *polvoron, coconut (Cocos nucifera) pulp, livelihood*

Arduino-Based Prototype Engine-Stopper System (Press 2.0) For Overloading Prevention in Public Utility Vehicles

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Abstract

The Philippine Senate Bill 1446, Anti-Overloading Act of 2017, penalizing Public Utility Vehicles (PUV) that is proven to exceed the prescribed gross weight for PUV's had been in effect for some years. However, the determination of overcapacity is crisscrossed manually by designated officers. Generally, the study was conducted to develop a prototype engine-stopper system for the prevention of overloading in vehicles. Specifically, the study tried to (a) design an engine-stopper system using basic programming, control, and automation principles; (b) establish an engine- stopper system through optimization studies; and (c) determine the economic viability of the engine-stopper system using cost analysis. The digital load sensor system was attached to the Arduino Uno R3™ motherboard coupled with HC-12 wireless module. A DC LED bulb, connected to the board, will act as the alarm. Calibration was done in replications by weighing 1.0 kg of load. Using the *Arduino*™ software, the data on weight sensor was stored and monitored the by the system. A fixed weight of 3.0 kg was programmed to trigger the LED alarm system, when a 5.0 kg overloading is detected which is based on the methods stated by SparkFun Electronics. The LED is programmed to flash as the load weight aligns or exceeds the allowed weight of 3.0 kg of a minimum of 10.0g. The sensitivity of the engine-stopper system was set to detect an increase in weight as low as 10.0g. Optimization results showed that the engine-stopper system recorded the following: (a) the system is not a passenger-counting system; (b) it is a system that successfully opened the circuit automatically compared to previous studies that are limited only to monitoring the weight of the passengers; (c) the prototype system consisted of two warning system, the LED alarm system, and the engine-stopper; (d) it is a vehicle-independent which unlike other similar designs that are limited only to freight vehicles; and (e) the engine-stopper system is smaller, cheaper and easier to set-up compared to more complex bulky weight-monitoring systems. The developed system is recommended for pilot testing on PUV's to implement safety protocols during the new normal.

Keywords: *engine stopper system, arduino, overloading, public utility vehicles*

Effects of an Ideal Temperature and Relative Humidity on the Nutritional Contents of AMCHPD Dried Saluyot (*Corchorus olitorius* L)

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Abstract

Ideal drying temperature and relative humidity are salient parameters to preserve the nutritional contents of high value crops such as saluyot. The automated multi-commodity heat pump dryer (AMCHPD) is an equipment designed and developed with the capability to operate at these idyllic operating conditions. The study determined the effects of an ideal temperature, and relative humidity on the retention of the nutritional contents of dried *saluyot* using proximate analysis; to validate the average retained nutritional contents (%) of the AMCHPD dried saluyot through comparison with the initial nutritional contents embedded when fresh, and, to identify the capability of the set parameters to lower the final %MC of the dried *saluyot* within the required %MC of >15.%. Fresh *saluyot* were gathered from the field, washed with potable water, pat to dry and loaded to the AMCHPD using stainless trays. After 5 hours drying time, the dried saluyot was unloaded, ground, packed to 300g and submitted for proximate analysis at the Service Laboratory, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, DOST. Results revealed that the AMCHPD dried *saluyot* has the following retained contents: 10.5 g ash content, 65.0 kcal energy content, 7.5g total fat, 43.7g total carbohydrate. Moreover, validated results showed that the nutritional contents of the dried saluyot were retained and concentrated to an average of 445.0 % from the fresh. Likewise, the required %MC for longer shelf life was achieved, from 83.0% to 8.9%. Thus, the operating conditions of 35.0 to 50.0 0C and 10.0% relative humidity of the AMCHPD enabled the favorable results.

Keywords: *saluyot, nutritional contents, heat pump drying*

Antimicrobial Activity of Sodium Bicarbonate Against *Streptococcus salivarius* and *Fusobacterium nucleatum*

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Abstract

The research determined the antimicrobial effect of sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) against periodontal pathogens: *Streptococcus salivarius* and *Fusobacterium nucleatum* at concentrations of 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%. Strains of periodontal pathogens *Streptococcus salivarius* and *Fusobacterium nucleatum* were acquired from the American Type Culture Collection through the company Fil-Anaserve. Different concentrations of NaHCO_3 was used and tested using Kirby-Bauer test protocol of the Department of Science and Technology to determine antimicrobial properties of the solution. The study revealed a significant difference between the susceptibility of *Streptococcus salivarius* and *Fusobacterium nucleatum* against sodium bicarbonate at different concentrations wherein *Streptococcus salivarius* is more susceptible than *Fusobacterium nucleatum*. *Streptococcus salivarius* exhibited the greatest susceptibility at 75% concentration while *Fusobacterium nucleatum* exhibited susceptibility on just a single disk at 100% concentration. Therefore, the researcher rejects the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the susceptibility of *Streptococcus salivarius* and *Fusobacterium nucleatum* to sodium bicarbonate at different concentrations.

Keywords: *antimicrobials, BS, CHX, FN, periodontal disease, SS, susceptibility, zone of inhibition*

Design and Development of a Smart Wireless Irrigation System for Rice: A Simulation Model

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Abstract

Improper monitoring of irrigation water leads to food and financial losses in agricultural countries. The study generally designed and developed a smart wireless irrigation system for rice. Specifically: (a) to design a water saving device using the principles of microprocessor and microcontroller, (b) to establish the programming codes for the irrigation system through Phyton, and (c) to simulate an irrigation system in a 3m x 3m rice production area. The system was developed using the soil moisture and ultrasonic sensors for soil moisture content and water level monitoring, respectively. Solenoid valve and relay module indicated the current level of soil moisture content and the GSM sent a text message to the rice farmer. Raspberry pi was used as the webserver to handle all the data coming from the sensors and Wemos. Simulation results showed that the conveyance and irrigation efficiencies of system is 98.0% and 58.3 %, respectively. This means that the water conservation was evident because the standard conveyance efficiency is at a range of 80-100% while the standard for irrigation efficiency is at 50-60%. Moreover, the GSM module established SMS (Short Message Service) to inform the farmers about the time to water the rice field as indicated by the soil moisture sensor. Pilot testing of the developed system using bigger production areas is recommended.

Keywords: *irrigation system, GSM, SMS, sensors, wireless transmission*

Development of a Search Engine for Ellen G. White's Writings

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Abstract

Ellen G. White (EGW) writings, which are about 5,000 periodical articles and 40 books, some of which are translated to 140 languages, are one of the most translated literature and are of vital importance to Seventh-day Adventists. Currently no system is available to take questions and answers in quotes, articles, or chapters/sections. Therefore, this study developed a search engine for EGW writings, specifically: (a) to design a user interface in answering questions related to EGW writings using the combination of EGW Fulltext, EGW Topical Index, seed questions, user questions and user feedback using PostgreSQL, PHP, and Linux, and, (b) to identify possible bottlenecks and improvements from analyzing user feedback through User Interface Usability Testing. The system was designed and developed through the combination of available opensource software; ideas such as indexing, ranking, machine learning and fallback; and the spiral development model. Efficiency of the new system was optimized in several phases, and users were invited to participate. Results showed that users get their answers quicker than the previous existing methods. It is therefore recommended that: (a) more users use the system and contribute their favorite paragraphs as user-suggested references to queries or questions they are interested in, (b) the EGW Estate should study how to use this algorithm (or the ideas herein) in their search engines, desktop apps, and mobile apps, and (c) future research may focus on further optimizing the algorithm.

Keywords: *Search engine, EGWhite writings, indexing, PostgreSQL, PHP, Linux*

Correlation of Learning Styles and The Soft Skills Approaches of 21st Century Library Science Practicum Students of National Capital Region

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Abstract

Learning styles acquire considerable influence within the educational field ranging from kindergarten to graduate levels enabling it to engage effectively in the transfer of knowledge and skills. This concept is widely accepted not only among educators but also among parents and the general public. Learning is a constant method, and soft skills are personal qualities that are needed to relate to other people as essential to a successful career. In the area of Library Science education, learning styles, and soft skills approaches, for no study had been conducted in this field yet. This study used a descriptive correlation design utilizing a survey questionnaire to determine the learning styles and soft skills approaches of the 21st-century undergraduate Library Science Practicum students in the national capital region (NCR) of the Philippines. The study employed a simple random sampling, participated by the whole population of 35 Library and Information Science students of the University of Santos Tomas. The statistical analysis used SPSS 20.0 version, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, Pearson Correlation, and regression. The respondents, as verbally interpreted, are *high* in learning styles in terms of converging, assimilating, diverging, and accommodating with *few moderate* in other aspects. The soft skills level of the respondent's in terms of communication, leadership, time management, problem-solving, and personal mastery were verbally interpreted as very good. There is *no significant difference* in respondents' soft skills when grouped by age, gender, and years of study. There was a *positive relationship* between learning style and soft skills of Library Science Practicum students that contribute to their harmonious and generous experience in job training. Further results revealed that different kinds of learning styles and soft skills as part of teaching help students to progress academically.

Keywords: *learning styles, soft skills and Library Science practicum students*

NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



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