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DOI: [10.31965/infokes.Vol21Iss2.1064](https://doi.org/10.31965/infokes.Vol21Iss2.1064)Journal homepage: <http://jurnal.poltekkeskupang.ac.id/index.php/infokes>**RESEARCH****Open Access****Philosophy of Science on The Development of Palliative Nursing Practice in The Implementation of Long-Term Care for The Elderly: A Literature Review****Ni Luh Putu Inca Buntari Agustini^{1a*}, Ni Luh Adi Satriani^{1b}, Ni Putu Ayu Ratna Dewi^{1c}, Putu Desi Yulistina^{1d}, Putu Sundari Dewi^{1e}, Putu Agus Sujana Putra^{1f}, I Putu Arya Wijayanatha^{1g}, Gede Khrisna Eka Yudha^{1h}**¹ Faculty of Health, Institute of Technology and Health Bali, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia^a Email address: incaagustini@gmail.com^b Email address: adisatriani12@gmail.com^c Email address: ayuratna622@gmail.com^d Email address: desi.yulistina@gmail.com^e Email address: sundari.dewi1987@gmail.com^f Email address: agus.psychobilly@gmail.com^g Email address: iputu.wijyantha@gmail.com^h Email address: ekayudha456@gmail.com

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Abstract

As people gets older can increase health problems due to degenerative processes, thus requiring long-term care. Nurses as providers of palliative nursing care are based on nursing philosophy as a guide for acting and behaving in providing nursing care. Provide scientific information to nurses related to the role of philosophy of science in the development of palliative nursing practice that supports the implementation of long-term care in elderly. A literature review study, using various databases from Pubmed, Google Scholar, Science Direct and Research Gate. The inclusion criteria for searching for literature sources is the year of publication of the articles used starting from 2017 to 2022, in English, Indonesian and full articles. The search keywords are, nursing philosophy, nursing theory, palliative nursing, palliative care. Article selection was carried out using PRISMA and critical appraisal with a final total of 20 articles. The provision of palliative care to patients is carried out through a philosophical approach that emphasizes optimal quality of life and function, mitigates symptoms that cause sadness and promotes the values of care that focuses on comfort so as to reduce suffering and improve the quality of life of patients and families. Palliative nursing includes an understanding of the disease, pain management, and general symptoms, and follow-up care planning. Nurses are expected to make the philosophy of nursing as a basic of human as a holistic being in providing palliative nursing care.

Keywords: Long Term Care, Palliative Nursing, Philosophy.***Corresponding Author:**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Philosophy is now more advanced in various fields and has an important role in life. The branch of philosophy itself has now developed in various fields, namely philosophy of knowledge, moral philosophy, philosophy of art, metaphysics, politics, philosophy of religion, philosophy of science, philosophy of education, philosophy of law, philosophy of history, philosophy of mathematics, and so on. Philosophy also plays a very important role in the field of health, especially in nursing. Philosophy in the field of nursing can be seen or viewed from two sides, namely, from the philosophy of education and the philosophy of nursing (Rofii, 2021). Nursing philosophy is a statement of basic and universal assumptions, beliefs, and principles about the nature of knowledge and thinking (epistemology) and about the nature of the entities represented in the paradigm, namely nursing practice and the human health process. There is no single dominant philosophy that prevails within the discipline of nursing.

Palliative care is an approach that aims to improve the quality of life of patients (adults and children) and their families in the face of a life-threatening illness by relieving sufferers from pain through early identification, perfect assessment, and management of pain and other problems, both physical, psychological, social, and spiritual (World Health Organization, 2020). The implementation of palliative care in Indonesia is still in its infancy and is still limited to certain hospitals. The number of health workers who understand the concept of palliative care is still limited. As a result, more patients die in hospitals without receiving specific palliative care, or they die at home without adequate support from palliative care professionals. Patients also experience various forms of suffering related to disease symptoms that should not have happened if their need for palliative services was properly met (Siagian & Perangin-angin, 2020).

The Long-Term Care Guidelines (2017) state that the older a person is, the more physical, mental, spiritual, economic, and social problems they experience (BKKBN, 2017). Data on disease patterns in the elderly show that one of the most basic problems in the elderly is health problems caused by degenerative processes. Based on (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2018) the most common diseases in the elderly are hypertension, osteoarthritis, stroke, dental-oral problems, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and diabetes mellitus (DM). In addition, with increasing age, various disorders appear, such as hearing loss, visual impairment, memory impairment, depression, easy falls, and so on (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016). The emergence of these various diseases cannot be separated from the decline in functional ability due to decreased intrinsic capacity with increasing age. Frailty affects 25% of the elderly population today. Frailty causes disability to emerge from the level of disability. Currently, around 30% of those with disabilities suffer from mild to severe disabilities, although those with severe disabilities are only around 10%.

These conditions indicate that the elderly tend to have various diseases, vulnerabilities, and disabilities, thus requiring long-term care. As a result, a companion/caregiver is required, as well as the participation of health nursing professionals with various roles and specializations in elderly care, as well as a companion who can provide assistance in daily life. For family-based long-term care, family members have an important role as caregivers (BKKBN, 2017). Long-term care is an activity carried out by informal or professional carers or companions to ensure that the elderly, who are not fully able to care for themselves, can maintain their quality of life so that they are dignified until the end of their lives.

Long-term assistance for the elderly is the process of providing long-term assistance and support to the elderly who are unable to take care of themselves either partially or totally because they have limitations in physical and/or mental aspects, which are provided by informal and professional caregivers. Through this long-term care, it is hoped that families who live with

the elderly can provide long-term care services for the elderly optimally at home. We are interested in writing an article that discusses the role of philosophy of science in the development of palliative nursing practices that support the implementation of long-term care in the elderly based on the description above.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research design used in this study is a literature review. The protocol and evaluation of the literature review use the PRISMA checklist to determine the selection of studies that have been found and adjusted for the purpose of the literature review. The literature search was carried out using four databases, namely Pubmed, Google Scholar, Scient Direct, and Research Gate. The inclusion criteria for this article's literature search are the year of publication of the article used starting in the 2017-2022 range, in English or Indonesian, and the full article. Keywords adapted to Medical Subject Heading (MeSH), namely nursing philosophy, nursing theory, palliative nursing, and palliative care. The total number of articles used for analysis was 20 of 246 articles. The results of the selection of study articles can be described in the flow diagram below:

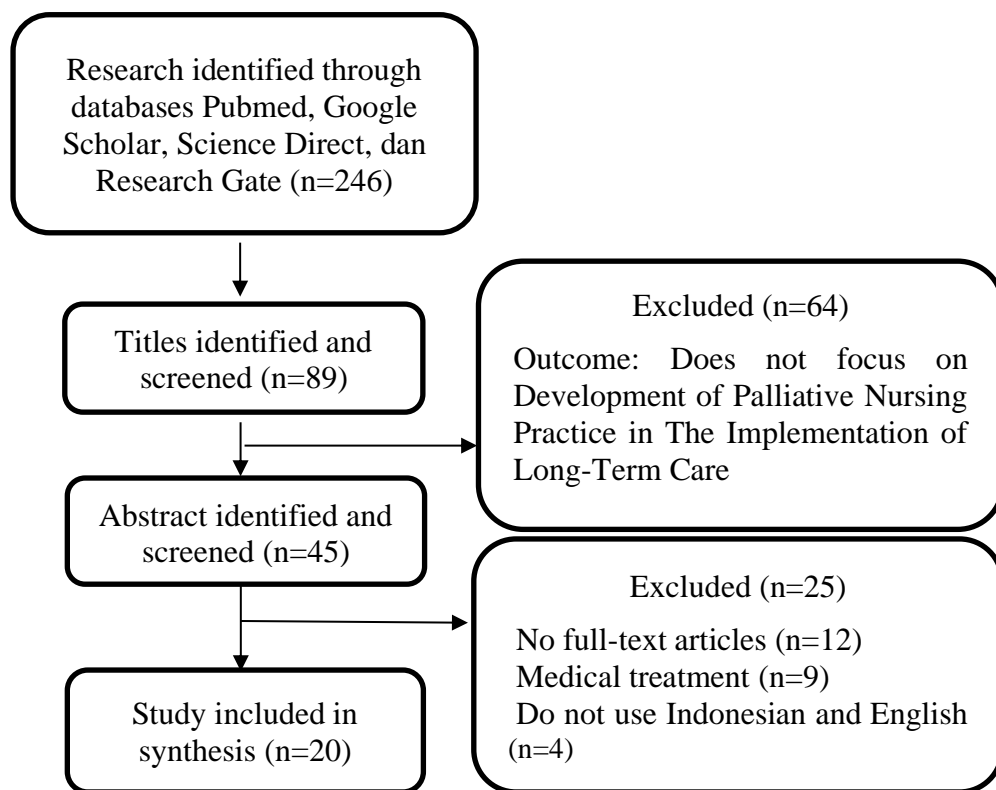


Figure 1. Flow diagram based on PRISMA

Critical appraisal is used by researchers to assess eligible studies. The study meets the inclusion criteria if the study score is at least 50% higher than a cut-off point value agreed upon by the investigator. Researchers excluded low-quality studies to avoid bias in the validity of the results and review recommendations, so that the last screening of articles used in the literature review contained 20 articles.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Data Analysis Results of the Literature Review.

No	Titles	Researcher	Outcome
1.	Why do nurses need philosophy?	(Prabawati, 2019)	Philosophy improves the ability of nurses to understand phenomena and helps nurses think critically in clinical and academic fields.
2.	The Role of Educational Philosophy as a Foundation for Health Transformation	(Pauzi et al., 2022)	The role of philosophy is important in the transformation of health, where there are demands for human resource competence to meet standards in order to encourage the formation of new health study programs.
3.	The Philosophies of Science in Developing Nursing Science Discussion Paper/Philosophical Paper	(Thet & Akbar, 2019)	The role of the philosophy of science in the development of nursing science, namely to provide views on science, knowledge, and research methodology, has made a significant shift in this era in the development of nursing science.
4.	Thoughts of Creation and the Discipline of Nursing	(Kristoffersen, 2018)	The results obtained by exploring participants thoughts on nurse roles in providing nursing care, three themes, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life is something greater than man 2. The creation of power is associated with humans 3. The understanding of life as something that is basically good Thus, the idea of a philosophical basis is supported by the experience of nurses in daily care, which will add elements to nursing care.
5.	Self-Confidence of Nurses Philosophy: A Concept Analysis	(Suandika et al., 2021)	Every nurse must understand the philosophy of nursing as a guide for acting and behaving in nursing practice. In addition, nurses must also understand aspects of balance, including how to make society and people healthy, reduce disease, improve environmental health, increase self-confidence, and balance the health of nurses.
6.	The Role and Status of Philosophy in Nursing Knowledge, Insight and Competence	(Cheraghi et al., 2019)	The results obtained were classified into three groups. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The role of the nurse in nursing science and education Integrating philosophical models with education is an effective method

			<p>of applying critical, creative, and compassionate thinking so as to assist nurses in analyzing, combining, rationalizing, predicting, and thinking about ideas, feelings, and beliefs to provide professional care based on nursing care.</p> <p>2. The role of philosophy in developing nurse insights In terms of cognition, philosophy influences the nurse's insight into the nature of nursing, personality, environment, health, and disease. Nursing epistemology is considered a major factor in developing insights and identifying concepts in the nursing paradigm.</p> <p>3. The role of philosophy in nursing competence Nursing practice based on a holistic attitude integrated with philosophical thinking helps nurses analyze experiences and situations and better evaluate challenges. Beliefs, values, and hypotheses will enhance the ability of nurses to rationalize, predict complications, and transfer knowledge in clinical situations, thereby increasing their competence in clinical situations.</p>
7.	Philosophical and Contextual Issue in Nursing Theory Development Concerning Technological Competency as Caring in Nursing	(Lim-Saco, 2018)	In today's technological world, theory-based nursing practice is proven to be effective in implementing the ontological perspectives that underlie interdisciplinary healthcare environments. When nurses face professional quandaries, they can use philosophical, conceptual, and theoretical thinking to shape nursing care.
8.	The role of philosophy in the development and practice of nursing: Past, present and future	(Bender et al., 2021)	<p>There are 3 conclusions based on the topic of discussion related to the role of philosophy in the development and practice of nursing, namely:</p> <p>1. The past The formation of the International Philosophy of Nursing Society (IPONS) reminds us that nursing and philosophy do not need to be</p>

distinguished, because the two can work together.

2. Currently

Concerning the status of nursing philosophy in Canada and the Nordic countries, it draws attention to society in general and education in particular to where philosophy is involved in nursing and the empirical activities that underpin research, with the goal of developing it into social practice. The involvement of philosophers in the development of nursing science with research based on empirical evidence (ontology, epistemology, and axiology).

3. The future

The thoughts of some experts regarding the view of philosophy in the future, where ethics and philosophy are still placed separately between clinical and academic practice, then it needs to be followed up later to synergize between ethics and philosophy in future nursing practice.

9. Toward Understanding of Nursing Knowledge Development	(Tuyen, 2018)	Understanding philosophy helps nurses better understand the roles, functions, and philosophical thinking of views in professional nursing practice.
10. Fundamental Care Guided by the Careful Nursing Philosophy and Professional Practice Model	(Meehan et al., 2018)	"Careful Nursing" provides nurses with an opportunity to understand practical knowledge guides and philosophies, encouraging nurses to review how their understanding of human spirituality in nursing compares with their personal experience of spirituality in nursing. Nurses can be considered motivators in providing basic care when the dimensions and concepts of professional practice models are considered nursing values.
11. The Nurse Practitioner Role is Ideally Suited for Palliative Care Practice: A Qualitative Descriptive Study	(Collins & Small, 2019)	Nurses involved in palliative nursing practice have a personal philosophy about death as a patient's emotional comfort and a normal part of the life process. Experienced nurses will be more comfortable caring for palliative

			patients and their families because it will create their own satisfaction.
12.	Study of Nurse's Philosophy: The Convenient Place to Die Peacefully for Terminal a Patients	(Yetti et al., 2019)	Terminal patient care is a program or facility provided specifically for patients who are nearing the end of their lives. Terminal patient care is a treatment that uses a philosophical approach toward the end of life, where nurses will replace the role of the family if they experience physical and emotional burden.
13.	A Nursing Philosophy of Chronic Disease Services-Based Palliative Care Nursing During Covid-19	(Nimah et al., 2022)	Palliative care aims to reduce suffering and improve the quality of life of patients and their families, which can be applied in hospitals, communities, and nursing homes. Various ways exist to reduce suffering, but there are many obstacles faced by patients and families trying to access health services during the COVID-19 pandemic due to social restrictions, so a special policy is needed to overcome this.
14.	American Academy of Nursing Expert Panel consensus statement on nursing's roles in ensuring universal palliative care access	(Rosa et al., 2021)	Integrating all sectors, including government, academia, and health facilities, in implementing palliative care, it is expected to be able to provide high-quality palliative care, with nurses taking on the main role, especially for marginalized communities and other high-risk populations.
15.	Culture and Palliative Care: Preferences, Communication, Meaning, and Mutual Decision Making	(Cain et al., 2018)	It was concluded that palliative care can be applied more easily and uncomplicated, namely emphasizing the need to work with patients, families and communities to negotiate care that is culturally meaningful and can ensure high quality palliative care.
16.	Specialist palliative care nursing and the philosophy of palliative care: a critical discussion	(Robinson et al., 2017)	The growth and integration of palliative care and the mediation of the biomedical model are linked to its development as contemporary palliative care. This has an impact on the focus of palliative nursing itself which only focuses on physical health. So a balance is needed between medical and nursing, where nurses can take a role in fulfilling psychosocial, emotional, and spiritual needs so as to achieve holistic and optimal care in the implementation of palliative care.

17. An integrative review to identify how nurses practicing in inpatient specialist palliative care units uphold the values of nursing	(Moran et al., 2021)	Four themes were identified related to nurses implementing palliative care in hospitals: (1) improving patient-centered care; (2) being there; (3) exposure to suffering and death; (4) the value of nursing is seen but not heard. The findings highlight that while palliative care nurses do not articulate their nursing values, their actions and behaviors are evident in the literature, indicating caring, compassion, and commitment.
18. Examining the Role of Specialist Palliative Care in Geriatric Care to Inform Collaborations: a Survey on the Knowledge, Practice and attitudes of Geriatricians in Providing Palliative Care	(Runacres et al., 2019)	A total of 168 participants provided information, with 58.3% being women and 36.6% having more than 20 years of clinical experience. Most geriatricians (85%) reported having treated the patient within the past 12 months. Geriatricians believe they need to coordinate care (84%), and they derive satisfaction from providing palliative care (95%). The vast majority (69%) thought that all patients with advanced disease should be cared for by a specialist palliative nurse.
19. A New Pedagogical Approach to Enhance Palliative Care and Communication Learning: A Mixed Method Study	(Chang et al., 2022)	The quantitative study findings of the pre-post questionnaire showed an increase in the abilities of students participating in palliative care, namely knowledge ($t=2.83$, $p=0.02$), attitude ($t=4.21$, $p=0.00$), and efficacy ($t = 0.27$, $p = 0.05$). The quantitative study with a focus group discussion approach, showed an increase in learning palliative care and communication.
20. A gap between the philosophy and the practice of palliative healthcare: sociological perspectives on the practice of nurses in specialised palliative homecare	(Glasdam et al., 2020)	There are two themes related to the problem of medical logic and organizational structure. Where in the implementation of care, especially in palliative nursing, the nurse's position is said to be under the doctor and their performs more delegation or mandate (collaborative) actions, the philosophy of nursing science in palliative nursing care itself is neglected or cannot be carried out optimally. This was realized by the nurse, so a home visit was made as a form of compensation.

a. The Big Picture of Philosophy of Science in Nursing

The philosophy of ontology is related to humans, while the science of ontology also contributes to the science of nursing. Therefore, according to this viewpoint, nursing can be an object of philosophical inquiry. Epistemology is used as a basis for human action and development in science as well as a means of knowing the truth of knowledge. This is closely related to the methodology of science-how to get that knowledge through processes and procedures. From this point of view, the nature of nursing knowledge can be an object of philosophical inquiry. The axiology of nursing science is an investigation or consideration of the morality of our actions and the knowledge or way of thinking that underlies the terms right versus wrong, good versus bad, or can also be interpreted for what knowledge is used and its relation to its use with moral principles (Risnah & Irwan, 2021).

b. The Existence of Nursing as an Independent

Science Existence is something that exists, has actuality, and is perfect. The existence of nursing is the existence of the actual perfection of nursing in Indonesia and in the world as an independent science. Existence in nursing is divided into three parts: ontology, epistemology, and axiology. Ontology is the study of reality or facts. Epistemology studies the origin, sources, structure, methods, and validity of knowledge. And ontology is a value theory concerned with the usefulness of acquired knowledge. In accordance with the times, the development of nursing science from year to year is increasing. Because the modern era and sophisticated technology have helped the process of developing nursing science develop rapidly, this is supported by several government policies that have recognized nursing as a profession. evidenced by Law No. 38 of 2014 concerning Nursing, which regulates nursing services as a form of professional service that is an integral part of health services based on nursing knowledge and tips aimed at individuals, families, groups, or communities, both healthy and sick. Then, the development of the nursing profession is also regulated in Permenkes No. 40 of 2017 concerning the development of clinical nurse career paths and is also supported by Kepmenkes No. HK.01.07/MENKES/425/2020 concerning nurse professional standards.

c. The Role of the Philosophy of Science in Palliative Nursing

Nursing philosophy is a basic view of the nature of a human being and the essence of nursing that forms the basic framework for implementing nursing practice. The nature of the human being referred to here is the human being as a living being biologically, psychologically, socially, and spiritually, while the essence is the philosophy of nursing, which consists of first viewing the patient as a holistic human being who must have all his or her biological, psychological, social, and spiritual needs met. given in a comprehensive manner and cannot be carried out unilaterally or as part of the need; second, the form of nursing services provided must be direct while still paying attention to the human aspect; third, everyone has the right to receive treatment regardless of differences in ethnicity, belief, social status, religion, and economy; fourth, nursing services are an integral part of the health system considering that nurses work within the scope of the health team, not alone; and fifth, the patient is a partner who is always active in health services, not as a passive recipient of services (Risnah & Irwan, 2021). The nurse's role in the discipline of nursing is not limited to the client; the family is also the focus of attention when providing care. The existence of a disease diagnosis in one of the family members will affect the family system as a whole, so the care provided is not only focused on the client. One way to improve the quality of end-of-life and palliative nursing care for families is to assess family satisfaction. Measuring satisfaction can be used to determine clinical and policy changes in palliative care so that it can result in an increase in the overall quality of care.

d. Implementation of Long-Term Treatment

Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development; Article 47 states that the government and regional governments establish policies for family development through fostering family resilience and welfare. The family development policy is in accordance with Article 48 Paragraph (1c) through fostering family resilience and welfare, which is carried out by improving the quality of life of the elderly so that they remain productive and useful for families and society by providing opportunities to play a role in family life. Indonesia is one of the top five countries with the most elderly population in the world, reaching 18.1 million people or 7.6 percent based on the results of the 2010 population census and increasing to 21.6 million people or 8.5 percent of the population based on data from the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey. The number of elderly residents is expected to increase to 29.1 million in 2020 and 36 million in 2025 (BKKBN, 2017).

With increasing age, more and more health problems will be experienced due to a decrease in functional capacity and a higher risk of developing heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, degenerative diseases, and geriatric syndromes. Long-Term Care (PJP) is the process of providing long-term assistance and support to the elderly who are unable to care for themselves either partially or totally because they have limitations in the physical and/or mental aspects, provided by professional assistants and informal assistants (BKKBN, 2017). The elderly tends to have various diseases, vulnerabilities, and disabilities, so they require long-term care. As a result, a companion/caregiver is required, as well as the participation of health nursing professionals with various roles and specializations in elderly care, as well as a companion who can aid in daily life.

The goal of palliative care until death is to provide comfort and peace when you are in a palliative condition (a disease that cannot be cured medically) until the end of life (Agustini et al., 2022). Palliative care is special medical care for people with fatal illnesses for which there is no clear cure or even those who have been diagnosed with a terminal illness. The aim of this treatment is to relieve the patient's condition, not cure it. Palliative care cannot be done by just anyone; it must involve a special team of doctors, nurses, and other medical experts who are professionals in the field of palliative specialization. They are tasked with providing support for patients suffering from terminal illnesses and their families as they face the inevitable death. Palliative care is a type of care that does not only emphasize the physical condition of the patient but also focuses on emotional, psychosocial, economic, and spiritual aspects to meet the needs of improving the quality of life for the patient and his family (Agustini et al., 2021).

This treatment is appropriate for patients of all ages and with varying degrees of disease severity. This treatment is administered beginning with the diagnosis and continuing until near death or after death. This is so that patients can get a good quality of life before facing death, whose exact time is never known. It is important for patients to have access to health professionals who specialize in mental health so that they can help them be stronger through any psychological problems they have to face. Fear about the future is often a major concern for patients, and it is not uncommon for them to sometimes feel the need to express this. To help with their anxiety, this treatment consists of: counseling; visualization; cognitive therapy, a combination of psychotherapy and behavioral therapy carried out by means of counseling, the main goal is to change the mindset or behavior that causes various problems in one's life; drug therapy; stress management and relaxation therapy are also components of palliative care, which includes offering emotional support to patients who believe they require it (Cleary, 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

Nursing philosophy is a basic view of the nature of a human being and the essence of nursing that forms the basic framework for implementing nursing practice. The philosophy of nursing is a basic view of human nature as a holistic being (with biological, psychological, sociocultural, and spiritual needs). The provision of palliative care to patients is carried out through a philosophical approach that emphasizes optimal quality of life and function, mitigating symptoms that cause grief, and promoting care values that focus on comfort so as to reduce suffering and improve the quality of life of patients and their families. Palliative care includes an understanding of the disease, management of pain and common symptoms, planning of follow-up care, knowledge of community resources, and knowing when to refer the patient to a specialist. The application of long-term care should also be seen from the cultural perspective of the community, and the role of a palliative care specialist nurse is needed to maintain the values of nursing itself in practice. Nurses providing palliative nursing care can make the philosophy of nursing a basic view of human nature as a holistic being so that nurses do not only focus on curative actions but also pay attention to psychosocial and emotional aspects that are no less important in long-term care.

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