

# Foreword and Editorial

## International Journal of IT-based Public Health Management

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal of IT-based Public Health Management by Global Vision Press.

This issue contains 6 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

The study “The Rehabilitation Effect of PNF after Applying Upper Extremity Taping on Patients with Central Nervous System Injuries” aimed to investigate the superimposition effects of elastic taping applied to the upper extremities prior to proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation therapy upper extremity pattern treatment on the rehabilitation of upper extremity functions of stroke patients. In this study, 14 stroke patients who were under hospital treatment at a rehabilitation hospital were selected as subjects. They were randomly divided into an experimental group (n=7), who would receive elastic taping therapy before proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation, and a control group (n=7), who would not receive elastic taping therapy before proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation. The action research arm test is an evaluative measure used to assess the functions of the upper extremities. The comparison of difference in the therapeutic effects, according to the therapeutic intervention, showed that the experimental group had more statistically significant differences than the control group. In conclusion, in elastic taping therapy and the therapeutic superimposition effect of proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation treatment may improve upper extremity function in stroke patients.

In the paper “Effects of Upper Limb Stabilization Exercise on Pain Control and Improvement of Function in Shoulder Dislocation Patients”, authors investigated the effects of stability exercise of the upper extremities after shoulder dislocation patients on pain and function. The control group (n=15) performed traditional physical therapy, and the experimental group (n=15) performed shoulder stabilization exercises for 30 minutes, and the subjects were evaluated using Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Constant-Murley Scale (CMS), and Simple Shoulder Test (SST). In the experimental group, the power items of CMS, SST and Active Abduction were statistically significant compared to the control group. Shoulder stabilization exercises can help pain and functional recovery in shoulder dislocation patients.

The research paper “National Fitness 100: Significance and Operational Needs in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic” explored that the COVID 19 pandemic has led to a gradual weakening of people’s health and physical strength worldwide. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce various nation-led measures to improve citizens’ health. This study looked at the significance of participation in Korea’s National Fitness 100 project, a national program under the National Sports Promotion Act of Korea. The study explored the project’s operations to determine its significance and to evaluate its effectiveness in improving Koreans’ physical fitness and well-being during the ongoing health crisis. The subjects were four fitness professionals and four citizen participants with experience with the National Physical Fitness 100 program. Data were collected through individual and group interviews. Overall, the participants expressed satisfaction with the service, saying it gave them a sense of

pride and challenged them to improve. Moving forward will require the efficient operation of the Stamina 100 project and the development of additional certifications, including the Sports Activity Certification. In addition, health, nutrition, hygiene, and fitness data should be integrated through collaborative governance to monitor improvements among the participants nationwide.

In the paper “Scuba Diving Experience Fun Recognition and Its Impact on Self-Realization – Focusing on Middle and High School Students”, how scuba diving experiences within the restricted waters of middle and high school students affect their awareness of fun. It reveals various variables on the perception of fun that can encourage continued participation in scuba diving. Discuss the relationship between marine activities scuba diving and fun awareness and self-realization. In summary, the results are as follows: First, authors verified the hypothesis, (H1) that scuba diving experiences of middle and high school students will have a positive effect on the recognition of fun. The scuba diving experience was found to have a significant positive, (+) effect on interest and recognition, which is one of the fun perceptions. However, it was found that the entertainment experience had a significant positive, (+) effect on social recognition of fun. Second, as a result of testing the hypothesis, (H2) that the marine activity will have a positive effect on self-realization, it was found to be significant. Third, as a result of verifying, (H3) that fun perception will have a positive, (+) effect on self-realization, it was found that it was significant, (+). Given these results, it suggests that scuba diving experiences need to be improved, space development with optimal experience considering middle and high school students, and efforts by the competent leadership training industry.

The paper “The Effect of Classes through Google Classroom due to COVID-19 on Outcome-Based Nursing Education” was from “3rd Domestic and International Integration Conference” in June 2020. This study was conducted to develop and evaluate the impact of education through Google Classroom on outcome-based nursing education such as critical thinking, problem-solving ability, self-regulated learning ability, and academic major satisfaction with the face-to-face instructional closure due to COVID-19. The methodology used in this research is an quasi- experimental study of a group of pretest-posttest design, which was designed to check for differences before and after the intervention through Google Classroom to the treatment group. For a total of six weeks from March 16, 2020, to April 24, 2020, H University, located in J city, has taught eight nursing courses in the first, second, third, and fourth grades through Google Classroom. The collected data were analyzed with descriptive statistics and paired t-test using the SPSS WIN 23.0 program. The effects of education with Google Classroom on critical thinking ability, problem-solving ability, self-regulated ability and academic major satisfaction were statistically significant as follows: critical thinking ability ( $t = -3.48$ ,  $p = .000$ ), self-regulating learning ability ( $t = -3.35$ ,  $p = .001$ ), problem-solving ability ( $t = -3.49$ ,  $p = .001$ ), and academic major satisfaction ( $t = -2.81$ ,  $p = .016$ ). The above findings confirmed that applying Google Classroom to nursing education can have a positive impact on critical thinking, problem-solving ability, and self-regulated learning ability among nursing students, and increase academic major satisfaction.

The paper “A Study on Effect of Club Activity for Elderly with Dementia on College Life Satisfaction, Dementia Knowledge, and Dementia Attitude” explored that the club activities allow students to have various experiences that is not addressed in the regular curriculum, and such activities related to their major affect their learning of major and college life. The purpose of this study was, for their effective club activities, to investigate the effect of club

activities related to dementia on the students. The subjects were 26 students who participated in club activities for at least three hours per a week. The pre- and post-test measured their college life satisfaction, dementia knowledge, and dementia attitude and data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and paired sample t-test. The results showed that the scores of college life satisfaction, dementia knowledge, and dementia attitude increased significantly after club activities, indicating that the club activities related to dementia are effective in improving college life satisfaction, dementia knowledge, and dementia attitude. The results, however, should be confirmed in the replicate design study using control group sample.

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**Editors of the September Issue on  
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